

**Report of the
Commissioners
of the
District of
Columbia**

1884-1885

(Washington, DC)

neaps pulled 1/199





49TH CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. 1,
1st Session. } Part 6.

District of Columbia Commissioners

T. Report

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1885.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1885.



WASH.

REF.

352.0753
DG 14
1884/1885

68X28500

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, December 4, 1885.

The PRESIDENT:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have the honor to submit their eighth annual report to Congress, pursuant to the requirements of the act of Congress of June 11, 1878, setting forth their official doings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885.

The receipts into the Treasury of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year as above were—

Balance on hand July 1, 1884.....	\$515,764 16
Taxes and revenues for general purposes.....	\$1,765,713 90
From the United States for general purposes.....	2,028,048 82
	3,793,762 72
On account of water department.....	145,585 17
On account of trust funds.....	13,673 75
Sale of Holmead's Cemetery, acts March 3, 1879, and July 5, 1884.....	52,000 00
Sale of fish wharf, act July 5, 1884.....	1,660 05
Repayment to various appropriations.....	3,606 89
	216,525 86
Total.....	4,526,052 74
Expenditures for the same period.....	4,020,089 54
	505,963 20
Balance on hand July 1, 1885.....	

TAX COLLECTIONS.

Collections of taxes upon the year's assessment were as follows:

The levy upon real property in the District subject to taxation aggregated the sum of.....	\$1,383,676 14
Amount collected during the year, exclusive of duplicate payments (being 86 11 per cent.).....	1,189,436 30
	194,239 84
Arrears of realty taxes for the year.....	191,939 33
The levy upon personal property aggregated.....	
Amount collected during the year, exclusive of duplicate payments (being 81.52 per cent.).....	156,442 45
	35,496 88
Arrears of personal taxes for the year.....	

FUNDED DEBT.

The statement of the funded indebtedness of the District of Columbia and late corporation of Washington, made by the Treasurer of the United States, who is *ex officio* commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, made 30th of June, 1835, shows, that at that date the total amount of indebtedness on all accounts was \$21,279,500. This is a fair decrease upon the amount reported as of the corresponding date in the year preceding, and shows a satisfactory condition of the obligations for which the District is responsible. Details of the nature and character of the aggregate debt of the District are to be found in the report of the Treasurer, herewith submitted as part of the Commissioners' report.

ORDERS, ETC.

The report of the Secretary of the Board incloses copies of orders of general nature made by the Commissioners during the fiscal year, and contains valuable recommendations looking to the arrangement and care of the municipal records and the preparation of reference index to extant laws affecting the government of the District.

WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

Under this designation are included the Almshouse and the Workhouse, these institutions so different in their character being included in one inclosure and placed under one superintendent. It is suggested that at some day, when the finances of the District will permit, an end should be put to this anomalous condition of things and these two institutions separated, as they undoubtedly ought to be. For many years the two institutions were under the same roof, the poor, infirm, and diseased being separated from vagrants and the disorderly by a corridor only. In January, 1877, Congress authorized the removal of the District jail building and the use of the materials of which it was constructed in the erection of a separate building "for the workhouse of the Washington Asylum," and made it lawful for the District authorities to use such building for the imprisonment of offenders against certain of the local laws. It will be observed that though this legislation evidently intends to make a separate provision for the Workhouse, it still places that institution upon a portion of the ground occupied by the Asylum, and in express words styles it the "Workhouse of the Washington Asylum." In point of fact the Asylum and the Workhouse are still one institution, contiguous to one another and under the supervision of one and the same officer. Another fact worthy of notice is that the Government in selecting a site for the new jail chose property adjoining the Asylum and that now this building set apart for the accommodation of the poor, infirm, and diseased, is sandwiched between the United States Jail and the District Workhouse.

The report of the intendant, which is hereto annexed, shows that 228 persons were received into the Almshouse during the year, of which number 123 were inmates at the end of the year, and he estimates the daily average of inmates at 124. The institution is frequently inspected, and its condition is at all times very satisfactory.

WORKHOUSE.

The report of the intendant shows that the prisoners have been largely used during the past year in work around the public markets and upon the streets in the vicinity of the workhouse and other outlying streets.

No appropriation is made for this work, and it otherwise could not be done. Besides the work thus accomplished, quite a number of the inmates of the Workhouse have been employed upon and about the farm attached to the Asylum and the crops, consisting principally of vegetables, have been fed out to the prisoners, thus considerably assisting in their support and lessening the cost to the Government. The intend-ant calculates the value of the labor performed and of the crops raised by this use of the prisoners, and attention is asked to the details contained in the report.

During the past year work on the conversion of Magazine No. 1 into a workhouse for females, as required by the act of Congress making appropriations for the year, has gone on with care and dispatch, and the house will be ready for occupation about the 1st of December. When the building is completed and furnished it will provide comfortable accommodations for about 96 female prisoners, and will, to that extent, relieve the present workhouse. A report, showing the work done in the hospital department of the Asylum, accompanies the report of the intendant, and particular attention is called to it and its suggestions as to further hospital space and convenience. This hospital is general in its character. Patients of all classes, without regard to sex, color, or condition are admitted, and it is the only hospital for the sick to which patients are admitted upon the order of the Commissioners alone. It is believed to be excellent in all its appointments, and its accommodations should be so enlarged as to meet all contingencies. (It may not be amiss in this connection to call attention to the need that exists in the District for a home for incurables. The past year has demonstrated that such an institution would find a great field for its peculiar work in this community. Ordinary hospitals are not usually provided with the proper appliances for the care and charge of these particular patients in addition to their general inmates. Nor are such hospitals usually endowed in any way with funds that can be devoted to the care of such patients. Under these circumstances some special provision is absolutely required for the charge of this unfortunate class, and attention is respectfully solicited to it.)

CHARITIES.

Transmitted herewith are the annual reports of the respective institutions of charity (other than the Government Hospital for the Insane) wholly or partially supported from District revenues by direct appropriation from Congress, namely, the Reform School, the Industrial Home School, the Columbia Hospital, the Women's Christian Association, the National Association for Relief of Colored Women and Children, the Children's Hospital, Saint Ann's Infant Asylum, and the Church Orphanage. Also reports from several institutions that are aided by the Commissioners from the poor fund, namely, the Emergency Hospital, the Women's Dispensary, the Homeopathic Dispensary, the Benevolent Society of Washington, the Aged Women's Home, and the Night Lodging House.

Also the report of the police surgeons as to the sanitary condition of the various charitable institutions deriving aid from District revenues. This report shows their sanitary condition to be excellent, and the Commissioners believe they are generally well conducted.

The Commissioners again renew their former suggestion that as the public expenditures for charity are large it would seem to be expedient to appoint an officer to devote his time to that service, with the accom-

panying legislation authorizing the Commissioners to withhold appropriations in case of needless extravagance or failure to fulfill the reasonable expectation of public benefit on the part of the beneficiaries.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The police department deserves much credit for its efficiency and good discipline.

The report of the major of police exhibits the present condition of the force, the services it rendered during the year, and the annual statistics of crime.

The number of the force is, in the opinion of the Commissioners, inadequate for the service required, and they have therefore submitted estimates for fifteen men additional of class one, which does not exceed the number authorized by law.

The statute requiring policemen to be selected from those having an honorable discharge from the Army or Navy no longer serves the purpose of its enactment, and as it is sometimes a bar to the selection of the man best qualified for duty, the Commissioners renew their former suggestion that this statutory rule be repealed.

In May last a careful enumeration of the inhabitants of the District was made by the police force, showing the following results:

Washington City	173,606
Georgetown	14,322
County	15,531
Total	203,459

Divided as follows:

White population	136,271
Colored population	67,188
Males	95,448
Females	108,011
Over 16 years of age	134,680
Under 16 years of age	68,779

The Commissioners again urge upon the serious attention of Congress the necessity of further legislation providing some additional police regulations, and for the better enforcement of those now existing. They therefore ask an early and favorable consideration of the main provisions of bills recommended to the last Congress by the District committees as well as by the Commissioners.

As all emergencies calling for local regulations are not easily anticipated, and Congress is usually absorbed with more important business, the Commissioners invite attention to the propriety of devolving upon them an additional duty and power of making such regulations especially as regards matters involving the public health, the use and occupation of streets and public places, and the government of criminals committed to their charge.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This department still maintains its well-earned reputation for efficiency.

The accompanying report of Chief Engineer Cronin sets forth the present condition of the department as well as the annual statistics of fires and damage to property thereby. The Commissioners especially ask a favorable consideration of the recommendation that a large fire

engine be kept in reserve in the central portion of the city for occasions such as have recently occurred when an engine more powerful than the ordinary one is required. The purchase of such engine contemplates no additional expense for its service save supplying it with fuel when used and keeping it in repair.

HEALTH OFFICE.

The report of the health officer shows the sanitary condition of the District to be good. The Commissioners approve the suggestion therein contained that future contracts for removal of garbage should include the removal of ashes, and thus abate the growing nuisance of ashes deposited in alleys. The Commissioners have submitted an estimate therefor.

Attention is invited to the important subject discussed in the report, that there is a gradual extension of soil pollution, especially in the suburbs of the city, slowly poisoning both the earth and water of the neighborhood, and which should be stopped as far as practicable by enforced drainage from houses into sewers.

The reports of the inspector of plumbing and the medical inspector are embodied in that of the health officer.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools of the District of Columbia continue to maintain their high character as educational institutions. The Commissioners can say with some pride, that in all their details these schools will favorably compare with the public schools of any community in the country. They know, full well, of course, that this condition of things is due largely to the generous appropriations annually made for these schools, by reason of which, it has been made possible to procure the assistance of the very best educational talent, but they are not unmindful at the same time of how much is due to the industry, ability, and fidelity of those who have had these schools in charge. During the past year the average number of pupils enrolled in the schools was 25,026, out of a population within the school age of 43,558. During the past year school houses have been erected in various parts of the District. The Dennison, the Wormley, and the Blair school built during the past year are large and well built houses containing in all 28 school rooms, capable of accommodating about 1,400 or 1,500 pupils, and there is now in course of erection a large annex to each of the old school buildings—the Stevens and the Curtis; these will be completed early in the year 1886, and will afford accommodation for about five hundred more pupils.

During the past year the Commissioners have purchased two new sites for schools in localities where they are needed, and propose to erect new buildings as soon as there is money available for that purpose. The report of the trustees of schools, hereto appended, gives in detail the wants of the District as respects increased school accommodation, and attention is invited to that report for all details.

Again this year the trustees of schools asked for a more liberal appropriation than the Commissioners feel warranted in approving, and the Commissioners renew their recommendation that the amount estimated for be supplemented by the proceeds of sales of outlying property, no longer useful. With this assistance, it is believed the wants of the District will be fully met.

ATTORNEY.

The report of Hon. A. G. Riddle, attorney for the District, gives a summary of the disposition, or present status, of the more important litigation where the District is a party.

The report of Mr. Padgett, special assistant attorney, gives the statistics of police court prosecutions and renews the request made in his last annual report for additional legislation.

The accompanying reports of the superintendent of telegraph and telephone service, the coroner, the fire marshal, the sealer of weights and measures, and the inspectors of wood, lumber, and flour show the duties performed by those officials, respectively.

ASSESSMENTS.

The report of the assessor shows that 3,791 licenses were issued from his office during the past year, for which there was paid to the collector the sum of \$144,662.67.

This shows an increase over the amount received for licenses during last year of \$10,481.06, and an increase over the amount received in the year preceding of \$16,223.89. This indicates a steady and very satisfactory increase in business generally in the District. Attention is called particularly to the details of this officer's report for information as to the nature and character of the trades and occupations for which licenses have been granted. This report also gives in detail the number and value of improvements assessed during the year, the assessed value of taxable property, both real and personal, in the District, and the amount of the tax to be collected for the year.

Attention is called to the several recommendations made by the assessor in respect to the collection laws of the District and to the amendments in those laws suggested by him, and particularly to those having relation to the law concerning personal property. It is found impossible to collect a large amount of the tax levied upon personal property, principally because the remedy by which the payment is to be enforced is distraint, and by the terms of the act of Congress is limited to such property on the premises as belongs to the party owing the tax. As the title to personal property passes by delivery, it will at once be seen that when such property has been assigned and delivered to other parties than those against whom the tax is chargeable, it cannot be made the subject of distraint under the limitations of the law cited. It is respectfully suggested that the attention of Congress is needed to this subject, as the assessor suggests.

Under an act of Congress requiring it a new assessment of the property in the District subject to taxation must be made in 1886. In order that this assessment may be full and accurate in every respect, it becomes necessary to make preparation for it at once. The assessor is now employed in having subdivisions and plats made in order to facilitate this work.

LICENSES.

Attention is again invited to the present unsatisfactory condition of the law relating to licenses for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors. These laws are so loosely drawn that all the restrictions intended to be imposed upon this traffic are easily evaded, and the licenses issued under them are constantly so used as to encourage drunkenness and increase crime and disorder. The fault is in the law itself. The

Commissioners can make no reform in the premises, however desirous, because their powers are limited by express provisions contained in the law itself. The superintendent of police calls attention to this condition of things most forcibly in his report to which reference is made, and that officer attributes a large proportion of the drunkenness and consequent crime and disorder in the community to these evasions of the law. The report of the assessor accompanying this report refers to the condition of things growing out of this inefficient license system, and reference is had to that report for further particulars and suggestions.

It appears from the assessor's report that liquor licenses have been issued during the past year to bar-rooms, 680; to dealers and distillers, 695; a large increase over former years. In former reports this matter has been discussed and the attention of Congress called to it, and the Commissioners would here repeat all that has been heretofore said in condemnation of the existing law with emphasis.

It seems impossible to obtain specific legislation upon this subject, as is apparent from the fact that several acts remedial in their character prepared and recommended to Congress by the Commissioners at former sessions have failed to become laws, and it is somewhat questionable whether specific legislation could be so framed as to meet all of the exigencies of the case. What the Commissioners think would be better is the remedy suggested by the superintendent of police in his report, "the Commissioners should be vested by Congress with sufficient authority to make for the District police regulations having the force of law," or if this should be thought to be too large a delegation of power, a schedule of regulations embodied in an act and given the force of law, accompanied by a power in the Commissioners to amend them from time to time, would go far towards effecting the purpose.

ARREARS OF TAXES.

Attention has heretofore been called to the necessity for more efficient means of enforcing payment of arrears of general and special taxes or assessments, and the Commissioners trust that this subject will early receive serious attention from Congress.

STEAM RAILWAYS.

The great need of Congressional action in relation to the status of the steam railroads in this District has heretofore been urged by the Commissioners in numerous annual or special reports; and it is an unquestionable fact that the present condition of affairs is alike unsatisfactory to the citizens of the District, the railway companies, and their patrons. It is useless to defer action with any expectation of fully satisfying all the conflicting interests involved; for whatever it may be, and whenever taken, mutual concessions will have to be made. The Commissioners deem it unnecessary to repeat the details of the several plans heretofore suggested or of the bills that have been laid before Congress and urged with great force by their advocates, but they simply submit the following general conditions as among the most important to be fulfilled: (1) So far as practicable the two roads (Baltimore and Ohio and Baltimore and Potomac) should enter and pass through the city on substantially the same lines; (2) the principal passenger depot should be a union building, or composed of two independent structures adjoining each other; (3) this depot should be central in its location and con-

veniently reached from the principal hotels; (4) suitable provision should be made for handling freight and otherwise meeting the requirements of a well-regulated railroad, without unduly injuring the adjoining property; (5) provisions should be made for avoiding, to the greatest extent possible, street-crossing of the steam car tracks at grade; (6) the duties and powers of the Commissioners of the District in relation to the railroads should be more clearly defined. In relation to the route to be followed through the city, the Commissioners would add, as their opinion, that the Baltimore and Ohio road should join with the line of the Potomac road by one of the several routes that have been indicated in previous reports and discussions, abandoning the northeast section of the city, if practicable. The two roads might then be allowed to place their main depots in the vicinity of the present Potomac depot, approaching the same by covered tracks, leaving Virginia avenue at a point midway between Sixth and Seventh streets west; the tracks on Sixth street should be entirely removed, so as to reopen that important thoroughfare to the public use. The Commissioners are aware of the great opposition that has shown itself (on their part as well as by the public) to the occupation of any part of the "Mall" for railroad purposes; but, having already held on to its lodgment there for the past twelve years, the Potomac Company will strenuously antagonize any movement looking to its removal therefrom, and undoubtedly it would be difficult to select a depot site that would better accommodate the traveling public, citizens of the District as well as its numerous visitors. The principal objection to the present arrangement is the complete appropriation of Sixth street by the railroad and the obstruction of pleasure travel through the system of parks extending from the White Lot to the Capitol. But both of these objections will be eliminated if the approach to the depots should be made in the manner now indicated in this report; certainly the railroad companies could make no substantial objection to it.

DISTRICT BUILDING.

The construction of a suitable building for the District offices should be commenced at the earliest date possible. Captain Greene, in his final report to the Engineer Commissioner, says in relation to this subject:

The present hired quarters are in every way unsuitable. They are *very combustible*, and are liable to be destroyed by fire with *all the records* contained in them at any moment. They are wholly insufficient in size for the clerical force now employed; the arrangement of rooms is extremely inconvenient, both for the public and for the officers; they are infested by rats and vermin which not only add to the discomfort of the inmates but seriously injure a portion of the records; they are badly ventilated, and so badly lighted that gas is necessary in some of the rooms at all hours, and several of the clerks have had their eyesight permanently injured thereby, &c.

In like manner the inspector of buildings has urged the importance of action for several years past, especially in his report for 1882, from which the following is extracted:

There are twenty-four rooms, four of which are of fire-proof construction and used for storage of records; seven of the rooms are located in the center of the building, having no light except from the small light wells, and are, therefore, of no use for offices, leaving but fourteen rooms to be occupied. The number of persons employed in those fourteen rooms is 94; all rooms, except two on the first floor, originally intended for stores, are of ordinary size (average 16 by 20 feet). In these fourteen rooms are stored all books, maps, drawings, measurements, receipts, and requisitions, special and general assessment books; in fact, nearly all the records since the board of public works was established, and must be kept there on account of the vaults being crowded. This building was originally intended for two dwellings, and

is built throughout of wooden stairways, joists, and partitions. The two stairways are too narrow to let two persons pass each other conveniently. Several of the more important offices are located on the third and fourth floors, and there being no elevator they are constantly being complained of by the great number of persons having business to transact. There is little or no ventilation provided, and the air at times becomes so foul that it is necessary to open the windows. The only heating apparatus are two small-sized portable furnaces in the cellar, heating only the hall and the two large rooms on the first floor, all other rooms being heated by stoves or grates, which makes the heating expensive, compared with a general heating apparatus run with one or two fires.

The building with its two small well-holes, one in each section, extending from the second floor up, and of very combustible construction, would, in case of fire, in an instant be enveloped in flames, and in such an event the loss to the District would be irreparable, and, all records being lost, would evidently lead to endless litigation.

Health office and police headquarters are located in buildings adjoining the above and of inferior construction to the Morrison buildings; and it seems conclusive that in justice to the property-owners the records should be placed in a more suitable building at the earliest possible date, and suitable offices provided for the transaction of the steadily-increasing business of the District.

Other reports might also be quoted in this connection, but it appears to be unnecessary to do so, as there can be no question that the erection of a suitable fire-proof building for the offices of this municipality has become vitally important, and the Commissioners desire to urge that action to accomplish this be no longer delayed. An appropriation for that purpose can now be made without diverting the available revenues of the District from any more important application, and accordingly an estimate for commencing the building has this year been submitted.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

This report cannot properly be extended so as to afford a clear idea of the operations of the engineer department of the District during the year, but they are fully detailed in the several special reports, which are transmitted herewith as follows:

(1) Report of Capt. F. V. Greene, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, which furnishes a plain statement of the condition of the streets and avenues at the close of the fiscal year, and contains a most interesting history of the successive steps by which it has been attained; it also describes the work done on the sewers, and deals with the subjects of street repairs, street and alley cleaning, street lighting, work on the county roads, operations of the parking commission, and other miscellaneous matters that were under his immediate supervision. The Commissioners will not impair the value of his report by submitting simple extracts from it, for it should be read in its entirety. It is his final report, made on his departure to enter upon another field of duty, and displays throughout that spirit of devotion to, and intelligent appreciation of, the interests of this District which characterized his administration of the important functions with which he was charged during the seven years of his service in this office.

(2) Report of Lieut. C. McD. Townsend, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, which relates mainly to the operations of the water department.

(3) Report of the inspector of buildings, relating chiefly to the construction and repair of the various buildings owned or controlled by the District, and urging the immediate erection of a fire-proof building for municipal offices.

(4) Miscellaneous reports as follows: Chief clerk, the surveyor, the parking commission, the superintendent of lamps, the inspector of gas and meters, the inspector of cement and asphalt, the chief of the special assessment division, the inspector of the boilers, the property clerk, the harbor-master, the superintendent of streets, and the superintendent of county roads. These reports are largely statistical and call for no special comment by the Commissioners.

In closing this report the Commissioners desire to call especial attention to the great advantages resulting from the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1884, providing an appropriation of \$500,000 for expenditure on the sewers of Washington and Georgetown. This, it will be remembered, was in the nature of an advance by the General Government,

but conditioned on the repayment by the District of its share (one-half), with interest, in annual installments of not less than \$50,000. Under this act over 17 miles of sewers have been constructed, serving to complete the main sewerage of that part of the city west of East Eleventh street, and accomplishing in this way what probably would not have been attained without this special act inside of the next five years. Not only has the District the benefits of the work, but it has to its credit in the Treasury of the United States unexpended balances, and revenues, aggregating about \$375,000, being more than \$100,000 over the amount required for repaying with interest its half of the appropriation.

The Commissioners, in view of the foregoing facts, desire to submit to the earnest consideration of Congress the propriety of making another advance, subject to similar conditions, to be applied chiefly to the improvement of streets and avenues. In every section of the city there are streets well built up, the roadways of which are almost impassable at times, which cannot be reached in the natural course of improvements for several years to come, if the work must remain dependent upon the small amounts that can be apportioned annually from the estimated revenue for the next year. If, however, an advance appropriation is made, say, of \$1,000,000, the District can easily refund its share in such amounts annually as to easily liquidate its debt in five years, or even three, if it be so desired by Congress. By this means improvements that are now urgently needed could be accomplished within the next year and at a marked reduction in cost; for it is an established fact that a large amount of work contracted for all at once develops greater competition among contractors and costs less than if the same work is subdivided and spread over a period of several years. In the latter case the competition is among a few local contractors; but in the other, experienced outside contractors of ample means find sufficient inducement to compete.

J. B. EDMONDS,

W. B. WEBB,

G. J. LYDECKER,

Major of Engineers,

Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

A.—REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 25, 1885.

To the COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith inclose copies of orders of general nature made by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, for embodiment in the annual report to Congress, as required by law.

I take pleasure in commending the very acceptable discharge of duty displayed by the clerical force of this office during that period as heretofore. This fidelity and efficiency should, in my judgment, be recognized to the extent at least of making their compensation correspond to that paid in Departments of the General Government for services of

equal responsibility and value, and I recommend that the salaries be fixed at \$1,800, \$1,600, and \$1,400, respectively.

Recurring to the subject of arranging the old records of former municipal governments under my charge, discussed in my reports for previous years, I have to suggest that authority be asked for the use of a portion of the contingent fund of this office in employing the clerks of this office after office hours on that work, so far as it can be done without prejudice to their ability to render due services during their regular official hours of labor. If no code of laws should be adopted during the next session of Congress, it will be advisable to get authority for a like use of the clerical force in preparing an index of extant laws affecting the District, which, although not an ample substitute for a well-digested code, would be a great convenience.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM TINDALL,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, July 10, 1884.

Ordered, That in pursuance of the agreement of September 3, 1883, by and between the Commissioners and the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, the collector of taxes is directed to deposit the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, now held in trust, to the credit of miscellaneous receipts of the District of Columbia. (See L. R. 100,758½.)

JULY 23, 1884.

Ordered, That a stand for push-carts is hereby established on the east side of the carriage-way of Sixth street northwest, commencing at the northerly line of Missouri avenue and extending not more than thirty feet north therefrom.

AUGUST 2, 1884.

Ordered, That the street known as Prospect avenue, in W. W. Corcoran's and Le Roy Tuttle's subdivisions of "Widow's Mite," in the county of Washington, shall hereafter be known on the official records of the District of Columbia as "Oakland avenue."

AUGUST 4, 1884.

Ordered, That in compliance with section 2 of an act approved June 16, 1882, entitled "An act for the relief of Howard University," the assessor of the District is directed to cancel all the taxes standing against the real and personal property of said university up to the close of the fiscal year of 1881-1882.

AUGUST 5, 1884.

Ordered, That the assessor of the District cancel, in compliance with the act of Congress approved June 30, 1884, for the relief of Saint Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, all taxes specified by said act, as shown by his records.

AUGUST 23, 1884.

Ordered, That the surgeons of the police and fire departments may wear a designating badge of office and be afforded every facility in the discharge of their duties by all persons employed under the District government.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1884.

Ordered, That the order of August 19, 1884, fixing the office hours of the District government, is hereby revoked, to take effect from the 21st instant, after which the office hours shall be as prior to said order.

OCTOBER 17, 1884.

Ordered, That pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, approved June 11, 1878, and "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, and for other purposes," approved July 5, 1884, a tax be, and the same is hereby, levied of \$1.50 on every \$100 of real estate not exempted by law, except upon real property held exclusively for agricultural purposes without the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and so designated by the assessor in his annual return, the rate of which shall be \$1 on every \$100; and upon all personal property within the District of Columbia, not taxable elsewhere, \$1.50 on every \$100, according to the cash valuation thereof.

The first half of said tax shall be due and payable on the first day of November, 1884, and the second half on the first day of May, 1885.

OCTOBER 9, 1884.

Ordered, That the portion of Pierce Mill road marked B on the above plat (marked "plat of lot 86, Chapin Brown's subdivision of part of Mt. Pleasant"), containing 157 43 square feet, be closed and abandoned, and the title to the same revert to the owner of said lot 86 of Chapin Brown's subdivision of part of Mt. Pleasant, to wit, J. H. Danforth, and in lieu of the portion of the road so closed and abandoned, the tract marked H, as above conveyed by said J. H. Danforth, is hereby laid out and declared to be public highway.

NOVEMBER 25, 1884.

Ordered, That the major of police prohibit the obstruction or occupation of any avenue, street, or public alley by the suspension of banners, flags, or signs across the same by any private person or for any private purpose whatever, and he shall prosecute before the judge of the police court of the District of Columbia any person so violating existing law and corporation ordinances.

DECEMBER 3, 1884.

Ordered, That the requisite proceedings having been taken by all the owners of square No. 577 in conformity with the acts of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the changing of alley-ways in the city of

Washington," approved July 6, 1882, so much of the old alley-ways in said square as the petitioners ask to have closed is hereby closed as prayed for and as indicated for that purpose on the plan hereto attached; and the new alley-way proposed by the petitioners to be substituted therefor, as indicated on said plan, is hereby declared open as a public alley.

DECEMBER 17, 1884.

Ordered, That all general and special assessments and water taxes or charges against square No. 109 in the city of Washington, known as the Holmead Cemetery, be and they are hereby canceled and annulled, the said square being the property of the District of Columbia.

DECEMBER 20, 1884.

Ordered, That lot 12 in square No. 121 in the city of Washington, with the improvements thereon constituting "The Lenthall Home for Widows," shall be exempt, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1877, from all general taxes from June 30, 1884.

DECEMBER 26, 1884.

Ordered, That the order of July 14, 1883, designating a trial board for the trial of members of the fire department be so amended as to substitute for the assistant chief engineer the acting assistant chief engineers, each of whom shall only act in cases arising in the battalion of the other.

JANUARY 24, 1885.

Ordered, That the public building on the north side of S street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets northwest, is hereby named "Dennison School," in honor of the late Hon. William Dennison, formerly a Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

JANUARY 27, 1885.

Ordered, That the order of December 3, 1883, respecting hack stands, shall apply to all one-horse vehicles licensed to carry passengers, provided such vehicles charge no higher rates than are customary by herdie or hansom cabs, and shall be approved as to their condition by the hack inspector.

JANUARY 31, 1885.

Ordered, That the chief of the special assessment division shall hereafter certify the amounts collected in cash on account of lien certificates to the auditor of the District of Columbia, who will thereupon prepare proper vouchers and warrants for payment of the same to the holder of said certificates.

FEBRUARY 13, 1885.

Ordered, * * * * *

2. That checks upon the United States Treasury in favor of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, for interest due on bonds held by them in trust or otherwise, may be indorsed by the president or acting president of the Board, in favor of the person or persons to whom such interest is due, and such indorsements heretofore made are hereby authorized.

MARCH 16, 1885.

Ordered, That ten acres of the property of the "Sisters of Visitation, Georgetown," and all the lots belonging to said institution fronting on Fayette street, between Fourth and Seventh streets, Georgetown, except those occupied by the "free school," shall be considered and entered as taxable property.

2. That in consideration of the fact that efforts were made to obtain the tax bills against the said property by inquiry in various, but not the proper, names in which the same was assessed, the arrears of taxes on the aforesaid lots from 1873 onwards, amounting to \$1,465.14, be received without penalties or interest.

APRIL 11, 1885.

Whereas the act of Congress approved June 14, 1878, entitled "An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make and enforce regulations relative to the sale of coal, and also building regulations," prescribes that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and directed to make and enforce such building regulations for the said District as they may deem advisable; and that such rules and regulations made as provided shall have the same force and effect within the District of Columbia as if enacted by Congress: It is therefore

Ordered, That the following amended regulations be in force from and after this date, and all regulations inconsistent therewith are hereby repealed:

BUILDING REGULATIONS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SECTION 1. These building regulations shall hereafter be in force in the District of Columbia; and all walls, structures, and buildings, or parts thereof, except bridges, quays, wharves, or buildings belonging to the Government of the United States, within said District, shall be built, altered, or repaired, in conformity therewith; but any privilege obtained under them shall be held subject to the right of the Government of the United States or the District of Columbia to modify or abrogate it, whenever the public interests shall so require.

SEC. 2. The technical terms used in these regulations shall have the significations given them respectively in this section, as follows:

Building limits: The limits of the District of Columbia.

Fire limits: All that portion of the District of Columbia known as the city of Washington, except that portion east of Eleventh street east, and south of I street south; and that portion of the city of Georgetown, bounded on the north by Road and Eighth streets; on the west by Lungan street; on the south by the Potomac River, and on the east by the city of Washington; within which it shall not be lawful to erect, construct, enlarge, alter, repair, or remove any wooden building except as hereinafter prescribed.

Cellar: That portion of a building below the first floor of joist, if partially or entirely below the level of the adjoining parking, street, or ground, and not suitable for habitation.

Basement: A story partially below the level of the adjoining street, and below the first floor of joist, suitable for habitation.

Foundation wall: That portion of any exterior wall below the level of the adjoining earth or pavement; and that portion of any partition or party wall below the level of the basement or cellar floor.

External wall: Every outer wall or vertical inclosure of a building, other than a party wall.

Party wall: Every wall used or built as a separation of two buildings.

Partition wall: Any interior wall of non-combustible material in a building.

Partition: Any interior division constructed of iron, glass, wood, lath and plaster, or any combination of these materials.

First story: The story, the floor of which is on or first above the level of the sidewalk or adjoining ground. The other stories shall be numbered in regular succession, counting upward.

Attic story: A story situated either in whole or in part in the roof.

Mansard roof: A roof formed with an upper and under set of rafters, the upper set more inclined to the horizon than the lower set.

Wooden building: Any building of which any external or party wall is constructed in whole or in part of wood.

Tower projection: Any projection for ornamental door entrance, or right-angled projection designed exclusively for ornamental windows or for buttresses.

Show window: Any store window in which goods are displayed for sale.

Bay window: Any projection for a window other than a tower projection or show window.

Tenement house: Any building or portion thereof which is occupied, or is intended for occupation, as the residence of more than three families living independently of one another, and doing their cooking upon the premises.

Lodging house: Any building or portion thereof in which persons are lodged for hire for less than a week at one time.

Shed: An open or closed board structure.

Building owner: The owner of premises on which work is being done.

Adjoining owner: The owner of the premises adjoining those on which work is being done.

SEC. 3. The executive authority of the District of Columbia shall appoint an inspector of buildings for said District, who shall be an architect, or architect and builder, and shall have been engaged in business as such for at least seven years.

2. The inspector of buildings shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, before an officer duly qualified to administer the same, that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office, and that he has been engaged in business as an architect, or architect and builder, for seven years. Said oath or affirmation shall be filed in the office of the executive authority of the District of Columbia.

3. He shall, also, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond to the District of Columbia in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with three sureties, to be approved by the executive authority of said District, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of said office, which shall be for the benefit of all parties aggrieved by his acts or neglect, and shall be filed with his oath.

4. He shall have for his services a salary of two thousand four hundred dollars per annum. He shall, under supervision of the executive authority, be charged with the survey and inspection of buildings and the enforcement of these regulations, and with such other duties in respect thereto as the executive authority of the District may, from time to time, assign to him; and while holding this office he shall not engage or be interested in the business of an architect or builder in said District, except in special cases, and then only in accordance with permission in writing given by said executive authority, and specifying in each case the extent and nature of such engagement or interest.

5. It shall be his duty to sign and issue all permits, certificates, and notices under these regulations; to keep on file all applications and notices received; to keep the record of all violations of these regulations and all matters relative thereto, and report them, when necessary, to the executive authority of the District; to keep blanks for permits, certificates, notices, applications, and complaints; to make annual report of the operations of his office, and such other reports as may be required, to the executive authority of the District of Columbia.

6. He shall examine all buildings in course of erection, alteration, or repair, as often as necessary; shall see that the work be done in accordance with the requirements of these regulations; that the materials used are suitable for the purpose, and that the work is done in a substantial manner, and is of sufficient strength and solidity to answer the purpose for which it is designed.

7. He shall examine any building supposed or reported to be in a dangerous or de-

fective condition, and make a record of such examination; of the location of the building; the purposes for which it is used, and the names of the owner and lessee.

8. If, after examination, he shall deem any structure or building dangerous to the occupants in life or limb, he shall serve upon the premises a notice requiring a vacation of said structure or building, and also serve or cause to be served a notice, in writing, upon the owner, agent, or any party having interest in said structure, requiring the same to be made safe and secure, or removed, as he may deem necessary, within such time as he may direct; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the said interested party or parties to comply with and execute the order of the inspector of buildings, under the penalties for failure as provided by section thirty-six of these regulations, unless appeal be taken as hereinafter provided. Upon depositing thirty dollars, to cover fees of an examining commission, the interested parties may appeal within forty-eight hours, in writing, to the executive authority of the District, who shall appoint a commission to determine the question at issue, which shall consist of two disinterested and competent builders and one architect, residents of the District, who shall be paid for their services not exceeding ten dollars each, upon the certificate of the inspector of buildings. In case of a decision adverse to the appellant, it shall be the duty of the appellant to comply therewith, when duly notified thereof in writing by the inspector of buildings, under penalties for failure as provided in section thirty-six of these regulations.

9. He shall, after examination, serve a written notice upon the owner, agent, or other party interested in any building regarded by him as defective, setting forth in detail the necessary repairs; and if the owner or owners, agent or agents, or other parties interested, shall refuse or neglect to have the repairs as stated made, or shall not have actually commenced to make the same within thirty days from the date of notice thereof, then the inspector of buildings shall order the building to be vacated.

10. He shall examine any building when application shall be made for a permit to raise, enlarge, alter, or build upon it, and make a record of its condition.

11. He shall examine whether any building conforms to law, and give a certificate of its condition, upon a written application therefor.

12. He shall have supervision of the erection of all heating apparatus.

13. He shall examine and approve the plans of any house, building, or portion thereof intended to be used, occupied, rented, or leased as a hotel, tenement, or lodging house before issuing a permit.

14. He shall carefully examine the plans and specifications of any building to be used in whole or part for public assemblies, and ascertain that they conform to the requirements of these regulations, before giving a permit for the erection of such building; and shall file a copy of said plans and specifications in his office.

15. He shall, whenever he may deem necessary, serve written or printed notice on the owner, lessee, or manager of any such building or part of building already erected, or hereafter built, directing any act or thing to be done in or about the arrangements thereof, and the appliances connected therewith, so as to afford the greatest possible security to the public, and good ventilation; subject to appeal and determination by a commission, appointed as in the manner of dangerous and defective structures.

16. He shall inspect every dwelling house now erected in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, occupied by two or more families, or any of the floors above the second floor from the level of the street, and any building now erected and occupied as a hotel, boarding or lodging house, factory, mill, or manufactory, or for offices or workshops, in which persons are employed in any of the stories above the second story; and, if in his opinion, such building is not provided with proper facilities for the escape of persons in case of fire, he shall immediately serve a notice in writing upon the owner or owners, agent, or other party or parties having an interest in said building, requiring the necessary additional facilities to be provided without delay. Said notice also shall be subject to appeal and determination by a commission, appointed as in the matter of dangerous and defective structures, which shall specify the requisite changes or alterations, if any, to be made.

17. He may require the submission of plans and specifications of proposed improvements with the application for permit therefor, and no permit shall be given for the construction of buildings fronting on alleys before arrangements are made for proper drainage.

18. He shall have full power to require the intent of these regulations to be observed in all matters affecting structures, not specifically set forth herein, but he shall have no discretionary power to modify any of these regulations.

SEC. 4. The executive authority of the District may appoint deputy inspectors of buildings, who shall, whenever directed by said executive authority, perform any or all the duties of the office of inspector of buildings.

SEC. 5. The inspector of buildings and deputy inspectors of buildings shall, as far as may be necessary for the performance of their duties, have the right to enter any building or premises within the aforesaid building limits upon showing their badge

of office, and any person who shall interfere with them in the performance of such duties shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than forty dollars for each offense.

SEC. 6. No building or other structure, awning, sign, engine, steam-boiler, furnace, heating-range, bay window, show window, tower, or other projection shall be erected, nor any area, vault, cellar, basement, or excavation appurtenant to a building or other structure be made, nor alteration allowed in any such improvement, unless a permit for such alteration or improvement shall have been issued.

SEC. 7. Every excavation for a cellar, vault, area, or other purpose, or adjoining any lot, shall be protected by an inclosed bridge or tight fence.

2. Every cellar or basement of a dwelling shall have a bed of concrete not less than two inches thick, spread over the entire bottom, or shall be paved with brick laid in cement.

3. Every building hereafter erected without cellar or basement shall have in the walls below floor level, in front and rear, not less than four ventilators, each not less than five by twelve inches.

SEC. 8. The foundation walls of every building must rest upon the solid ground, concrete, piles, planks, or other solid substructure, be built of brick, stone, or other hard and incombustible material, and of dimensions set forth in the following section. It shall be unlawful to erect or construct any rear, party, or division wall between two or more houses or structures upon wooden supports. The foundations of all walls erected hereafter shall be laid not less than 2 feet 6 inches below the surface of the ground. On terraced streets the foundation shall be laid at least 1 foot below the level of the curbing upon the street front—the inspector of buildings to determine the measurement; and in case of the removal of any terrace the walls shall be underpinned, so far as necessary in the opinion of the inspector of buildings.

2. Cellar or basement walls of buildings erected within reach of tide-water shall be built up to the level of spring tides, in cement mortar, and of a thickness to be determined, in each case by the inspector of buildings, and the ground floors shall be laid water-tight, and in such manner as may be directed by said inspector.

SEC. 9. The walls of every building, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, shall be built of brick, stone, iron, or other hard and incombustible material. Every wall constructed of brick, stone, or other similar substance shall be properly bonded and solidly built with lime or cement mortar. External walls faced with stone shall have a backing of hard brick-work laid in cement mortar. The stone facing of a wall shall always be securely tied to the brick backing by suitable iron clamps. Every fifth course of brick facing must be securely bonded by headers.

2. The thickness of the walls of any building hereafter erected or altered in height shall be as follows, to wit: In any building not more than 35 feet high and 25 feet or less in width the cellar or foundation walls shall not be less than 13 inches in thickness to the height of the first floor of joists, and thence the external and party walls not less than 9 inches; for any building not exceeding 35 feet in height, but exceeding 25 feet in width the external and party walls shall be not less than 13 inches thick to the square thereof; in any building exceeding 35 feet but not exceeding 45 feet in height the cellar or foundation walls shall not be less than 13 inches in thickness and the front and rear walls above not less than 13 inches in thickness to roof, and the party walls not less than 13 inches thick to height of second-story floor and from thence up 9 inches thick, provided the 9-inch wall does not exceed 24 feet in height; in any building exceeding 45 but not exceeding 55 feet in height the foundation or cellar walls shall not be less than 18 inches in thickness, the party walls not less than 13 inches, and the other walls not less than 18 inches to the height of the first story and 13 inches for the remainder of the height. The walls of any sub-cellars shall be not less than 18 inches thick. Whenever any builder, owner, or contractor may construct or erect any building to a greater height than above specified, or for other purposes than a dwelling the increased thickness of the walls shall be determined by the inspector of buildings; but in any case where the proposed building is to be used for a store-house or similar purpose the party or division walls shall not be less than 13 inches for the full height thereof. Walls laid with a stretcher bond shall in no case be less than 13 inches thick. The bottom course for foundation wall resting upon the ground shall be at least 9 inches wider than the thickness of the wall. The height of all walls to be computed from the curb level.

3. If any walls are laid with irregular rubble-work the thickness would be one-fourth greater than required in other cases. Thin ashlar facing shall not be counted in determining the thickness of walls. In any building hereafter erected on a street corner for the storage of heavy weights the bearing wall, that is, the wall upon which the beams rest, shall be 4 inches thicker than is otherwise prescribed in these regulations.

4. The inclosing walls of a building must be brought up as nearly simultaneously as possible, and in no case shall the work on the side walls be ahead of the work on the front wall more than the height of one story.

5. Side, end, or party walls shall be anchored at each tier of beams, at intervals of not more than 10 feet, with good, strong wrought-iron anchors, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch by 1-inch, well secured into side walls, and well fastened to the side of the beams by not less than 2 wrought-iron nails at least one-fourth of an inch in diameter, so as to form continuous ties across the building on each floor.

6. Party walls shall be brought up through the roof covering, and shall be built up at least 6 inches above the flat of the roof of the highest building of which such wall forms a part for the full extent of the flat, and shall be covered by brick laid on slate, or by a coping of stone or metal, so as effectually to prevent the connection of the roofing of any two or more houses or buildings.

7. Party walls in adjoining buildings hereafter erected shall be constructed so that the floor timbers from opposite sides of said walls shall have at least 4 inches bearing therein and be separated by not less than 4 inches of solid brick work.

8. No recess of any kind shall be made in any 9-inch party wall for any purpose whatever, nor shall any party wall be cut into more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, unless the same shall be more than 14 inches thick, nor shall the same be recessed continuously for any purpose whatever more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. All brick used in the construction, alteration, or repair of any building, or part thereof, if used during the months of April to October, inclusive, shall be well wet at the time they are laid.

9. The fourth section of the Building Regulations, No. 1, approved by President Washington October 17, 1791, is recognized as in force and is as follows:

10. "That the person or persons appointed by the Commissioners to superintend the buildings may enter on the land of any person to set out the foundation and regulate the walls to be built between party and party, as to the breadth and thickness thereof, which foundation shall be laid equally upon the lands of the persons between whom such party walls are to be built, and shall be of the breadth and thickness determined by such person proper, and the first builder shall be reimbursed one moiety of the charge of such party wall, or so much thereof as the next builder shall have occasion to make use of before such next builder shall any way use or break into the wall, the charge of value thereof to be set by the person or persons so appointed by the Commissioners."

11. *Provided*, That the maximum thickness laid upon the adjoining lot shall be 9 inches in the cellar, and that the set-off shall be equal on both sides, and in all cases where a building is erected singly and a party wall is constructed the party line shall be carefully preserved by receding $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the front with that portion that extends over that line.

12. The building owner shall pay for one-half of an existing party wall, or for so much thereof as he shall use, whether said wall be cut or not, and the quantity or measurement of wall so used shall be computed by the inspector of buildings, unless the parties in interest agree upon some other person or persons for such purpose. The indemnity to the adjoining owner shall be paid by the building owner, previous to cutting or in any manner using said wall, at the then current price for similar work. The measuring fee shall be paid as hereinafter described and shall be paid in equal proportions by both parties to the persons selected.

13. The inspector of buildings shall, upon the application of any building owner or his authorized agent, examine any or all existing party or division walls, and if deemed by said inspector to be defective, out of repair, or otherwise unfit for the purpose of new buildings about to be erected, such party or division walls shall be made good, repaired, or taken down by the building owner, as the decision may be, the cost and expense of which repair or removal, together with the expenses of the new wall or walls to be erected in lieu thereof, shall be borne and paid exclusively by him, and he shall also make good all damages occasioned thereby to the adjoining owner or owner encroaching upon the premises of the adjoining owner beyond the party wall already built, or, in case where no party wall has been built, more than 9 inches, without having first obtained the written consent of the adjoining owner of the premises so to be encroached upon. But if, in such case, the building owner prefers to be relieved from reimbursing the adjoining owner for former outlay in building the party wall, the thickness of new wall to be determined by the inspector of buildings in each and every case, consistent with these regulations.

14. Buildings hereafter erected or increased in height, except churches, shall not exceed a greater height than 75 feet to the square, except the additional height shall be constructed in a fire-proof manner, as herein named, to wit: all joists, beams, rafters, purlines, jack-rafters, plates, studs, ties, and arches shall be made of cast or wrought iron, or some other metal, stone, brick, cement, mortar, or other incombustible material, and covered with corrugated iron, sheet or cast iron, tin, copper, zinc, or other metal, or slate, stone, brick, cement, mortar, or other incombustible material. All stores or storehouses, or other buildings, except churches and dwellings, now or hereafter erected, where in close proximity to other structures,

shall, when ordered by the inspector of buildings, be provided on the rear side or sides with iron or fire-proof shutters to all openings, and of such construction as may be stipulated, which shutters shall be closed at the termination of each day's business. The interested party may, after being notified, appeal in writing to the executive authority of the District, who shall determine as to the enforcement of the order. All buildings sixty feet high and upwards shall provide for the erection of one or more stand-pipes, at the discretion of the inspector of buildings, with attached iron ladders extending from the roof to within one story from the ground, except when otherwise authorized by the Commissioners.

15. No room intended for human habitation or sleeping shall have less than 8 feet clear height.

SEC. 10. Chimneys shall be built of brick, stone, or other fire-proof, non-conducting material, and in no case shall a chimney rest upon a flooring without a footing of masonry or iron, supported by iron bars having a secure bearing on masonry or iron at either end. Brick flues, without reference to the purpose for which they may be originally intended to be used, shall be smoothly plastered inside with good gaging mortar and on the outside between the ceiling, joists and rafters. Brick flues not starting from the foundation walls shall be securely built into the brick-work of the walls to which they are hung, and shall be supported by courses of brick corbeled out from the main wall by successive projection. Where the breast of a chimney projects more than 9 inches it shall be started and built on the same line from the foundation, or, where this is impracticable, it shall be secured in such manner as shall be determined by the inspector of buildings.

2. All flues shall be topped out at least 4 feet above the roof of the building or buildings to which they belong or adjoin, and all brick flues shall be smoothly plastered inside with mortar, from the top to the bottom, and outside, between the roofing and ceiling joists. The brick topping out of chimneys and flues shall not have more than 4 inches projection, unless covered by a cap of stone or iron properly secured. Hearths, fireplaces, or grates shall be laid upon trimmer arches of brick, turned the full length of the chimney breast, the centering of which must be struck by bricklayers on completion of the arch, or upon bars of iron supporting trimmer arch. No wooden joists, rafters, beams, girders, or other wood shall be built into any chimney or flue whatever, nor shall they, or woodwork of any kind, be placed at a less distance than 2 inches from the outside of the brick-work of any flue, nor shall any flue be built in any party or division wall unless the back of the flue be 9 inches thick. In no case shall a nail be driven into the masonry of any flue, nor shall any base, flooring, or roofing, or any other wood-work, be placed against any flue until it shall be well plastered externally with proper material.

3. Metal flues or pipes of a single thickness, intended to convey heated air in any building hereafter to be altered or erected, shall have a thickness of not less than 1 inch of plaster Paris, or other non-conducting material, between them and any timber or wood-work adjoining the frame, or the pipes shall be doubled—that is, one inside another, at least 1 inch apart—and the space between them filled with non-conducting and non-combustible material, unless built in stone or brick walls.

4. All flues for boilers and smelting furnaces shall be built of brick or metal, of such size and height as may be determined on by the inspector of buildings.

5. No smoke-pipe, in any building having wooden or combustible floors or ceilings, shall enter any flue, unless it shall be at least 12 inches from either the floor or ceilings. Pipes passing through stud or wooden partitions shall be guarded by a double collar of metal, giving at least 2 inches of air space, having holes for ventilation, or by other device equally secure, which shall be approved by the inspector of buildings. In any case where a furnace or boiler of any kind is used the smoke-pipe must be placed at least 2 feet below beams or ceilings, unless said beams or ceilings are properly protected by shields or tin plates suspended above said smoke-pipe, with a sufficient space for free circulation of air above and below said shield. The smoke-pipe shall in every case be 8 inches from the beams or ceilings. The top of any furnace set in brick must be covered with brick, slate, or tin plate, supported by iron bars, and so constructed as to be perfectly tight; said covering to be in addition to, and not less than 6 inches from, the ordinary covering to the hot-air chamber. If there is not height enough to build a furnace top at least 4 inches below the floors, beams, or ceilings, the floor beams must be trimmed around the furnace, and the covering, trimmers, and headers must be at least 4 inches from them. The top of any portable furnace not set in brick shall be at least 1 foot below the beams or ceilings, and shall have a shield of tin plate, made tight, suspended at least 2 inches below said beam or ceiling and extending 1 foot beyond the top of the furnace on all sides.

6. Hot-air registers hereafter placed in the floor of any building shall have air spaces extending all around their register boxes, guarded by tin on the outside.

SEC. 1. Openings for doors and windows, except as otherwise herein provided, shall each have a good and sufficient arch of stone or brick, well built and keyed, with good and sufficient abutments, or lintels of stone or iron, and over wooden lin-

tels, without regard to width, arches shall be turned. Over openings in which the lintel shall be less than the thickness of the wall to be supported, there shall be good timber lintels on the inside of the other lintels, which shall rest at each end not more than 4 inches on any wall, and shall have arches turned over the timber lintels.

2. No bay window which shall extend more than 3 feet above the second floor from the street shall be constructed of wood to a brick building; but on frame buildings such bay window may be constructed the height of the building.

SEC. 1. Openings of more than 10 feet in width, upon which walls rest, shall be covered with iron beams or girders. Cut stone or hard brick arches may be turned over any opening over 10 and less than 30 feet in width, provided they have skew-backs of cut stone or cast or wrought iron, with which two wrought iron bars or tension rods of sufficient strength shall be properly secured. In cases where the abutments of an arch are not of sufficient size to resist its thrust, the rise of the arch shall be determined by the inspector of buildings. All lintels of stone fronts returned over a corner opening shall be of iron, of the full breadth of the wall to be supported, and shall be made safe as above detailed. Any support at the corner shall be of brick, cut stone, or iron, and, if of iron, it shall be in the shape of a double column; that is, an outer and inner column. The inner column shall be of sufficient strength to sustain safely the whole weight, and the outer column shall be made of sufficient size to allow a space of at least 1 inch between it and the inner column, which shall be solidly filled with plaster of Paris or other non-conducting material equally secure.

2. All floor timbers shall extend from wall to wall, except where brick partitions intervene, and ends of beams, rafters, and joists entering brick walls shall have a bearing of at least $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches therein, and shall be cut on a splay of 3 inches in their width. Wells for stair or other openings shall be framed.

3. Notice of intention to cut a doorway through any party wall separating buildings shall be filed with the inspector of buildings, who shall decide what safeguards are necessary for closing said doorway when not used.

SEC. 13. Every building or addition hereafter erected shall be roofed with non-combustible material. Every roof of combustible material which shall have become impaired to one-third of its original value shall be replaced by the owners with non-combustible material. And no combustible roof shall be repaired to more than one-half its surface. Each roof shall have a scuttle not less than 2 by 3 feet, with a step-ladder or flight of steps leading thereto. No mansard or other roof shall be constructed more than one story in height, nor more than 20 feet in height from the upper floor of the building upon which it is placed to the highest part of said roof, unless the same be constructed of fire-proof material throughout. Mansard roofs may be constructed without any additional thickness of walls and topped out with 9-inch walls.

2. Cornices or roof decorations on any building hereafter erected to a height of more than 60 feet to the eaves shall be made of non-combustible materials, to be approved by the inspector of buildings. All fire-proof cornices shall be well secured to the walls with iron anchors, independent of any wood-work, and in all cases the walls shall be carried up to the planking of the roof, and where the cornice projects above the roof the wall shall be carried up to the top of the cornice; and all exterior wooden cornices on buildings, as above described, when replaced, shall be constructed of some non-combustible material, as required for new buildings. All exterior wooden cornices or gutters hereafter damaged by fire shall be taken down, and, if replaced, shall be constructed of fire proof material.

SEC. 14. Buildings now or hereafter erected shall be kept provided with proper metallic down-spouts and eave or cornice gutters for conducting water from the roof to the ground, sewer, or street, in such manner as shall protect the walls and foundations from damage; and in no case shall the water from roofs be allowed to drain on or damage the adjoining property, nor shall it be allowed to flow upon the sidewalk, but shall be conducted by drain pipe or pipes to sewer, or to the gutter, under sidewalk, where no sewer exists.

2. No permit for building shall hereafter be issued until a certificate of the inspector of plumbing shall have been presented, showing that the regulations of the health department relating to plumbing and drainage have been complied with.

SEC. 15. Vaults shall be securely covered with substantial flagging or arched with hard brick. The crown of the arch shall be at least 6 inches below the established surface of the footway, and any openings in the top of the vault shall be at inner edge of extreme wall and have a suitable covering placed thereon. No iron grate or other fixture shall project above or be sunk below the established grade of the pavement, and the outer wall of the vault must be at least 4 feet within the inner line of the curb. Vaults, where there is no interference with lamps, trees, or other public works, may be built with the outer face of wall at the inner face of the curb. No vault wall shall be placed within 3 feet of a lamp-post or 4 feet of a tree.

2. No vault shall be constructed so as to interfere with any sewer, water-pipe, man-hole, gas-pipe, tree, or other public work or improvement.

SEC. 16. Every building shall be provided with at least one water-closet or with an out-house for privy purposes.

SEC. 17. Areas must be protected by iron or stone railing at least 42 inches in height, and when they extend the entire width of any lot frontage shall be protected by said railing with openings or gates 4 feet wide.

2. Proper protection, by hand-rails, shall be provided where steps are built over areas or where steps exceed four in number, and for all platforms where areas exist. Basement and cellar steps shall be protected by railing like that required for areas, with 4-foot openings or gates.

SEC. 18. Wooden buildings may be erected in that portion of the District of Columbia outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown and that portion of Georgetown not included in the fire limits, provided that on lands laid out in town lots no wooden buildings shall be erected or placed within 24 feet of any house built of brick or other incombustible material. When such wooden building is intended for occupation as a blacksmith's or whitemith's shop, carpenter's shop, factory, livery or private stable, it shall not be placed within 30 feet of any dwelling, and no such wooden building shall be erected within 50 feet of any stone or brick house unless the written permission of the owners of all property to the distance of 50 feet on either side be first obtained, and then it shall not be less than 30 feet from such house.

2. It shall be lawful for the owner or other party interested, after having obtained a permit from the inspector of buildings, to make any necessary repairs consistent with these regulations upon any wooden or frame building already built, provided that the height of said building to the eaves shall not be increased thereby. A flat roof, covered with metal or other non-combustible material, may be substituted for a gravel or pitch roof. Wooden buildings, sheds, or shops, which are temporary in their construction and dilapidated beyond half their original value, shall not be repaired, but shall be considered as dangerous buildings, subject to the provisions of section 3 of these regulations.

3. It shall not be lawful to erect, construct, enlarge, or remove any wooden building within the fire limits, but such may be moved to any point outside of the fire limits if not located in violation of any section of these regulations; and, for satisfactory reasons, permits approved by the executive authority of the District may be given to move wooden buildings from one place to another within the fire limits; but in every case a deposit shall be made, not to exceed \$200—the amount to be determined by the inspector of buildings—to secure public and private property from damage arising from such removal. The amount so deposited shall be returned to the depositor as soon as the inspector of buildings ascertains that no damage has been sustained; but if, in the opinion of the inspector, any damage has been done, it shall be made good out of the deposit, and the balance, if any, shall be returned to the owner.

4. No wooden building hereafter erected shall exceed the height of two stories and mansard roof or three stories to the square thereof.

5. No wooden building to be used for dwelling purposes shall be erected more than 50 feet long without the intervention of a brick partition wall at least 9 inches in thickness, and said wall shall be carried at least 6 inches above the roof, whether said roof be flat or pitched.

6. No wooden building to be used for the purposes of any mechanical business shall be built at a less distance than 30 feet from any dwelling, and such building shall be subject in construction to such restrictions as the inspector of buildings shall designate in the permit; and no wooden building now erected shall be used for mechanical purposes unless the same shall be at a greater distance than 10 feet from any dwelling-house.

7. All wooden buildings shall be built upon brick or stone foundations.

8. Temporary wooden sheds may be erected for use of builders, but only in front of or upon the lot on which the building is being erected, and for storage or other purposes upon wharves, and for business purposes in coal, wood, lumber, and stone yards, when approved by the Engineer Commissioner, in such manner as the inspector of buildings may direct, consistently with these regulations. A one-story frame kitchen, not exceeding 10 feet by 12 feet, or 120 square feet of ground area, and a bath-room 8 feet by 8 feet, or 64 square feet, if placed above the first story, may be built to a brick or frame house. A story, not to exceed 10 feet by 12 feet, or 120 square feet, may be built on an existing one-story building or kitchen to a frame house, but in that case no other addition shall be made for a bath-house. Rooms may be added in the attic of a substantially good wooden building, with a steep or gable roof of sufficient height to form a story not less than 8 feet in the clear. All extensions or enlargements mentioned or implied shall be constructed in such manner as the inspector of buildings shall approve. Inclosed sheds for fuel or water-closets, or open sheds for wagon purposes, not to exceed 11 feet in height at the highest point thereof and not to exceed 12 feet in depth and 20 feet in length, may be erected on the rear of lots, and if they are placed at a distance of 30 feet or more from a dwelling-house they may be roofed with combustible material.

SEC. 19. Any wooden building already constructed within the fire limits which may hereafter be damaged may be repaired at a cost not exceeding one-half its value, exclusive of the value of its foundation, provided the building was a good, sound one previous to said damage, but if the damage shall amount to more than one-half the value, then the building shall be taken down. The inspector of buildings shall determine the amount and extent of such damage.

SEC. 20. Depositories for ashes shall be built of brick or other fire-proof material.

SEC. 21. No livery-stable shall be erected, nor shall any building already erected be converted to the uses of a livery-stable, within 30 feet of the building line of any street or avenue, nor within 50 feet of any dwelling-house fronting on any street or avenue; and permit for any such building shall not be issued until the applicant shall first exhibit a license for the keeping of a livery stable on said premises. And it shall be the duty of the proprietor or proprietors of a licensed livery stable within the cities of Washington and Georgetown to have the carriage-drive in front of said stable used for the purpose of entrance to it paved with brick on edge or other approved material. All stables where horses are kept for use in public carriages or wagons, omnibuses, street railways, or other conveyances, or for any purposes not strictly of a private character, shall be deemed to be "livery-stables." Nothing in this section shall be construed to debar the erection of a stable for private or domestic purposes only, under such restrictions as the inspector of buildings may impose, with the approval of the executive authority of the District.

SEC. 22. Within the fire limits it shall not be lawful to erect any wooden building for, nor to convert any existing wooden building to, the uses of a cow or hog yard, pen or stable, or for dairy or other similar purposes. Nothing in this section shall apply where one cow only is kept for family use.

SEC. 23. Projections from the building lines of any street in the city of Washington of 90 feet or less in width shall not exceed the following distances: Areas, 6 feet; show-windows, 32 inches; bay-windows, 5 feet on parked streets and 4 feet on unparked streets; steps, 11 feet on parked streets, where the parking is less than 24 feet wide, and 12 feet where the parking is over that width, and 9 feet on unparked streets; tower projections, 48 inches on parked streets and 36 inches on unparked streets. Projections from the building-line of any avenue or street in the city of Washington over 90 feet in width shall not exceed the following distances: Show-windows, 36 inches; steps, 11 feet; bay-windows, 5 feet; tower projections, 48 inches on parked streets and 36 inches on unparked streets; areas, 8 feet wide on parked streets, where the parking is less than 24 feet wide, and 10 feet where the parking is 24 feet or more in width. Projections from the building line on all streets 60 to 80 feet in width, 4 feet; on streets 50 to 60 feet, 3 feet; and on streets 40 to 50 feet, 2 feet, subject to the limitation imposed by paragraph 6 of this section.

2. Carriage steps shall not exceed in dimensions 34 feet by 20 inches, and in no case shall they extend beyond the inner line of the curb.

3. None of the projections heretofore mentioned shall be allowed on Pennsylvania avenue, west of the Capitol; and on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue from Second to Seventh streets east; Seventh street west, its entire length; Ninth street west, between B street north and New York avenue; F street north, between Seventh and Fifteenth streets west, and D street north, between Sixth and Twelfth streets west, except show-windows and areas, and colonnades thereon shall not project more than 6 feet from the building when their erection is permitted.

4. Tower projections, not exceeding 36 inches, may be constructed upon all street corners where projections are restricted, and 5 feet upon all other corners where parked streets intersect avenues or where avenues intersect avenues, or where parked streets intersect parked streets. Tower projections and *porte cocheres* may be constructed in such manner as may be determined by the inspector of buildings and approved in writing by the executive authority of the District; subject to the following general instructions, viz.: In no case shall a bay window or tower project more than 14 feet from out to out, and only one projection shall be allowed on fronts of 35 feet or less in width; on larger fronts the projections shall not aggregate more than 50 per centum of the frontage for any principal front nor more than 40 per centum of any side front. No projection will be allowed on stable buildings.

5. Structures or projections above or outside of the roof, such as domes, cupolas, pavilions, towers, spires, pinnacles, buttresses, lanterns, louvers, lutheran or dormer windows, skylights, sentries, ventilators, cornices, and gutters, shall be made with cast or wrought iron, tin, copper, zinc, or other metal, or stone, slate, brick, cement, or mortar, or other incombustible material.

6. Twelve feet of sidewalk shall remain free from obstruction in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, unless the executive authority of the District shall otherwise permit; but in streets less than 80 feet wide the width of the sidewalk shall be, as far as practicable, uniform, and shall be determined by the engineer in charge of public works, with approval of the executive authority of the District.

7. In no case shall the wall terminating at a street or alley project beyond the line of said street, except for ornamental projections as hereinbefore provided. Where

projections are allowed none shall be made unless the line of front parallel with street or alley be preserved by at least the length of one brick from the party line on the side of the house on which the private door is located, and by at least the length of three bricks on each side of bay window, tower, or other projection on all buildings over 20 feet in width, and on all buildings 20 feet or under in width by the length of two bricks, excepting where continuous rows of buildings are erected, in which case an equivalent in spaces of parallel surface to each house, if approved by the inspector of buildings, may be laid, to suit the taste of the owner or builder.

SEC. 24. No sign shall be built, erected, or hung upon the roof or on the front of any building in the cities of Washington and Georgetown to project more than 3 feet 6 inches beyond the building line, nor shall any box, board, or other sign, or frame of any kind for a sign, be set up around or against any tree, lamp-post, or other post, pole, or other object, in said cities, and any sign now erected, or that may be erected, on the top of, or on the street front of, any building, shall be taken down and removed when rotten or unsafe.

SEC. 25. Awning-posts and frames shall be of iron. The posts shall be set in stone or iron blocks not less than 6 inches within the outer edge of the curb, and the frames must be firmly secured to the building, and in no case shall awnings now or hereafter erected interfere with street lamps or trees. On parked streets awnings may be used in front of business property to the outer edge of parking, but in no case to exceed the distance of 15 feet from the building line. No part of the frame or canvas of an awning shall be at a less height than 8 feet from the sidewalk.

SEC. 26. Persons engaged in the erection, alteration, or repair of any building may, for such reasonable period as the inspector of buildings shall decide, occupy with the building material thereof one-half of the carriage-way in front of the lots on which such work is being done, except on streets occupied by railroads, where 3 feet must be left between the material and tracks, and on Pennsylvania avenue, where 10 feet must be left. Where materials are opposite only one-third of the roadway can be occupied on either side, and so much of the footwalk as will leave and keep clear at least 6 feet thereof near the center. They may also occupy one-half the roadway fronting 20 feet on adjoining lots, when the inspector of buildings shall consider necessary, the material to be placed and arranged as that officer may direct. Builders or owners so occupying the roadway or footwalk shall exhibit a light at night; when the materials occupy 25 feet or more along the street or pavement, two lights, placed in such a manner as to warn passers-by that the materials are upon the street, and to distinctly show the clear passage-way left in carriage-road or footwalk. All materials and rubbish shall be removed by the contractor or owner of the property whenever so directed by the inspector. No gutter shall be obstructed, except for temporary damming for collecting water for building purposes when there are no other available means therefor, under such conditions as the inspector of buildings may prescribe. Nothing in this section shall be construed so that free passage of wagons, carts, drays, or other conveyances, may be obstructed or impeded. No persons shall be allowed to stake line or mix mortar upon the bituminous or asphalt pavements in the District of Columbia, and it shall be the duty of the inspector of buildings in giving building permits, to require mortar beds to be constructed with tight bottoms, so that the lime or mortar shall not come in contact with the pavement. No change shall be made in the limits or outline of any sidewalk or parking, nor shall any pavement, tree, lamp-post, parking, fence, or terrace, be moved, constructed, altered, or modified, except in accordance with plans furnished to and approved by the inspector of buildings.

SEC. 27. No foundry or furnace for melting or working glass, iron, or other metal; machine-shops for machinery to be driven by steam or other motive power, steam boilers or engines propelled by steam or other motive power, or any building therefor, shall hereafter be erected for use within the fire limits, unless the written assent thereto of all the property owners within 90 feet of the outline of the buildings to be erected therefor be first obtained; nor shall any such building be erected within 30 feet of any dwelling house. All boiler-rooms hereafter constructed in any building under this section shall be constructed of brick and iron, and shall be so arranged that all openings between them and other parts of the building shall be closed by iron or metal covered doors, which shall be securely closed at the close of each day.

2. Engines and boilers for driving machinery, for grinding coffee, spices, or for other similar purposes in stores, or for elevators in hotels, stores, and warehouses, where under ten (10) horse-power, or for heating purposes, may be permitted, under such restrictions as the inspector of buildings may direct in each case, upon the notice in writing by the owner or agent intending to set up such boiler or engine to the inspector of buildings, fully describing said boiler or engine and the use for which it is intended; but not until a special permit shall have been obtained.

3. No building to be used as a saw or grist mill, blacksmith or whitesmith shop, or shop for the working of wood or other combustible material, rag warehouse, or shop or building for the storage of materials of an inflammable nature, shall be erected within 30 feet of any dwelling, nor shall any building be converted to such uses within 30 feet of any dwelling house.

SEC. 28. The lessee, owner, or occupant of any warehouse, store, manufactory, or other building in which there are hoistways or other openings besides the usual stairways, shall cause the same to be securely protected by railing, or such other appliances as may be deemed necessary by the inspector of buildings.

SEC. 29. All partition or party fences shall be kept in good and sufficient repair by the proprietors of the ground on each side, at their joint expense: *Provided*, The ground on each side shall be inclosed, used, or occupied; and if any person whose duty it shall be to make or keep in good repair any fence, or part of a fence, shall neglect or refuse to do so for five days after request being made by the other party interested, or his agent, then it shall be lawful for the party so making the request as aforesaid to make or repair the whole fence, or part of the fence, and to recover one-half of the expense thereof from the person so refusing or neglecting: *Provided, also*, That no fence erected under the authority of these regulations shall be less than 5 nor more than 7 feet in height, except by consent of the parties interested on both sides of such fence, and that the expense of making such fence shall not exceed the market value of a plain, substantial board structure of the kind.

SEC. 30. If any person shall inclose ground adjoining to that already inclosed, and shall thereby be benefited by any fence be erected, the person so benefited shall pay therefor a just and reasonable compensation, regard being had to the condition of the fence at the time.

SEC. 31. No person or persons shall establish any coal or wood yard, lumber-yard, or yard for the storage or sale of coal, lumber, or wood, or yard for the storage or sale of any new or second-hand combustible material, upon any new site, or site not used for such purposes for the period of one year previously, within 50 feet of any lot or building on either side of premises intended for any of the uses above named, unless the person or persons desiring to establish or locate any such premises shall first file with the inspector of buildings the written consent of all the owners of real estate within 90 feet of the ground which is contemplated to be occupied; in which case the question shall be submitted in writing by the inspector of buildings to the executive authority of the District for its decision.

2. The storage in large quantities of any combustible material whatever shall not be permitted in the thickly-built portions of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

SEC. 32. No person or persons shall establish, erect, construct, or lay off within the building limits any brick-yard, brick-kiln, or pottery-furnace; or any slaughter house, soap, candle manufactory, bone-boiling or other establishment whereby offensive odors are generated to the detriment or injury of the neighborhood, upon any site not used as aforesaid during twelve months immediately preceding, nor shall any such establishment now existing be extended to within 150 yards of any dwelling house occupied or used, unless the person or persons desiring to conduct or extend any of the above-mentioned establishments shall first file with the inspector of buildings the written consent of all the property owners and occupants within 250 yards of such establishment, and shall have received a permit therefor.

SEC. 33. All blank forms of permits, applications, certificates, and notices required by these regulations shall be prepared under the supervision of the executive authority of the District.

2. Applications for any permit or certificate prescribed in these regulations must only be made on an appropriate blank prepared as hereinbefore required, and obtained from the office of inspector of buildings. If the desired permit or certificate can be properly issued, the applicant will be informed of the amount of the requisite fee or other proper charge, the payment of which must be made to the collector of the District, who shall, in writing, receipt therefor. The receipt so given shall be the evidence of such payment on which further action in the premises may be taken by the inspector of buildings under these regulations.

SEC. 34. The fees under these regulations shall be as follows: For each permit for a new building or structure, two dollars for each building; for each permit for alteration or repair, one dollar for each building or structure; for each permit for alteration or repair, one dollar for each building or structure; for each permit for vault, two dollars per lineal front foot of proposed vault; for each permit for area in front of the building line of any building now erected, or any structure or building hereafter erected, after the same have been completed, one dollar for each area; for all other permits and certificates, one dollar each; for measuring, under section 9, in the matter of party-walls, the fee shall not exceed five dollars, except in cases of express agreement; and for examination of dangerous buildings, defective escape facilities, or other defective or insufficient arrangements or appliances in public assembly rooms, on appeal, the fee shall be prescribed as in section 3.

SEC. 35. In all buildings of a public character, already erected or hereafter built, such as public halls, churches, and places of amusement and instruction, the doors shall open outwards and remain open when the building is occupied, except fly-doors opening both ways, which may be kept closed. The hall doors, stairways, seats, and aisles shall be so arranged as to facilitate egress in case of fire or accident; and to afford the requisite and proper accommodation for the public protection in such cases, all aisles and passage-ways in such building shall be kept free from camp stools,

chairs, sofas, and other obstructions during any service, exhibition, lecture, performance, concert, ball, or any public assemblage.

2. In all theaters and public places of amusement there shall be kept, attached to a plug or water attachment, to be furnished by the owners or lessees for that purpose, sufficient hose, of the size used by the fire department, to extend to the furthest limits of said place of amusement, and said hose shall be kept at all times in good order and repair, and ready for immediate use.

SEC. 36. If any person or persons shall violate any provision of these building regulations, or of any regulation hereafter adopted in amendment of or in addition thereto, for the violation of which no other penalties are therein provided, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay not less than ten nor more than one thousand dollars for each and every such violation. All penalties under these regulations shall be recovered by the executive authorities of the District of Columbia, or their successors, under information filed in the name of said District in the police court of said District, as fines are recovered for the violation of municipal ordinances.

2. If any person, after being fined in the police court for the violation of any provision of these regulations shall persist in the same violation, such person shall forfeit and pay the further sum of one hundred dollars for each and every week that he or she shall so persist, except in the case of maintaining a dangerous structure, when he or she shall forfeit and pay said further sum of one hundred dollars for each and every day that he or she shall maintain said structure after having been fined in the police court for doing so.

3. In addition to the proceeding before the police court by information, the supreme court of the District of Columbia, or any justice thereof, either in term time or vacation, shall exercise equity powers for the enforcement of these regulations, and particularly for the removal, within a time fixed by the court or the acting justice, of any building or structure, the filling up of any vault or area, and the abatement of any nuisance of which complaint shall be made as a violation of these regulations or any part thereof.

SEC. 37. All building regulations and parts of building regulations of the late corporations of Washington and Georgetown inconsistent with these regulations are hereby repealed.

APRIL 23, 1885.

Whereas the act of Congress approved June 11, 1878, entitled "An act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia," confers on the Commissioners the power to locate the places where hacks shall stand and change them as often as the public interests require: It is therefore

Ordered, That from and after this date the places hereinafter named are designated as the only places in the public streets where hacks shall stand.

SEC. 2. That the following locations are designated as stands for one or two horse vehicles, but not more than one-half of the number of vehicles authorized at each stand shall be of the kind drawn by two horses:

On the west side of Fifteenth street northwest, immediately south of the entrance to the Executive grounds, six vehicles.

On the west side of Fifteenth street, south of the prolongation of the south building line of north E street, an indefinite number of vehicles, subject to the special orders of the chief of police.

On the west side of Fifteen-and-a-half street northwest, immediately north of Pennsylvania avenue, six vehicles.

On the east side of Fifteenth street northwest, south of Pennsylvania avenue, ten vehicles.

On the part of the space at the intersection of C and Seventh streets and Louisiana avenue northwest, parallel with and contiguous to the eastern line of said Seventh street, in such number and order as the chief of police may prescribe.

On the east side of New Jersey avenue, near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's depot, ten or more vehicles, at the discretion of the chief of police.

On the north side of New York avenue, fifteen feet wide and extending one hundred feet eastwardly from the east side of Seventh street west.

On the south side of D street, from Eleventh to Twelfth streets north west, four vehicles.

On Sixth street, near the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company's depot, such number and in such order as the chief of police may prescribe. (See L. S. 25, 177 C. O., as to location.)

SEC. 3. The following locations are designated as stands for one-horse vehicles :

On the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, between Thirteenth and Thirteenth-and-a-half streets northwest, two vehicles.

On the north side of Louisiana avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets northwest, two vehicles.

On the north side of Louisiana avenue, east of Ninth street northwest, three vehicles.

On the south side of B street northwest, west of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company's depot, a number of vehicles at the discretion of the chief of police.

On I street northwest, at southwest corner of McPherson Square, four vehicles.

On the east side of Seventeenth street northwest, immediately north of Pennsylvania avenue, four vehicles.

At Thomas Circle, three vehicles on the south side and two vehicles on the north side.

At Iowa Circle, two vehicles on the south side and two vehicles on the north side.

On the north side of M street northwest, between Connecticut avenue and Eighteenth street, four vehicles.

On the northeast side of Du Pont Circle and street, four vehicles.

On the southeast part of Washington Circle, two vehicles.

On the east side of First street west, near the Peace Monument, three vehicles.

On the east and west sides of Scott Circle, next to the street curb, each one vehicle.

SEC. 4. That all hack-stands shall be kept clean and in proper order by the parties occupying the same.

The exact limit of each stand will be established under the direction of the chief of police.

The soliciting of fares upon the public streets and grounds by any licensed driver of a vehicle for the transportation of passengers for hire is positively prohibited.

All infractions of these regulations will subject the person or persons so offending to the penalties prescribed by law; and all regulations and orders locating places where hacks shall stand, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Ordered, That the public-school building erected on square No. 858, fronting on I street, between Sixth and Seventh streets northeast, is hereby named the "Blair School," in honor of the late Francis P. Blair, sr.

MAY 11, 1885.

Ordered, That the requisite proceedings having been taken by all the owners of square No. 496, in conformity with the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the changing of alley-ways in the city of Washington," approved July 6, 1882, so much of the old alley-ways in said square as the petitioners ask to have closed is hereby closed as prayed for, and as is indicated for that purpose on the plan hereto at-

MAY 12, 1885.

tached (L. R. 120,004, C. O.); but no new alley-way is substituted for the alley-way so closed, as the Commissioners are not aware of any public necessity for such action.

2. That the requisite proceedings having been taken by all the owners of the north part of square No. 134, in conformity with the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the changing of alley-ways in the city of Washington," approved July 6, 1882, so much of the old alley-ways in said part of said square as the petitioners ask to have closed is hereby closed as prayed for, and as is indicated for that purpose on the plan hereto attached; and the new alley-way proposed by the petitioners to be substituted therefor, as indicated on said plan, is hereby declared open as a public alley.

Ordered, That the tax assessed against lot 10 in square No. 158 (except the west 23 by 120 feet) for condemnation of alley, will be received without interest in consideration of its occupation by the District of Columbia.

2. That section 27 of the Building Regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by striking out the words "all the property-owners" in the sixth line thereof, and substituting therefor the words "the owners of property that is not occupied in whole or in part for similar purposes."

MAY 27, 1885.

Ordered, That from the bonds of real-estate dealers the words "or to any other person or persons" shall be omitted by the assessor in future as unnecessary repetition.

JUNE 6, 1885.

Ordered, That the requisite proceedings having been taken by all the owners of square No. 621, in conformity with the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the changing of alley-ways in the city of Washington," approved July 6, 1882, so much of the old alley-ways in said square as the petitioners ask to have closed is hereby closed as prayed for, and as is indicated for that purpose on the plan hereto attached (L. R. 120,897, C. O.); and the new alley-way proposed by the petitioners to be substituted therefor, as indicated on said plan, is hereby declared open as a public alley.

JUNE 11, 1885.

Ordered, That the requisite proceedings having been taken by all the owners of square No. 1,003, in conformity with the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the changing of alley-ways in the city of Washington," approved July 6, 1882, so much of the old alley-ways in said square as the petitioners asked to have closed is hereby closed as prayed for, and as is indicated for that purpose on the plan hereto attached (L. R. No. 120,974, C. O.); and the new alley-way proposed by the petitioners to be substituted therefor, as indicated on said plan, is hereby declared open as a public alley.

JUNE 25, 1885.

Ordered, That the Commissioners learn with profound regret of the death of the Hon. Seth L. Phelps, formerly Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and desire to express their appreciation of his high character as a citizen and as a public officer, and their sympathy with his family in their bereavement.

B.—REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES
AND EX-OFFICIO COMMISSIONER OF SINKING FUND.*Statement of the funded indebtedness of the District of Columbia and late corporation of Washington.*

Description of bonds.	Act authorizing issue.	Date of maturity.	Interest.	
			Rate.	Coin or currency.
Of the District of Columbia:				
Permanent improvement.	Assembly, July 10 and December 16, 1871.	July 1, 1891	<i>Per cent.</i> 6	Coin.
Water stock.	Assembly, July 20, 1871	Oct. 1, 1901	7	Currency.
Market stock	Assembly, August 23, 1871, and June 19, 1872.	July 26, 1892	7	Do.
Permanent	Assembly, June 23 and 25, 1873	July 1, 1891	7	Do.
Water stock	Assembly, June 26, 1873	July 1, 1903	7	Do.
Fifty-year funding	Congress, June 20, 1874, February 20 and March 3, 1875.	Aug. 1, 1924	3 ⁶⁸ / ₁₀₀	Do.
Twenty-year funding	Congress, June 10, 1879, and June 8, 1880.	July 1, 1899	5	Do
Of the late corporation of Washington:				
Three-year (Emery)	Congress, July 7, 1870	July 30, 1873	7 ⁷⁵ / ₁₀₀	Do.
Twenty-year funding	Congress, May 8, 1872	July 1, 1892	6	Coin.
Thirty-year funding	Assembly, District of Columbia, June 20, 1872.	Nov. 1, 1902	6	Do.

Description of bonds.	Interest.		Amount registered.	Amount coupon.	Total.
	Payable.	When due.			
Of the District of Columbia:					
Permanent improvement.	Semi-annually.	Jan. 1 and July 1	\$3,484,600		\$3,484,600
Water stock	do.	do		360,000	360,000
Market stock	do.	do		46,450	46,450
Permanent improvement.	do.	do	\$100,000		146,450
Water stock	do.	do		642,300	642,300
Fifty-year funding	do.	do		15,000	15,000
Twenty-year funding	do.	Feb. 1 and Aug. 1	11,132,000	2,901,500	14,033,500
Of the late corporation of Washington:	do.	Jan. 1 and July 1	320,000	628,400	948,400
Three-year (Emery)	do.	do			
Twenty-year funding	do.	Interest ceased		100	100
Thirty-year funding	do.	Jan. 1 and July 1		1,020,350	1,020,350
	do.	May 1 and Nov. 1		628,800	628,800
			11,552,000	9,727,500	21,279,500

Stocks and bonds outstanding on which interest has ceased, there being funds for the payment of the principal and interest deposited in the United States Treasury.

Corporation of Washington ten-year bonds	\$150 00
Corporation of Washington five per cent. general stock	1,610 01
Corporation of Washington six per cent. general stock	3,480 17
Corporation of Washington six per cent. canal stock	100 00
	5,340 18

Amount of funded debt retired since July 1, 1878	1,641,400 00
Reduction in annual interest charge since July 1, 1878	96,348 99
* Issue of District three-sixty-fives limited by law to \$15,000,000. Issued to date	14,557,500 00

C. N. JORDAN,
Treasurer United States.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES,
EX-OFFICIO COMMISSIONER OF THE SINKING FUND
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, June 30, 1885.

C.—REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., November 25, 1885.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report, showing the receipts and expenditures of the District government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

The entire revenues of the District during the fiscal year, including appropriations by Congress, were \$4,526,052.74, as follows, viz:

Balance on hand July 1, 1884	\$515,764 16
Received during the year, per Exhibit A	4,006,681 69
Repayments to appropriations	3,606 89
Total receipts	4,526,052 74

The total expenditures during the year, as per Exhibit B, were \$4,020,089.54, leaving a balance on hand July 1, 1885, of \$505,963.20, which is divided under the following heads, viz:

Subject to general expenses	\$414,369 92
Completion of sewer system	16,476 96
Water fund	51,663 63
Washington special-tax fund	3,126 36
Washington redemption fund	838 00
Redemption of tax-lien certificates	2,841 66
Redemption of assessment certificates	272 53
Holmead Cemetery fund (for school buildings only)	14,533 15
Redemption of Pennsylvania avenue certificates, act July 19, 1876	176 03
Redemption of Pennsylvania avenue certificates, act July 8, 1870	743 26
Filling ground south of the Capitol:	
Act April 4, 1878	\$5 08
Act July 10, 1879	70 08
Act February 4, 1880	60 72
Act April 1, 1882	38 40
	174 28
Sale of property in Washington and Georgetown, act March 3, 1881	449 12
General expenses of the District of Columbia, act March 3, 1875	292 31
Fire department, act June 22, 1874	49
Surplus fund	5 50
Total	505,963 20

The foregoing statement of expenditures, classified under the fiscal years to which they respectively pertain, will be found fully set forth in Exhibit C herewith, which is made part of this report.

The number of checks drawn upon the Treasurer of the United States during the year was 24,682, aggregating the sum of \$2,611,929.34.

The number of audits for the same period was 5,068, an increase over the previous year of 2,479 checks and 368 audits.

The increase in the aggregate sum for which checks were issued is \$354,306.74.

Entire levy of real and personal tax for the fiscal year, as shown by the corrected tax-ledgers on file in this office	\$1,575,615 47
To which add duplicate payments and subject to refund	2,140 66

Total	1,577,756 13
Amount collected up to and including June 30, 1885	1,348,019 41

Leaving a balance delinquent July 1, 1885

229,736 72

The percentage of collections to that date was as follows :

	Per cent.
Realty, Washington City.....	87.15
Realty, Georgetown.....	85.76
Realty, county.....	70.26
Personal, Washington City.....	83.81
Personal, Georgetown.....	64.77
Personal, county.....	66.11
Average on the entire levy:	
Realty (exclusive of overpayments).....	86.11
Personal.....	81.52

Of the delinquent taxes due on July 1, 1885, for the fiscal year there has since been collected the sum of \$71,200.90, to which add penalty imposed for non-payment, \$7,488.85; total, \$78,689.75.

During the year there were 173 cases in which duplicate payments of taxes occurred, aggregating the sum of \$2,313.62, of which there have been repaid to the date of this report 31 cases, aggregating the sum of 607.96, leaving 142, involving the sum of \$1,705.66, not yet repaid, and for which claim has not been made, so far as the records of this office show.

These duplicate payments are exclusive of water rents and others of a miscellaneous character, and relate to real and personal taxes only.

In view of the fact that under the present system of daily audits of the receipts of the collector this office has certain knowledge of each case, and as the records show them to be numerous each year, it is recommended that authority be given to publish in the newspapers of this city annually a complete list, giving names, the square, and lot, together with the amount overpaid.

It is unnecessary in this report to comment upon systems now in operation in this office, as special reference has been made to them in previous reports. It is sufficient therefore to say that they are being successfully carried out, and are working admirably and with entire satisfaction.

In order to facilitate the examination and audit of the old accounts and tax-books, I beg to renew the recommendation contained in my last annual report, viz, "that all arrears of taxes due the District of Columbia, both real and personal, be consolidated into arrears or delinquent tax books, which should be prepared in duplicate, under the supervision of an experienced and competent person, and one set furnished this office.

It will undoubtedly be necessary to ask authority of Congress to do this work, and give legality to the delinquent books when prepared and approved by the Commissioners, but their value when completed can hardly be overestimated.

The advantages to be gained by this consolidation, so strongly urged in my last annual report, still exist, and it is believed commend themselves with greater force each successive year.

To prepare the record properly and accurately considerable time and labor will be required, and the work must be performed, to a great extent, outside of regular office hours, as most, if not all, the old books are in daily use.

A special appropriation will therefore be necessary to meet the expense, and inasmuch as experienced and trained employes, who are already familiar with the old records, can be more advantageously employed than those without this experience, it is suggested that such be selected as far practicable, and authority be asked of Congress to pay

them extra compensation for this service when performed at other times than during office hours.

Whatever the cost may be, it will find full compensation in many ways, particularly in the great saving of time in daily examination of the old records, the removal of much liability to error, now almost unavoidable, and eventually a large saving in the clerical labor now necessarily employed in this particular branch of the service.

Another reason presents itself with much force: Many changes in the assessments were made from time to time in past years, and prior to the time when daily audits of the receipts of the collector were commenced in this office. These changes were made in most cases after the collector had been debited with amounts believed at the time to be correct. Notices of these changes were not transmitted to this office, as required at the present time, and for this reason it is impossible to determine the correct amount with which the collector should be charged without going over carefully and in detail these old assessment-books. This can be done more readily as the work of preparing the delinquent books progresses, as the changes can be noted, the entries corrected where errors exist, and the old books finally closed.

It is desirable that the new books be arranged by square and lot in numerical order, with an alphabetical index of the names of present owners, and they should also be made to show the names of owners of the property at the time the tax became delinquent; this is believed to be entirely practicable. These are suggestions, however, which can be considered when the more important question is determined whether or not consolidated arrears books shall be prepared.

It is further recommended in this connection that arrears or delinquent-tax books be prepared in the future at the close of each and every fiscal year, as is now the practice in this office.

As the duty of auditing these books devolves upon this office, the propriety of inviting attention to the subject, and of suggesting such measures as will advance the desired object, will be apparent, and is the reason for referring to the matter in this report.

Some progress has been made in the examination of the old accounts, but owing to the increase in the current business of the office, it has been necessarily retarded; but if the foregoing recommendations are adopted, greater facilities will be afforded for prosecuting the work, as the officers who now have the old books in charge will be enabled to dispense with their use gradually, thus affording an opportunity for continuous work upon them by this office without the interruptions to which it is now subjected.

The facilities for the transaction of the public business are so unsatisfactory, the rooms in their arrangement so inconvenient for the purposes of an accounting office, the light and ventilation so bad, that the business of this department is greatly delayed thereby.

With special pleasure I commend the faithful and intelligent performance of duty on the part of the employés of the office during the past year.

Very respectfully,

I. S. TICHENOR,
Auditor, District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

H. Ex. 1, pt. 6—3

34 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A.—Statement of cash receipts of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

On what account received.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
GENERAL TAXES AND LICENSES.			
General taxes including penalties.....	\$1,526,280 33		
Licenses.....	144,652 57	\$1,670,932 90	
MARKETS.			
Eastern market, rents.....	2,871 50		
Western market, rents.....	5,128 30		
Georgetown market, rents.....	1,211 92		
Washington Market Company, franchise rental.....	7,500 00		
Western market, note account.....	73 50	16,805 22	
RENT OF DISTRICT PROPERTY.			
Rent of hay-scales.....	1,049 51		
Rent of wharves, streets, &c.....	7,605 00		
Rent of fish wharves and stalls.....	216 45	8,870 96	
FINES.			
Fines, police court, United States cases.....	13,137 14		
Fines, police court, District of Columbia cases.....	23,912 20		
Fines, criminal court.....	3,229 10		
Fines, appeal cases, through attorney District of Columbia.....	717 35		
Fines, through intendant Washington Asylum.....	10 00	41,005 79	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Fees for tax certificates.....	1,822 50		
Permit fees, engineer's office.....	2,676 00		
Building permits.....	6,092 00		
Dog tax.....	12,786 07		
Pound fees.....	454 55		
Sale of old material.....	356 65		
Material furnished.....	182 29		
Sale of old horses.....	168 45		
Fees, gas inspector's office.....	504 00		
Party wall, No. 2 Engine House.....	48 53		
Forfeiture of contract.....	200 00		
Advertising.....	2,834 30		
Auctioneers' returns.....	173 63	28,099 03	
Total taxes and revenue.....			\$1,765,713 90
SPECIAL AND TRUST FUNDS.			
Water taxes and rents.....			
Washington redemption fund.....	145,585 17		
Special-tax fund.....	315 07		
Redemption of assessment certificates.....	8,316 86		
Redemption of tax-lien certificates.....	2,924 09		
Sale of Holmead Cemetery, acts March 3, 1879, and July 5, 1884.....	2,117 73		
Sale of fish wharf, act of July 5, 1884.....	52,000 00		
	1,660 05	212,918 97	
Total special and trust funds.....			212,918 97
ADVANCES BY UNITED STATES.			
On account of appropriation, act July 5, 1884, regular.....	1,703,953 27		
On account of appropriations, acts July 7, 1884, sundry civil and deficiency.....			
On account of appropriation, act February 13, 1885, special.....	40,317 71		
On account of appropriation, act March 3, 1885, deficiency.....	4,000 00		
On account of appropriation for completion sewerage system, June 30, 1884.....	4,777 84		
	275,000 00	2,028,048 82	
Total amount advanced by United States.....			2,028,048 82
Grand total of receipts.....			4,006,681 69

B.—Statement of the expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Title of appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.			
Surface work:			
Repairs to concrete pavements, 1885	\$46,202 19		
Repairs to concrete pavements, 1884	68 25		
Materials for permit work, 1885	29,426 55		
Materials for permit work, 1884	179 53		
Materials for permit work, 1883	47 04		
Surveys of the District with reference to the further extension of streets, &c	5,203 64		
Work on sundry avenues and streets and replacement of pavements, 1885	262,935 39		
Work on sundry avenues and streets and replacement of pavements, 1884	6,104 96		
Work on sundry avenues and streets and replacement of pavements, 1882	160 52		
Total for surface work		\$350,328 07	
Sewer work:			
Boundary intercepting and lateral sewers, 1885	99,464 11		
Boundary intercepting sewer, 1884	8,356 30		
Boundary intercepting sewer, 1881	14,661 05		
Boundary intercepting sewer, 1880	1,021 49		
Completion of sewer system	258,523 04		
Total for sewer work		382,025 99	
Aggregate for improvements and repairs			\$732,354 06
CONSTRUCTING, REPAIRING, AND MAINTAINING BRIDGES.			
Care of Benning's, Anacostia, and Chain Bridges, 1885		2,000 00	
Care of bridges under control of Commissioners, 1885	499 34		
Care of bridges under control of Commissioners, 1884	662 64		
Total for bridges under the control of Commissioners		1,161 98	
Aggregate for bridges			3,161 98
WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.			
Engineering, maintenance, and general repairs, 1885			20,000 00
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.			
Washington Asylum:			
Salaries of employes, 1885	11,477 67		
Salaries of employes, 1884	74 81		
Contingent expenses, 1885	36,213 55		
Contingent expenses, 1884	1,252 18		
Repairs to almshouse, 1885	2,474 77		
To construct movable track for the purpose of grading streets, &c., 1885	3,117 03		
Total for Washington Asylum		54,610 01	
Government Hospital for the Insane, District of Columbia:			
Support of inmates, 1885	37,827 00		
Support of inmates, 1884	11,675 00		
Total for Government Hospital		49,502 00	
Georgetown almshouse, 1885	2,561 17		1,641 50
Transportation of paupers and prisoners, 1885	1 50		
Transportation of paupers and prisoners, 1884			
Total transportation of prisoners, &c		2,562 67	
Relief of the poor, 1885	13,633 24		
Relief of the poor, 1884	177 00		
Relief of the poor, 1881	660 00		
Total for relief of the poor		14,470 24	
Building for National Association for Colored Women and Children, 1885	1,990 02		
Building for National Association for Colored Women and Children, 1884	3,954 18		
Total for building for National Association		5,944 20	
National Association for Colored Women, &c., 1885		7,000 00	
Reform School, 1885		32,916 00	
Columbia Hospital, 1885		15,000 00	
Women's Christian Association, 1885		5,000 00	
Children's Hospital, 1885		5,000 00	
Saint Ann's Infant Asylum, 1885		5,000 00	
Industrial Home School, 1885		12,500 00	
Building for Industrial Home School, 1885		2,387 28	

B.—Statement of the expenditures, &c.—Continued.

Title of appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—Continued.			
Saint John's Church Orphanage, 1885		\$1,500 00	
German Orphan Asylum Association, 1885		5,000 00	
Addition to house of the Little Sisters of the Poor, 1885		25,000 00	
Aggregate for charities and corrections			\$245,033 90
SALARIES AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OFFICES DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Executive office:			
Pay of employes, 1885	\$18,738 82		
Contingent expenses, 1885	1,782 74		
Contingent expenses, 1884	11 20		
Contingent expenses, 1882	341 71		
Total for executive office		20,874 47	
Auditor's office:			
Pay of employes, 1885	16,110 06		
Contingent expenses, 1885	299 65		
Contingent expenses, 1884	26 53		
Temporary clerk hire, 1885	23 89		
Total for auditor's office		16,461 03	
Assessor's office:			
Pay of employes, 1885	12,789 14		
Pay of employes, 1883	500 00		
Contingent expenses, 1885	967 88		
Contingent expenses, 1884	134 48		
Contingent expenses, 1883	463 99		
Contingent expenses treasurer and assessor's office, 1881	82 43		
Total for assessor's office		14,677 92	
Collector's office:			
Pay of employes, 1885	14,800 00		
Contingent expenses, 1885	2,493 07		
Contingent expenses, 1884	1 10		
Total for collector's office		17,294 17	
Attorney's office:			
Pay of employes, 1885	8,012 00		
Contingent expenses, 1885	278 91		
Contingent expenses, 1884	9 16		
Rent of office, 1885	100 00		
Total for attorney's office		8,400 07	
Sinking-fund office:			
Pay of employes, 1885	2,400 00		
Contingent expenses, 1885	41 10		
Contingent expenses, 1884	5 59		
Total for sinking-fund office		2,446 60	
Coroner's office:			
Pay of coroner, 1885	1,800 00		
Contingent expenses, 1885	528 81		
Contingent expenses, 1884	11 00		
Contingent expenses, 1883	2 00		
Contingent expenses, 1880	2 00		
Total for coroner's office		2,343 81	
Engineer's office:			
Pay of employes, 1885	58,882 78		
Pay of employes, 1884	32 97		
Contingent expenses, 1885	4,993 72		
Contingent expenses, 1884	169 10		
Contingent expenses, 1883	18 96		
Total for engineer's office		63,947 53	
Inspector of buildings' office:			
Contingent expenses, 1883	230 60		
Contingent expenses, 1881	6 00		
Total for inspector of buildings' office		236 60	
Inspector of gas and meters' office:			
Maintaining apparatus, 1885		599 10	
Fuel, ice, gas, repairs, &c., offices, 1885			
Fuel, ice, gas, repairs, &c., offices, 1884	4,993 27		
Fuel, ice, gas, repairs, &c., offices, 1883	119 58		
Fuel, ice, gas, repairs, &c., offices, 1882	356 30		
Total for fuel, ice, gas, &c.	22 05		
Salaries temporary clerks, 1884		5,491 20	
Aggregate for salaries and contingent expenses		143 96	

B.—Statement of the expenditures, &c.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
STREETS.			
Sweeping, cleaning, and sprinkling streets and avenues, 1885.		\$40,000 00	
Cleaning alleys, 1885		9,543 02	
Current repairs to streets, avenues, and alleys, 1885.	\$24,932 36		
Current repairs to streets, avenues, and alleys, 1884.	75		
Total for repairs to streets, avenues, and alleys		24,933 11	
Current repairs to county roads and suburban streets, 1885.		24,995 04	
Cleaning and repairing lateral sewers and basins, 1885.	21,944 12		
Cleaning and repairing lateral sewers and basins, 1884.	9 36		
Total for lateral sewers and basins.		21,953 48	
Cleaning tidal sewers, 1885	2,988 08		
Cleaning tidal sewers, 1884	218 03		
Total for cleaning tidal sewers		3,206 11	
Repairs to pumps, 1885	2,995 60		
Repairs to pumps, 1884	11 17		
Repairs to pumps, 1883	7 77		
Total for repairs to pumps		3,014 54	
Parking commission, 1885	17,500 06		
Parking commission, 1884	16 89		
Total for parking commission		17,576 95	
Street lamps, 1885	89,918 59		
Street lamps, 1884	8,374 97		
Total for street lamps		98,293 56	
Aggregate for streets			\$243,515 81
METROPOLITAN POLICE.			
Pay of officers and members, 1885	301,661 64		
Pay of officers and members, 1884	442 86		
Total for pay of officers and members		302,104 50	
Rent of station houses, 1885		2,825 00	
Fuel for station houses, 1885		2,000 00	
Repairs to station houses, 1885		1,184 28	
Purchase of twenty Gamewell alarm police stations, 1885		4,300 00	
Contingent expenses, 1885	9,030 33		
Contingent expenses, 1884	207 37		
Contingent expenses, 1883	621 15		
Contingent expenses, 1882	100 00		
Contingent expenses, 1879	50 85		
Total for contingent expenses		10,009 70	
Purchase of site and erection of police station in the sixth precinct, 1885	14,991 07		
Erection of a stable in first precinct, 1885	2,677 75		
Total for buildings		17,668 82	
Aggregate for Metropolitan police			340,082 30
FIRE DEPARTMENT.			
Pay of officers and members, 1885		75,433 08	
Repairs to engine-houses, 1885		746 92	
Purchase of horses, 1885		2,404 80	
Forage, 1885.		4,806 99	
Purchase of hose, 1885		1,805 50	
Repairs to apparatus, 1885.		3,799 71	
Exchanging three Amoskeag engines, 1885.		8,947 47	
To pay Rezin W. Darby for remodeling old Town Hall, Georgetown, 1885.		1,658 61	
Fuel, 1885	2,000 00		
Fuel, 1884	70 00		
Total for fuel		2,070 00	
Contingent expenses, 1885	7,441 43		
Contingent expenses, 1884	1,203 92		
Contingent expenses, 1883	592 07		
Contingent expenses, 1882	246 75		
Contingent expenses, 1881	14 00		
Total for contingent expenses		9,498 17	
Purchase of site and erection of a new engine-house, 1885		9,996 94	
Aggregate for fire department			121,168 19

38 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

B.—Statement of the expenditures, &c.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Pay of officers and employes, 1885		\$8,440 00	
General supplies, 1885	\$10,942 19		
General supplies, 1884	231 91		
General supplies, 1883	1,000 00		
Total for general supplies		12,174 10	
Aggregate for telegraph and telephone service			\$20,614 10
COURTS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Pay of employes police court, 1885		9,318 00	
Repairs to police court building, 1885		1,498 69	
Marshal's fees, police court, 1885			
Marshal's fees, police court, 1884	1,390 50		
Marshal's fees, police court, 1883	329 00		
Total for marshal's fees	344 00		
Contingent expenses police court, 1885		2,063 50	
Contingent expenses police court, 1884	2,407 59		
Total for contingent expenses	24 25		
Judicial expenses, 1885		2,431 84	
Judicial expenses, 1884	1,940 54		
Judicial expenses, 1883	4,354 05		
Total for judicial expenses	243 54		
Pay of referees in Court of Claims, 1885		6,518 13	
Aggregate for courts		920 00	
			22,770 16
PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Pay of officers, teachers, and janitors, 1885		406,212 26	
Rent of school-rooms, 1885			
Rent of school-rooms, 1884	6,760 00		
Total for rent of rooms	750 00		
Fuel, 1885		7,510 00	
Fuel, 1884	16,189 22		
Total for fuel	573 85		
Apparatus for high school, 1883		16,763 07	
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, 1885		1,929 17	
Repairs to school buildings, 1884	19,957 91		
Total for repairs, &c.	344 21		
Contingent expenses, 1885		20,302 12	
Contingent expenses, 1884	24,996 62		
Contingent expenses, 1883	1,963 11		
Total for contingent expenses	1,821 57		
Furniture for new school buildings, 1884		28,781 30	
Furniture, 1883	2,239 80		
Total for furniture	19 10		
Addition to school building on new Bladensburg pike, 1885		2,358 90	
Purchase of sites and erection of school buildings and furniture, 1885	3,400 00		
Purchase of sites and erection of school buildings (Holmead's cemetery fund)	60,048 00		
Rebuilding Jefferson school building, 1882	34,466 85		
Total for buildings, &c.	363 00		
Aggregate for public schools		98,277 85	
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Repairs to hay scales, 1885		160 44	
Rent of District offices, 1885		3,600 00	
General advertising, 1885			
General advertising, 1884	3,990 15		
General advertising, 1881	790 80		
Total for advertising	69 60		
		4,850 55	

582,034 67

B.—Statement of the expenditures, &c.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, &c.—Continued.			
Books for register of wills, printing, checks, and miscellaneous items, 1885	\$2,205 28		
Books for register of wills, printing, checks, and miscellaneous items, 1884	435 12		
Books for register of wills, printing, checks, and miscellaneous items, 1882	25 00		
Total for books for register of wills, &c		\$2,665 40	
Contingent expenses of District of Columbia, 1885		1,404 90	
Payment of judgments, 1885	2,214 41		
Payment of judgments, 1883	20,919 19		
Total for payment of judgments		23,133 60	
Reimbursements to Seth L. Phelps, late Commissioner of the District of Columbia, 1885		156 50	
Assessing real property, District of Columbia, 1884		13,441 05	
Maintaining public order, 1885		7,376 52	
Refunding erroneously-paid taxes, &c		1,703 96	
Aggregate for miscellaneous			\$58,492 92
HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Pay of employes, 1885	23,920 99		
Pay of employes, 1884	70 00		
Total for pay of employes		23,990 99	
Purchase of ambulance, &c., 1885		1,110 85	
Removal of garbage, 1885		15,000 00	
Contingent expenses, 1885	3,491 32		
Contingent expenses, 1884	132 09		
Total for contingent expenses		3,623 41	
Aggregate for health department			43,725 25
INTEREST AND SINKING FUND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Interest and sinking fund on bonded indebtedness, 1885			1,213,947 97
WATER DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Pay of employes, 1885		9,312 90	
Contingent expenses, 1885	1,954 07		
Contingent expenses, 1884	223 61		
Contingent expenses, 1883	8 75		
Total for contingent expenses		2,186 43	
General supplies, pipe distribution, &c., 1885	79,878 66		
General supplies, pipe distribution, &c., 1884	941 11		
General supplies, pipe distribution, &c., 1883	102 00		
Total for general supplies		80,921 77	
Interest and sinking fund on water-stock bonds, 1885	44,610 00		
Interest and sinking fund on account of amount advanced for increasing the water supply, 1885	13,686 23		
Total for interest and sinking fund		58,296 23	
Refunding erroneously-paid water-rents, &c		373 44	
Aggregate for water department			151,090 77
SPECIAL AND TRUST FUNDS.			
Contractors' guarantee fund, District of Columbia, act June 11, 1878		55,669 66	
Washington special-tax fund		8,689 74	
Redemption of tax-lien certificates		762 65	
Redemption of assessment certificates		3,711 48	
Washington redemption fund		337 47	
Aggregate for special and trust funds			69,171 00
Grand aggregate of expenditures to June 30, 1885			4,020,089 54
The above expenditures may be classified as follows:			
From United States appropriations		2,009,590 00	
From District of Columbia revenues		1,752,770 92	
From the proceeds of the sale of Holmead's Cemetery, authorized by act approved March 3, 1879		37,466 85	
From water fund, District of Columbia		151,090 77	
From special and trust funds		69,171 00	
Aggregate			4,020,089 54

C.—Statement of the expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, showing the general appropriations and fiscal years to which the expenditures are applicable.

Title of general appropriations.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.	Specials.	Totals.
Improvements and repairs.....		\$1,021 49	\$14,661 05	\$160 52	\$47 04	\$14,709 04	\$443,231 88		\$473,831 02
Constructing, repairing, and maintaining bridges.						662 61	2,439 34		3,101 95
Washington Aqueduct.....							20,000 00		20,000 00
Washington Asylum.....						1,726 90	59,389 00		61,115 90
Government Hospital for the Insane.....						11,675 00	37,827 00		49,502 00
Georgetown Almshouse.....							1,611 50		1,611 50
Transportation of paupers and prisoners.....						1 50	2,561 17		2,562 67
Relief of the poor.....			660 00			177 00	13,633 24		14,470 24
Building for National Association for Destitute-Colored Women and Children.....							1,900 02		1,900 02
National Association for Colored Women and Children.....						3,954 18	7,000 00		10,954 18
Reform School.....							32,916 00		32,916 00
Columbia Hospital.....							15,000 00		15,000 00
Women's Christian Association.....							5,000 00		5,000 00
Children's Hospital.....							5,000 00		5,000 00
Saint Ann's Infant Asylum.....							5,000 00		5,000 00
Industrial Home School.....							5,000 00		5,000 00
Building for Church Orphanage.....							12,500 00		12,500 00
Garman Orphan Asylum Association.....							1,500 00		1,500 00
Addition to house of the Little Sisters of the Poor.....							2,387 28		2,387 28
Salaries and contingent expenses, District officers.....	2 00	88 43					5,000 00		5,090 43
Streets.....							25,000 00		25,000 00
Metropolitan Police.....							150,285 84		150,285 84
Buildings, Metropolitan Police.....							234,876 87		234,876 87
Fire department.....							321,001 25		321,001 25
Buildings, fire department.....							17,668 82		17,668 82
Telegraph and telephone service.....							109,044 51		109,044 51
Courts.....							9,996 94		9,996 94
Public schools.....							19,382 19		19,382 19
Buildings and grounds, public schools (including Holmead's Cemetery fund).....							16,555 32		16,555 32
Miscellaneous expenses.....							474,116 01		474,116 01
Contingent expenses.....							97,914 85		97,914 85
Payment of judgments.....							9,955 87		9,955 87
Reimbursement to Seth L. Phelps, late Commissioner.....							1,404 90		1,404 90
Assessing real property.....							2,214 41		2,214 41
Maintaining public order.....							156 50		156 50
Completion of sewer system.....							13,441 05		13,441 05
Health department.....							7,376 52		7,376 52
							238,523 04		238,523 04
							43,623 16		43,623 16

Interest and sinking fund.....	110 75	1,164 72	1,213,947 97	1,213,947 97
Water department.....		143 96	143 96	143 96
Temporary clerks, District offices.....			920 00	920 00
Payment of referees in Court of Claims.....			\$35,669 66	35,669 66
Guarantee fund, act June 11, 1878.....			1,703 96	1,703 96
Refunding erroneously-paid taxes.....			8,689 74	8,689 74
Washington special-tax fund.....			762 65	762 65
Redemption of tax-lien certificates.....			3,711 48	3,711 48
Redemption of assessment certificates.....			337 47	337 47
Washington redemption fund.....				
Total.....	50 85	1,023 49	15,493 08	1,259 03
				20,227 20
				72,807 49
				3,839,263 44
				70,884 15
				4,020,089 54

D.—REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF TAXES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, September 1, 1885.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report, showing the amount of tax balances with which this office was debited at the beginning of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1884; also the amount of tax levies, real and personal, for the year ending June 30, 1885, received for collection November 1, 1884, together with the amounts received for collection on account of the water fund, licenses, dog-tax, fees, penalties, &c., and the amount collected on account of the same during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885:

Dr.

Cr.

To balance of taxes due July 1, 1884, as follows:

By amount collected during the year ending June 30, 1885:

For the years 1845 to 1870 (corporation of Washington), real estate	.....	\$1,049 35	For the years 1871-72, real estate	.....	\$1,759 07
For the years 1872-73, real estate	.....	50,816 22	For the years 1873-74, real estate	.....	1,955 95
For the year 1874, real estate	.....	86,030 62	For the year 1875, real estate	.....	3,793 56
For the year 1876, real estate	.....	32,448 22	For the year 1876, real estate	.....	5,519 04
For the year 1877, real estate	.....	59,450 31	For the year 1877, real estate	.....	2,873 94
For the year 1878, real estate	.....	52,397 12	For the year 1878, real estate	.....	5,745 40
For the year 1879, real estate	.....	63,171 50	For the year 1879, real estate	.....	7,348 25
For the year 1880, real estate	.....	82,061 55	For the year 1880, real estate	.....	6,739 80
For the year 1881, real estate	.....	82,061 58	For the year 1881, real estate	.....	10,040 33
For the year 1882, real estate	.....	90,352 57	For the year 1882, real estate	.....	14,038 71
For the year 1883, real estate	.....	100,836 27	For the year 1883, real estate	.....	14,849 91
For the year 1884, real estate	.....	194,233 45	For the year 1884, real estate	.....	22,207 30
For the year 1885, real estate	.....	1,383,459 55	For the year 1885, real estate	.....	93,111 72
For the year 1876, personal	.....	30,073 56	For the year 1884, personal	.....	1,191,553 86
For the year 1878, personal	.....	72,504 24	For the year 1885, personal	.....	9,894 93
For the year 1880, personal	.....	34,391 00	Account of penalty for years 1845 to 1870, real estate	.....	156,465 55
For the year 1881, personal	.....	17,282 03	Account of penalty for years 1871-72, real estate	.....	1,588 16
For the year 1882, personal	.....	23,342 19	Account of penalty for years 1873-74, real estate	.....	971 24
For the year 1883, personal	.....	7,672 59	Account of penalty for year 1874, real estate	.....	1,951 04
For the year 1884, personal	.....	17,160 40	Account of penalty for year 1875, real estate	.....	3,639 79
For the year 1885, personal	.....	190,735 29	Account of penalty for year 1876, real estate	.....	6,167 98
To amount collected in excess of what was charged to collect on account of assessment of general tax arrears (1845 to 1870)	.....	303,451 32	Account of penalty for year 1877, real estate	.....	2,966 76
			Account of penalty for year 1878, real estate	.....	4,965 69
			Account of penalty for year 1879, real estate	.....	5,608 56
					5,243 46

To amount collected in excess of what was charged to collector on account of assessment of general tax for year 1871-72	955 95	2, 715 02	Account of penalty for year 1880, real estate	6, 341 24	78, 434 68
To amount of penalty on taxes for years 1845 to 1870, real estate			Account of penalty for year 1881, real estate	7, 365 69	
To amount of penalty on taxes for years 1871-72, real estate			Account of penalty for year 1882, real estate	5, 924 73	
To amount of penalty on taxes for years 1872-73, real estate			Account of penalty for year 1883, real estate	6, 188 60	
To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1874, real estate	1, 931 04		Account of penalty for year 1884, real estate	11, 774 10	
To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1875, real estate	3, 639 79		Account of penalty for year 1885, real estate	7, 707 64	
To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1876, real estate	6, 167 98		Account of penalty for year 1884, personal	1, 119 15	
To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1877, real estate	2, 966 76		Account of penalty for year 1885, personal	1, 222 16	2, 341 31
To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1878, real estate	4, 965 69		By amount collected on account of miscellaneous items:		
To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1879, real estate	5, 608 56		Washington redemption fund:		
To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1880, real estate	5, 243 46		Principal	\$70 64	
To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1881, real estate	6, 341 24		Interest	44 43	315 07
To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1882, real estate	7, 365 69		Special taxes:		
To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1883, real estate	5, 924 73		Principal	3, 602 95	
To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1884, real estate	6, 188 60		Interest	4, 713 91	
To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1885, real estate	11, 774 10		Licenses		8, 316 86
To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1886, real estate	7, 707 64		Dog tax		144, 652 57
To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1877		75, 875 28	Permit fees		12, 786 07
To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1878, personal			Fees for certificates		2, 676 00
To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1879, personal			Material furnished plumbers		1, 822 50
To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1880, personal			Advertising arrears (1875 to 1884)		182 29
To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1881, personal			Market rents:		2, 514 07
To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1882, personal			Eastern		320 23
To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1883, personal			Western	\$2, 871 50	
To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1884, personal			Georgetown	5, 128 30	
To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1885, personal			Washington	1, 231 92	
				7, 500 00	
			Police court fines:		16, 731 72
			United States	13, 137 14	
			District of Columbia	23, 912 20	
			Criminal court fines		37, 049 34
			Collections, assistant district attorney		3, 229 10
			Building permits		612 35
			Redemption assessment certificates		6, 092 00
			Sale of bay-scales		2, 924 09
			Sale of fish wharves and stalls		1, 049 51
			Sale of old material		216 45
			Auctioneers' returns from special sales		356 65
			Bills receivable, Western market		173 63
			Pound fees		73 50
			Rent of District of Columbia property		454 55
			Fines in appeal cases		7, 065 00
			Forfeiture for failure to enter into contract		105 00
			Sale of old horses		200 00
			Fine, Washington asylum		168 45
			Hall of party-wall (No. 2 engine-house)		10 00
					48 50
					250, 685 50

Report of the collector of taxes—Continued.

Dr.

	Dr.	Cr.
Material furnished plumbers.....	\$182 29	
Advertising carriers (1875 to 1884).....	2,514 07	
Advertising special assessments.....	320 23	
Market rents:		
Eastern.....	\$2,871 50	
Western.....	5,198 20	
Georgetown.....	1,231 82	
Washington.....	7,500 00	
Police court fines:		
United States.....	13,137 14	
District of Columbia.....	26,912 20	
Criminal court fines.....	37,049 34	
Collections by assistant district attorney.....	3,259 10	
Building permits.....	612 35	
Redemption assessment certificates.....	6,092 00	
Salvage sales.....	2,924 09	
Sale of fish markets.....	1,049 51	
Sale of old markets and stalls.....	216 45	
Auctioneers' returns from special sales.....	336 65	
Bills receivable, Western market.....	173 63	
Pound fees.....	73 50	
Rent of District of Columbia property.....	454 55	
Fines in appeal cases.....	7,605 00	
Forfeiture for failure to enter into contract.....	105 00	
Sale of old horses.....	200 00	
Fine, Washington Asylum.....	168 43	
Half of party-wall (No. 2 engine-house).....	10 00	
	48 39	250,685 59
Water rents, taps, permits, &c.....	139,703 79	
Water-main taxes, advertised:		
Principal.....	\$3,282 57	
Interest.....	2,508 81	
Total.....	5,891 38	145,585 17
		3,172,834 73

Water rents, taps, permits, &c.....	\$139,703 79
Water-main taxes advertised:	
Principal.....	\$3,282 57
Interest.....	2,508 81
Total.....	5,891 38
By balance of uncollected taxes, July 1, 1885:	
Realty.....	\$890,317 62
Personal.....	227,090 84
By amount of taxes remitted by Commissioners District of Columbia, in conformity with acts of Congress.....	1,117,408 46
Total.....	29,626 08
	1,147,034 54
	3,172,834 73

PER CONTRA.

Amount of tax collected on account of real estate for all years during year 1885	\$1,382,392 96	By cash deposited with Treasurer of the United States ..	\$1,924,668 82
Amount of tax collected on account of personal for all years during year 1885	166,360 48	By drawback certificates (less surplus amount collected, \$1.22)	101,131 37
Amount collected on account of miscellaneous items during Year 1885	250,685 59		
Amount collected on account of penalties during year 1885	80,775 99		
Amount collected on account of water fund during year 1885	145,585 17		
Balance of uncollected taxes	<u>\$2 025, 800 19</u>	By balance of uncollected taxes	<u>1,117,408 46</u>
Amount of remitted taxes	<u>29,626 08</u>	By amount of remitted taxes	<u>29,626 08</u>
Total	3,172,834 73	Total	3,172,834 73

By cash deposited with Treasurer of the United States .. \$1,924,668 82
 By drawback certificates (less surplus amount collected, \$1.22) 101,131 37

By balance of uncollected taxes .. 1,117,408 46
 By amount of remitted taxes 29,626 08

The following items in the above exhibit were collected through this office for the use of third parties holding the liens representing the taxes:

Special taxes, principal and interest	\$8,316 86
Washington redemption fund, principal and interest	315 07
General taxes for years ending June 30, 1872 and 1873, represented by tax-lien certificates, principal and interest	2,117 73
Total	10,749 66

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

On account of assessments for which no certificates have been issued at the time of collection (principal only).

[Deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.]

Months.	Drawbacks.	Cash.	Total.
1884.			
July		\$274 54	\$274 54
October	\$53 97	6 15	60 12
November	78 49	6 68	85 17
1885.			
January	22 72	24 72	47 44
February		10 00	10 00
March	42 70	1 00	43 70
April	389 63	2 26	391 89
May		1 01	1 01
June	61 52	44	61 96
Total	649 03	326 80	975 83

CERTIFICATE ACCOUNT.

On account of assessments where certificates had been issued and held by the commissioner of the sinking fund (principal and interest).

[Deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.]

Months.	Bonds.		Coupons.		Drawbacks.	Cash.	Total.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.			
1884.							
July.....	\$3,500 00	\$1,736 35	\$538 00	\$251 18			
August.....	3,450 00	1,702 26	588 00	275 97	\$236 72	\$256 17	\$6,518 42
September.....	1,550 00	691 29	100 00	48 88	1,205 10	421 58	7,642 91
October.....	50 00	30 86	40 00	18 47	783 10	334 41	3,507 68
November.....	700 00	423 44	44 00	22 17	4,591 10	223 37	4,953 80
December.....					3,830 73	562 05	5,582 39
1885.							
January.....					4,797 27	330 80	5,128 07
February.....							
March.....					10,091 35	114 69	10,206 04
April.....					13,370 43	214 95	13,585 38
May.....					5,615 94	249 77	5,895 71
June.....					16,518 77	424 81	16,943 58
Total.....	9,250 00	4,584 20	1,310 00	616 67	10,236 59	297 60	10,534 19
					14,219 00	252 68	14,471 68
					85,526 10	3,682 88	104,969 85

FIRST NATIONAL BANK ACCOUNT.

On account of certificates held by third parties (principal and interest).

[Deposited with the chief of special assessment division, when paid in bonds, coupons, and other vouchers; all cash received on account of the same deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.]

Months.	Bonds.		Coupons.		Drawbacks.	Cash.	Total.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.			
1884.							
July						\$239 98	\$239 98
August	\$200 00	\$102 50	\$40 00	\$19 88	\$389 94	2,160 70	2,913 02
September						39 00	39 00
October							
November					401 20	45	401 65
December					260 67	216 47	477 14
1885.							
January					27 58	27	27 85
February					69 40	22 43	91 83
March					886 16	246 27	1,132 43
April					1,966 33		1,966 33
Total	200 00	102 50	40 00	19 88	4,001 28	2,925 57	7,289 23

CONDEMNATION OF ALLEYS AND COSTS ATTENDING TAX SALES.

Expenses incurred in the sale of property on which certificates have been issued.

[Deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.]

Months.	Condemnation of alleys.	Costs, 1875.	Costs, 1880.
1884.			
August	\$16 66	\$14 66	
September	122 34	54 20	
October	333 08	27 20	
November		14 44	
December		25 45	
1885.			
January	40 50	24 87	
February		45 14	
March	8 33	55 33	
April	181 76	28 02	\$4 90
May	50 68	7 15	
June	46 95	14 62	6 10
Total	800 30	311 08	11 00

RECAPITULATION.

On general account, principal only	\$975 83
On certificate account, principal and interest	104,969 85
On First National Bank account, principal and interest	7,289 23
On condemnation of alleys	800 30
On costs	322 08
Total	114,357 29

The large arrear balance carried on the books of this office on account of both real and personal property, as will be seen by the above statement, is more apparent than real. Almost the entire amount on account of personal taxes prior to the levy of 1881 is based on arbitrary assessments of parties supposed to be possessed at the time of valuable personalty, and failing to make return thereof were assessed as provided by law and a penalty of fifty per centum added. Personal examination by this office, assisted by deputies selected on account of their special

qualifications from other departments of the District government, has definitely ascertained that these arbitrary assessments were groundless, and the parties so assessed had nothing which could be legally distrained to satisfy these accounts. Some provision of law should be asked for whereby the Commissioners would be empowered to inquire into, and, where satisfied of the facts above stated, to cancel these accounts and thereby relieve the collector of the charge.

Of the arrear balance on account of real-estate tax it can be said that much of it is predicated on property owned by the United States, District of Columbia, church, asylum, and college, exempt by law, yet assessed and taxes carried out against said assessments on the tax ledgers as indebtedness, which should be audited, if found as represented, canceled by the same provision of law, and the actual tax indebtedness shown.

One or two bills have recently been presented to Congress looking to more effective modes of tax collections so as to forestall this delinquency, which I heartily indorse, except the proviso attached which says that the collector shall first endeavor to distrain personal effects to satisfy real-estate tax. The seeking of personal effects to satisfy the tax thereon is attended with so many embarrassments and delays, and with such barren results generally, that I am satisfied that delinquency in real estate will be increased rather than diminished by the provision.

An analysis of the list of delinquent taxes will evidence to any one acquainted with real-estate proprietorship in the District that the persons delinquent have no personal effects subject to distraint, being largely persons purchasing homes, estates with entails of some description, and persons stopped by stress of circumstances. Some classes of arrears of tax delinquency call for some radical measure of enforcing collection, namely, where a productive estate is being enjoyed without paying its just obligations. The list of arrears contains several of this class. On the other hand, quite a percentage of real estate tax delinquency is an accumulation of many years' levies of taxes with penalties, interest and other costs, together with several assessments for special improvements, both by the late corporation of Washington and by the District of Columbia. This accumulated tax exceeds, in some instances, the value of the property, making it a question with the owner of the property whether to pay the accrued tax or merely to enjoy the use of it until some enforcement of the collection of taxes deprives him of it. Authority should be asked whereby the Commissioners of the District can adjust settlement by abating the accumulated penalties and other costs, accepting the tax merely, or a prescribed portion of them, thereby relieving the property and placing it in a tax-productive condition.

All of the spare time of this office has been used in the attempt to prepare in detail a tabular statement of all arrears of taxes, arranged numerically as to square and lot; and while yet incomplete, sufficient amount of material has accumulated to require the services of a first-class copyist to review and prepare it in time for publication of our next annual list of delinquent taxes, and I respectfully request that one be appointed.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN F. COOK,
Collector of Taxes District of Columbia.
THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

E.—REPORT OF THE ASSESSOR.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
October 27, 1885.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report from this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885:

LICENSES.

Three thousand seven hundred and ninety-one licenses were issued, for which the collector of taxes received \$144,662.67, being an increase of \$10,481.06 over the previous year 1884, and an increase of \$16,223.89 over the year 1883.

	Receipts.	Increase.	Decrease.
Apothecaries	\$498 02		\$37 01
Auctioneers	1,473 56		273 16
Book agents	269 25		81 71
Brokers	100 00		133 34
Banks and bankers	405 48		147 89
Bar-rooms	64,825 21	\$5,941 71	
Brewers	150 00	25 00	
Bill posters	20 00		
Billiard and other tables	2,782 71	21 66	
Commercial agents	14,850 09	2,506 22	
Cattle brokers	648 37	25 02	
Commission merchants	2,499 25	2 52	
Claim agents	76 25		176 25
Dealers in ice	116 67		5 33
Dealers in liquor (wholesale)	14,352 82	713 38	
Dealers in junk	1,600 00		23 35
Dealers in old barrels	83 34		6 64
Entertainments, circuses, &c.	2,735 00		275 00
Hacks, omnibuses, cabs, &c.	2,188 55	391 14	
Hotels	2,622 86	87 10	
Intelligence offices	39 17		7 51
Insurance companies and agents	6,843 41	309 083	
Livery stables	2,543 17	196 17	
Manufacturers of illuminating gas	1,072 00		
Peddlers	2,304 29	922 43	
Pawnbrokers	1,583 34		166 06
Produce dealers at large	6,475 39	1,290 73	
Produce dealers in market	3,726 74		1,027 56
Patent agents	16 67	16 67	
Restaurants	4,060 45	99 99	
Real-estate agents	2,530 60	407 00	
Theaters	1,170 01		133 33
Total	144,662 67	12,955 82	2,474 76
Net increase		10,481 06	

The number of bar-rooms now licensed is 680; wholesale liquor dealers, 695; total, 1,375, being a large increase over previous years.

In the newspaper accounts from other cities, a higher liquor license, both wholesale and retail, has been demanded, and is much approved, bringing in, as is said, a much larger revenue for the suppression of the crimes committed by persons under the influence of liquor. I see no reason why a like increase in these licenses would not produce similar results, besides that the unfortunates would have fewer temptations thrown in their way.

I recommend that the proviso in the eleventh clause of the twenty-first section of the license laws, viz, the brokers clause, be stricken out. I believe this proviso was only intended for the protection of banks of discount and deposit, who pay the license under the fourth clause.

I further recommend that the third or commercial agents' license be reduced to \$40, or to the same as commission merchants, and that the words "as agent" in that clause be stricken out, so as to compel all parties who come here as "drummers" to pay a moderate license for the protection of our merchants, who pay a personal tax on their goods annually, whether they sell them or not.

CERTIFICATES.

Three thousand six hundred and forty-five were issued by Assistant Assessor William Morgan to the collector, under the act of February 6, 1879, yielding, at 50 cents each, \$1,822.50.

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT.

The number of new buildings taken up for assessment for the next fiscal year are as below :

	Number.	Value.
In Washington	1,227	\$2,332,700
In Georgetown	42	97,400
In county	173	132,300
Total		2,562,400

The assessed value of real estate taxable in the District of Columbia for 1885-'86 is \$96,054,301.

ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY.

REAL ESTATE.

Washington City	\$85,151,439 00
Georgetown	4,163,568 00
County, non-agricultural	2,886,808 00
County, agricultural	3,852,486 00
	96,054,301 00

PERSONAL.

Washington City	11,359,337 00
Georgetown	967,115 00
County	206,545 00
	12,532,997 00

AMOUNT OF TAX LEVY FOR 1885-'86.

Realty.			
Washington	\$85,151,439		
Georgetown	4,163,568		
County, non-agricultural	2,886,808		
County, agricultural	92,201,815 at \$1.50	1,383,027 23	
	3,852,486 at 1.00	38,524 86	
Personal		1,421,552 09	
	12,532,997 at 1.50	187,994 96	
Total levy		1,609,547 05	

PERSONAL TAXES.

It is very difficult to get a just assessment of personal taxes. Only a few persons, comparatively, make any returns, and previous assessments have been carried to the new books annually. It is now discovered that many of them cannot be collected for a variety of reasons, and some parties sell, or pretend to sell, their goods after the assessment, in order to avoid the payment of the tax.

If this law is continued in force, I respectfully suggest that section 7 of the act of March 3, 1879, be so modified as that the collector may distrain sufficient of the goods found upon the premises as will pay the delinquent tax, without regard to their ownership.

Owing to the many subdivisions which are rapidly increasing both in city and county, the tax-books are growing in size and number, adding greatly to the labors of the office and diminishing the space provided for their receptacle. Many of these books are now in a dilapidated condition, arising from the rough handling they receive daily on account such limited space.

This office feels the loss of efficient services of the Assistant Assessor Ros. A. Fish, who recently resigned to accept the office of Assistant Register of the United States Treasury.

Our duties are annually increasing with the growth of the District, and our force is annually depleted either in numbers or efficiency.

I recommend an addition of two good clerks, at \$1,200 each; they would more than pay their salaries in a variety of duties appertaining to the office.

All the employes of the office have been faithful to their charge, and the arduous duties which have devolved upon them, and for which they deserve special commendation.

They should have some relaxation from their duties, which they are now unable to enjoy.

Very respectfully,

ROBT P. DODGE,
Assessor, District of Columbia.

F.—REPORT OF THE CORONER.

Tabular statement of deaths certified by the coroner during the year ending June 30, 1885.

Willful violence—	
Suicides:	
By gunshot wounds	4
By incised wounds	2
By irritant poison	1
By narcotic poison	1
By drowning	2
By hanging	1
Homicides—	
By gunshot wounds	5
By incised wounds	1
By punctured wounds	4
By other weapons and missiles	2
By infanticides and neglect at birth	26
Accidents and negligence:	
Burns	4
Concussion of the brain	4
Drowning	29
Explosion of boiler	1

Accidents and negligence—Continued.

Fall of buildings, &c.....	7
Fracture of skull and neck.....	2
Hemorrhage of cord.....	1
Overlaid by mother.....	4
Poison, irritant.....	2
Poison, narcotic.....	3
Run over by railroad cars, &c.....	16
Rupture of aorta.....	1
Suffocation by smoke.....	1
Sunstroke.....	1
Tetanus, traumatic.....	1
Whole number of white deaths (32 per cent.).....	150
Whole number of colored deaths (68 per cent.).....	318

468

Diseases:

Alcoholism.....	6
Apoplexy.....	5
Asthma.....	1
Atelectasis.....	1
Bronchitis, capillary.....	8
Bronchitis, chronic.....	1
Cancer of stomach.....	1
Cerebritis.....	1
Cholera infantum.....	20
Cholera morbus.....	1
Congestion of brain.....	2
Congestion of lungs.....	32
Convulsions.....	12
Convulsions, infantile.....	4
Debility, congenital.....	32
Debility, senile.....	10
Diabetes.....	1
Diarrhea.....	7
Diphtheria.....	2
Dropsy of pericardium.....	1
Dysentery.....	1
Embolism.....	5
Fever, congestive.....	2
Fever, malarial.....	3
Gastritis.....	1
Hemorrhage of bowels.....	1
Hemorrhage of lungs.....	6
Heart disease.....	18
Hydrocephalus.....	1
Hydrothorax.....	1
Inanition.....	14
Meningitis, cerebral.....	1
Myocarditis.....	1
Necrosis of tibia.....	1
Paralysis.....	1
Paralysis of heart.....	3
Pericarditis, chronic.....	1
Peritonitis.....	2
Pertussis.....	6
Phthisis, pulmonalis.....	1
Pneumonia.....	21
Rupture, aneurism of aorta.....	19
Rupture of heart.....	1
Rupture of spleen.....	1
Scrofula.....	1
Septicæmia.....	1
Trismus nascentium.....	1
Ulcer, chronic.....	21
Uremia.....	1
Vermes.....	1
Still-births, known.....	2
Still-births, unknown.....	11
	44

Total suicides.....	11
Total homicides.....	12
Total infanticides, &c.....	26
Total by accidents and negligence.....	77
Total by disease.....	287
Total still-births.....	55

Total of all cases certified by the coroner..... 468

OCCUPATION.

Agent.....	1	Hod-carrier.....	1
Attorney.....	3	Horse-doctor.....	1
Author.....	1	Hostler.....	1
Authoress.....	1	Housekeeper.....	2
Banker.....	1	Laborer.....	51
Blacksmith.....	3	Laundress.....	2
Brakeman.....	1	Medical student.....	1
Bricklayer.....	2	Merchant.....	1
Brickmaker.....	3	Minister.....	1
Butcher.....	1	Oysterman.....	1
Carpenter.....	1	Paper-hanger.....	1
Chambermaid.....	1	Plate-printer.....	1
Chemist.....	1	Policeman.....	1
Clerk.....	10	Printer.....	4
Coachman.....	3	Produce dealer.....	1
Cook.....	4	Professor of music.....	2
Dentist.....	1	Reporter.....	1
Driver.....	1	Servant.....	7
Druggist.....	2	Shoemaker.....	1
Engineer.....	4	Soldier.....	8
Farmer.....	4	Stone-mason.....	1
Fireman.....	2	Waiter.....	3
Fisherman.....	3	Watchman.....	1
Florist.....	1	Remaining.....	318
Foreman.....	1		

Statement showing color and sex in cases of death certified by coroner.

Causes of death.	Total deaths.	White.		Colored.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Zymotic diseases.....	63	7	5	28	23
Constitutional diseases.....	23	3		9	11
Local diseases.....	100	34	14	61	51
Developmental diseases.....	43	3	3	20	17
Violence.....	124	53	10	46	18
Still-births.....	55	5	13	18	19
Total.....	468	105	45	182	136

Statement showing different ages in cases of death certified by coroner.

Causes of death.	Under 1 month.	Between 1 month and 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	70 to 80 years.	80 to 90 years.	90 to 100 years.	Over 100 years.
Zymotic diseases.....	4	36	10	3	1	2	2	2		2	1			
Constitutional diseases.....	28	22	9	2	2	5	3	7	1	1	1	1		
Local diseases.....	33	22	9	4	3	7	12	14	14	19	20	7	1	1
Developmental diseases.....	33										1	7	1	1
Violence.....	27	3	1	5	17	22	15	17	11	4	1		1	
Total.....	92	61	22	14	21	36	32	40	26	26	24	15	3	1

54 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement showing nativity in cases of death certified by coroner.

Causes of death.	District of Columbia.	Other parts of United States.	Ireland.	Germany.	France.	Canada.	Poland.	Brazil.	Switzerland.
Zymotic diseases.....	55	5	12	1					
Constitutional diseases.....	5	16							
Local diseases.....	76	56	14	8	3	1		1	1
Developmental diseases.....	33	10							
Violence.....	62	48	7	5		1	1		
Total.....	231	135	25	14	3	2	1	1	1

Social relation above the age of twenty years.

Sex and color.	Widow or widower.	Married.	Single.	Total.
White, male.....				
White, female.....	13	40	24	77
Colored, male.....	10	11	2	23
Colored, female.....	6	36	19	61
	23	16	2	41

Monthly mortality.

July.....	38
August.....	40
September.....	51
October.....	42
November.....	41
December.....	32
January.....	34
February.....	41
March.....	36
April.....	33
May.....	36
June.....	44

I certify the foregoing statement is correct.

D. C. PATTERSON,
Coroner.

G.—REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1885.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the fire department of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, with recommendations which, in my judgment, are essential and necessary to still further increase the efficiency of this branch of the District government.

ORGANIZATION.

The Department as now organized is composed of officers and members as follows: 1 chief engineer, 1 fire marshal, 1 clerk, 2 foremen, acting as assistant chief engineers, 7 foremen, 7 engineers, 7 firemen, 2 tillermen, 9 hostlers, 60 privates, 3 watchmen, and 1 veterinary surgeon.

ENGINE AND TRUCK HOUSES.

The houses in use by the department are nine in number. They are all in good condition and will only need the usual incidental repairs, except engine house No. 2, which requires extensive alterations to make room for the housing of extra apparatus.

Engine house No. 4 also needs considerable repairs to bring it up to the standard of the other houses.

General repairs were made during the year in engine house No. 3, under the direction of Mr. Edward Clark, Architect of the United States Capitol, being the first extensive repairs since the construction of this splendid building ten years ago.

I again call your attention to the necessity of raising the belfry on this house to a height of at least 60 feet from the ground, so that it can be utilized as a watch-tower by our force.

The alarm bell in this tower should also be elevated so that its sounds may be heard in the eastern part of the city as well as in its immediate vicinity.

During the year a very desirable and suitable site was purchased, on R between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest, and an engine-house (No. 7) erected thereon. The plans were prepared in the office of the inspector of buildings, under whose personal supervision the house was built. It is a model in design and appointments.

APPARATUS.

The apparatus of the department consists of 8 steam fire-engines, 7 of which are in service and 1 in reserve. Three of the engines which had become unserviceable have been replaced by new ones. All the engines are in good condition.

Eight hose-carriages in good condition, 7 in service and 1 in reserve.

Three hook and ladder trucks, 2 in service and 1 in reserve. The first two are fully equipped with all necessary appliances, while the third is an old truck without any equipments.

One fuel-wagon in good condition, 2 5-gallon and 2 15-gallon chemical fire-extinguishers, 1 wagon for chief engineer and 1 for acting assistant engineer in good order, 1 wagon for acting assistant chief engineer, and 1 light reserve wagon in fair, and 1 wagon for fire marshal in bad condition.

I would respectfully suggest that another fuel-wagon be purchased, to be stationed in the western section of the city.

HOSE.

The hose in use by the department consists of 14,430 feet of Paragon fire-hose in good condition, 1,050 feet of fair quality, and 1,750 feet of bad and unserviceable material. This is distributed among the different companies as follows:

Engine company.	Feet (good).	Feet (fair).	Feet (bad)
No. 1	2,000	.....	.....
No. 2	2,500	.....	.....
No. 3	2,000	650	350
No. 4	2,180	.....	650
No. 5	2,100	.....	100
No. 6	1,700	400	450
No. 7	1,950	.....	200

During the year 1,100 feet of old and condemned hose were turned over to the property clerk for disposal.

HORSES.

The stock belonging to this department consists of 45 horses, 38 of which are in active service, the remaining being kept as substitutes in case of accident or sickness. During the year 2 horses died, 3 were turned over to the property clerk, and 8 new ones were purchased. The average cost of maintaining each horse amounted to $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day.

MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF FIRE-HYDRANTS.

A map showing the location of all the fire-hydrants in the District has been compiled, and copies of the same have been furnished the different engine companies. The exact location of the hydrants has been verified by the acting assistant chief engineers.

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 7.

On the 17th of January last, one man from each of the engine and truck companies were detailed to form Engine Company No. 7, and were stationed at the new engine house, and on the 23d of the same month went into active service.

EXPENDITURES.

The books of the auditor of the District of Columbia show the expenditures on account of the fire department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, to have been as follows:

Salaries	\$75,480 00
Repairs to engine houses	746 92
Repair to apparatus	3,999 32
Fuel	2,000 00
Forage	4,806 99
Purchase of horses	2,404 80
Hose	1,931 50
Contingent expenses	7,500 00
Exchanging three Amoskeag engines	8,947 47
Purchase of lot and building new engine-house, No. 7	10,000 00
Total	117,817 10

RESIGNATIONS.

During the year 8 members of the department resigned, 1 of whom was reappointed; the other vacancies were filled by new appointments.

DEATH.

On February 3, 1885, Private Churchill Huitt, of Engine Company No. 5, died suddenly with a hemorrhage of the lungs while on his way from his home to his quarters. The remains were escorted to their last resting place with the usual honors accorded members of this department.

Private Huitt entered the service on May 15, 1874, and always proved himself a good and most useful member of the fire department.

FIRES AND LOSSES.

The accompanying table marked A shows that during the year there were 185 alarms, of which 167 were for actual fires, 10 for chimneys ablaze, and 8 for false alarms. The total estimated losses amounted to \$240,690, covered by an insurance of \$139,645. The increase over the losses of last year are mostly due to the fire at the National Theater on the evening of February 27, 1885, entailing a loss of \$111,700.

The table marked B gives the number of fires and amount of losses from the organization of the department to the close of the fiscal year, showing that there were 39 alarms more than during the previous year, and 65 more than the average for the previous ten years.

The table marked C shows the different causes of fires and alarms from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885, and Table D shows the kind of buildings in which fires originated.

TABLE A.—Recapitulation.

Month.	Number of fires.	Loss.	Insurance.
1884.			
July.....	13	\$1,601	\$885
August.....	14	9,135	4,600
September.....	18	11,245	3,935
October.....	10	4,375	100
November.....	15	5,100	4,550
December.....	20	11,675	3,595
1885.			
January.....	11	7,370	6,785
February.....	18	143,055	78,480
March.....	18	31,984	21,439
April.....	20	3,350	2,265
May.....	12	2,430	1,936
June.....	16	9,370	9,135
Total.....	185	240,690	139,645

TABLE B.—Showing the number of fires that occurred in the District of Columbia since the organization of the paid fire department to June 30, 1885.

Year.	No. of fires.	Losses.	Year.	No. of fires.	Losses.	Year.	No. of fires.	Losses.
1865.....	55	\$121,500	1872.....	95	\$141,000	1879.....	114	\$81,400
1866.....	95	259,000	1873.....	139	161,000	1880.....	109	133,000
1867.....	55	101,000	1874.....	109	99,500	1881.....	97	38,920
1868.....	53	138,000	1875.....	132	86,300	1882.....	125	141,625
1869.....	87	153,000	1876.....	121	40,230	1883.....	152	40,551
1870.....	127	118,000	1877.....	131	*90,900	1884.....	146	55,957
1871.....	97	200,000	1878.....	75	16,950	1885.....	185	240,690

*Exclusive of loss on Patent Office.

58 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE C.—Showing the different causes of fires and alarms from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

Cause.	No.	Cause.	No.
Accident	15	Leaky gasoline tank	1
Barrel of lime	1	Overheated smoke-stack	1
Bonfire	1	Overheated stove	7
Burning rubbish	1	Overheated latrobe	1
Carelessness	11	Overheated stove-pipe	1
Children playing with matches	19	Overboiling candy	1
Chimney ablaze	10	Overboiling tar-pot	1
Defective flue	17	Railroad collision	1
Defective stove-pipe	1	Sparks from engine	2
Defective hearth	1	Sparks from furnace	9
Electric light wire	2	Sparks from chimney	1
Explosion of steam-boiler	1	Smoky stove	1
Explosion of gasoline stove	3	Smoking out bees	23
False alarm	3	Supposed incendiary	13
Fireworks	1	Spontaneous combustion	10
Falling in of walls	1	Unknown	1
Gas jet	4	Upsetting lamp	1
Gas explosion	1	Burning brush	1
Hot-air pipes	1		
Hot ashes	2	Total	185
Lamp explosion	5		

TABLE D.—Showing kind of building in which fires originated.

Building.	Frame.	Brick.	Total.	Building.	Frame.	Brick.	Total.
Dwelling	38	38	76	Confectionery	1	1	1
Dwelling and boarding-house	1	1	1	Bakery	1	1	1
Dwelling and workshop	1	1	1	Steam laundry	1	1	1
Dwelling and grocery store	2	2	2	Marble-works	1	1	1
Dwelling and restaurant	1	1	1	Carpenter-shop	1	1	1
Stable and dwelling	1	1	1	United States Capitol	1	1	1
Office building	4	4	4	City almshouse	1	1	1
Printing office	1	4	5	United States Signal Office	1	1	1
Hotel	1	1	1	United States Pension Office	1	1	1
Church	1	1	2	Dentist's office	1	1	1
Private stables	8	1	15	Restaurant	1	1	2
Livery stable	1	1	1	Variety store	1	1	1
Woodshed	16	16	16	Clothing store	1	1	1
Lime-kiln shed	2	2	2	Gent's furnishing store	2	2	2
Potter's kiln	1	1	1	Furniture store	3	3	3
Saw-mill	1	1	1	Paint and oil store	1	1	1
Flour-mill	1	1	1	Dry-goods store	2	2	2
Warehouse	1	2	2	Grocery store	2	2	4
Tug-boat	1	1	1	Tin and stove store	1	1	1
Tailoring establishment	1	1	1	Meat store	2	2	2
Canal-boat	1	1	1	Junk store	1	2	3

DIAGRAMS SHOWING FIRE LOSSES, ETC.

Diagrams have been prepared in this office showing graphically the curves of fires by hours, by days, and by months for the fiscal year just closed, and of the fire losses in this city for the past twenty years.

FIRE-ESCAPES—IRON SHUTTERS.

I respectfully call your attention to my recommendation of previous years in relation to fire-escapes, stand-pipes, and ladders on hotels, public halls, and theaters, and to iron or other fire-proof shutters on the rear of all mercantile establishments in the business portion of the city.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FIRES FROM JULY 1, 1874, TO JUNE, 1885.

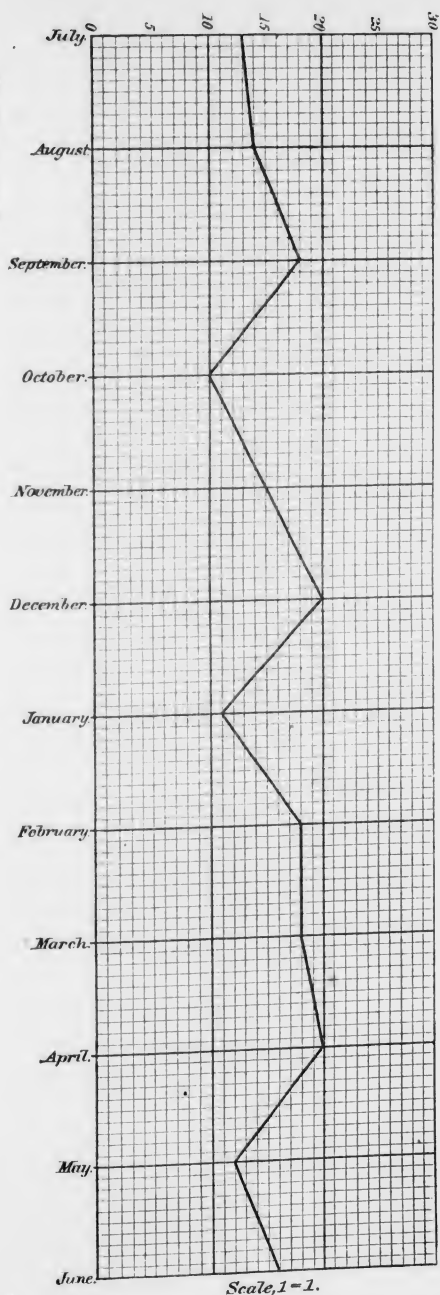
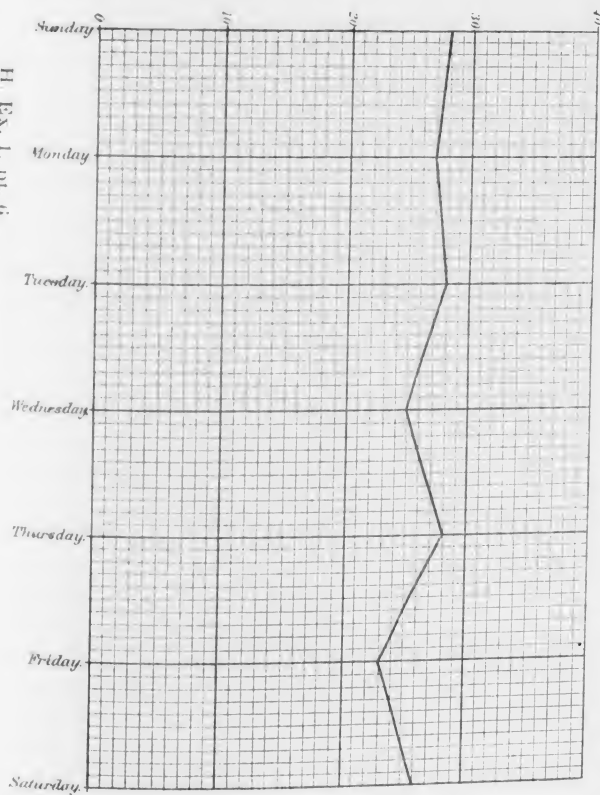




DIAGRAM 2.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FIRES BY DAYS FROM JULY 1, 1884, TO JUNE 30, 1885.



Scale, 1 = 1.

DIAGRAM 3.
SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF LOSSES FROM JUNE 30, 1865, TO JUNE 30, 1884.

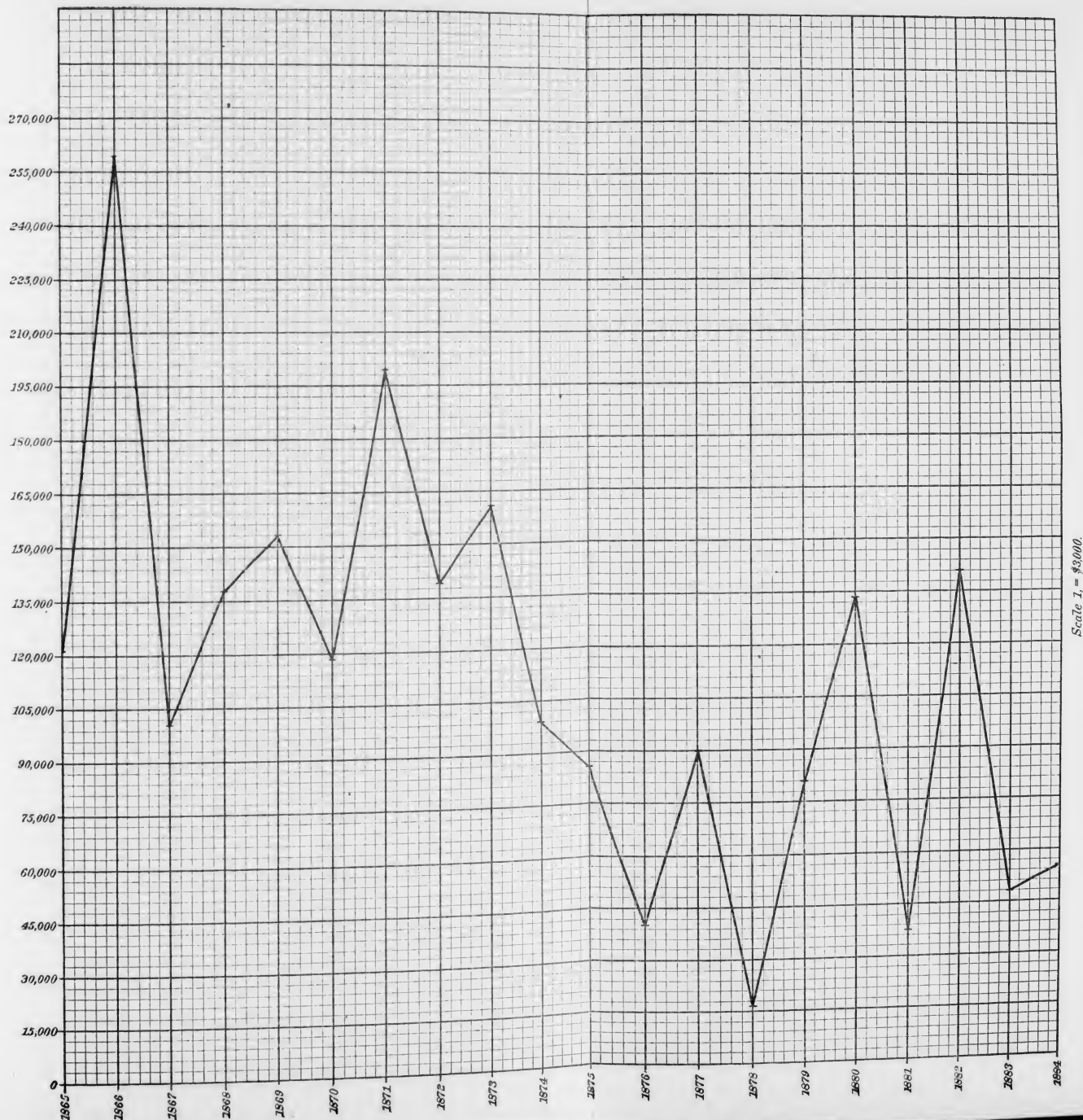
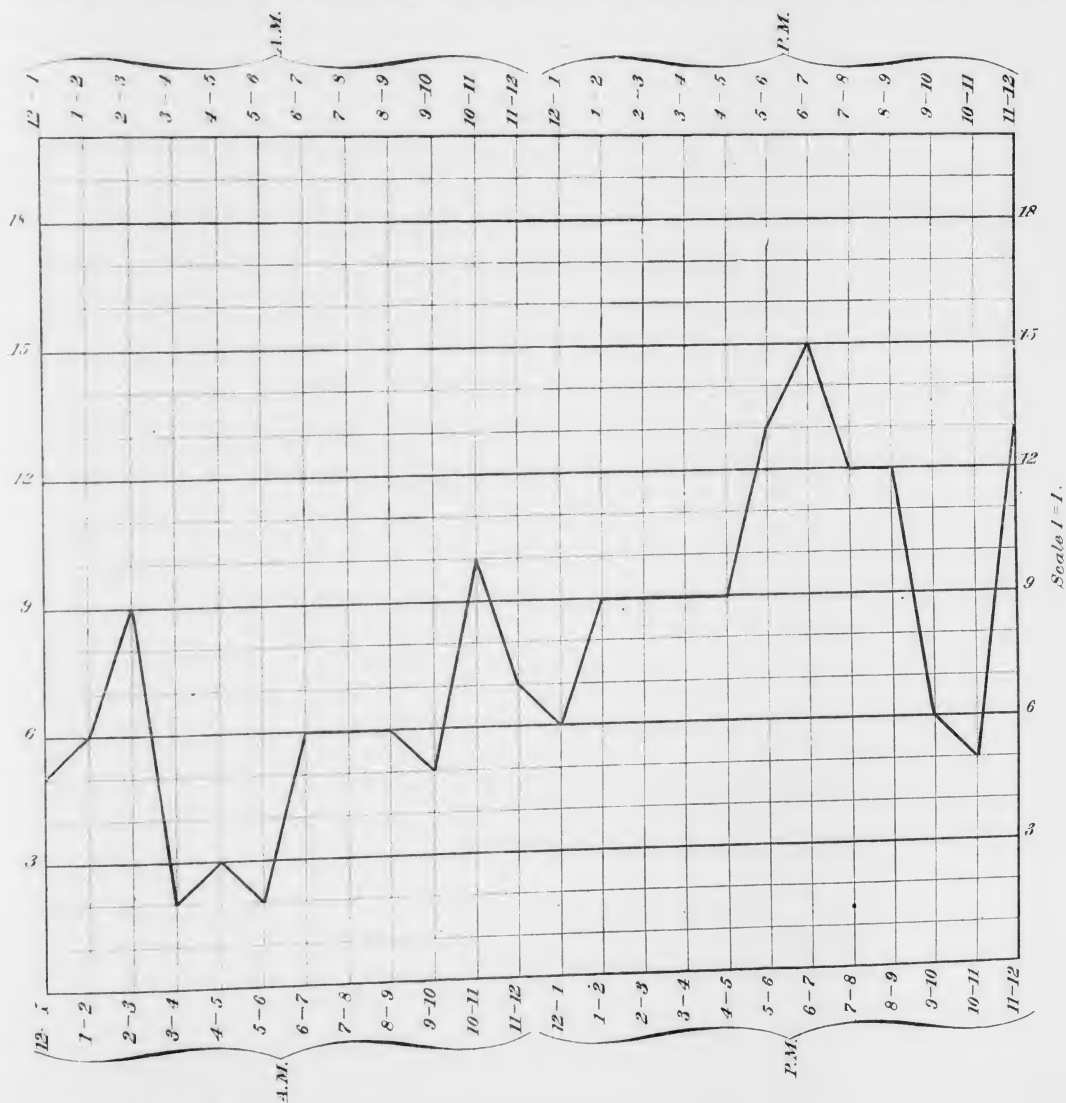


DIAGRAM 4.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FIRES FOR THE DIFFERENT HOURS FROM JULY 1, 1884, TO JUNE 30, 1885.





A LARGE RESERVE ENGINE AND TRUCK NECESSARY.

I recommend the purchase of a large first-class steam fire-engine, and also of a hook-and-ladder truck, with all the latest improvements, both to be stationed in engine-house No. 2.

NEW ENGINE COMPANY.

I desire, further, to renew my recommendation of last year in regard to the location of a new engine-house and the formation of a new company, to be stationed in the eastern section of the city.

FIRE PROTECTION FOR MOUNT PLEASANT AND ANACOSTIA.

In again calling your attention to the need of fire protection for Mount Pleasant and Anacostia, I respectfully recommend the location of at least two cisterns at each of the two suburbs, and that both be included in the fire-alarm circuit by the erection of one or more fire-alarm stations.

THE REPORT OF THE FIRE-MARSHAL

for the fiscal year 1884-'85 is herewith submitted, and especial attention is called to that part relating to the storage and sale of inferior and highly inflammable grades of illuminating oils.

Before concluding my report, I desire to return my thanks to the honorable Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the assistance and support rendered in the administration of the affairs of the department, and to the several surgeons and the veterinary surgeon of this department for the faithful discharge of their respective duties.

To the major and superintendent and the members of the Metropolitan Police, and to the superintendent of the fire-alarm telegraph and telephone service and to the operators of his office, I tender my acknowledgments for their kind co-operation.

In conclusion, I wish to state that, with few and rare exceptions, the conduct of the officers and members has been excellent; their energy and devotion in the performance of duty at all times all that could be desired. They have spared no exertion in maintaining the efficiency of the fire department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARTIN CRONIN,
Chief Engineer.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF FIRE-MARSHAL,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1885.

STR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the transactions of this office for the year ending June 30, 1885. During the year I visited and inspected the scene of 185 fires for which alarms had been rung, also the scene of 62 local fires for which no alarm was sounded, a list of which will be found in this report, with the causes, loss, and insurance, also number of stores visited and illuminating oils inspected, with a detailed account of the different tenements visited and inspected which were in danger from fire or dangerous to life or limb; also report on the dangerous and low-grade kerosene oil which is being put upon this market and offered for sale, with extracts from the report of the fire inspector of Baltimore City, Mr. Charles T. Holloway; also from Professor Chandler, of New York City.

KEROSENE OIL.

The number of stores visited during the year where illuminating oils are kept on sale was 619; and I desire, in this connection, to again call your attention to the great quantity of low-grade and combustible oil which is being sent to this market and put on sale in the different establishments at retail. From my experience in testing this product I can safely say that at least 25 per cent. is below the proof-test. To state that this oil is dangerous is putting it mild—it is murderous; and some law should be enacted to prevent the vile stuff from entering this District. We have had many fires and many deaths from the use of said oil by the explosion of lamps. The low-grade oil, when used for illuminating purposes in lamps, becomes heated and generates gas very rapidly, and thereby causes explosion and very probably loss of life. It is therefore really necessary that for the protection of the public at large from death and destruction, a law strong enough in all its bearings should be enacted by Congress to prevent the sale of these low-grade volatile oils. The manufacturers or shippers send the kerosene to this city in barrels branded 112 fire-test. Now it is very evident that the heat from a single match will not create 112° F. I find a great percentage of said oil which will ignite from the heat of a single match, and on many occasions will blaze up before the match reaches the oil by the fact of gas arising from the benzine contained therein. Pure kerosene has been so honestly refined as to contain the slightest particle of either benzine or naphtha, and for that reason will stand a fire-test of 110° F.

The fire marshal should be clothed with power to enter buildings of all kinds for the purpose of inspecting oils and gaining information as to the quantity stored; as it is at present it is simply optional with the occupants of stores or warehouses as to whether he may enter the same or not.

In regard to the storage of kerosene or its products, in my opinion the law is defective, as it says, not more than ten barrels shall be stored in any one building or tenement; this is taken advantage of by placing the barrels of oil on the sidewalk in front of the places of business dealing in the article to the amount of more than ten barrels, and in my opinion the law should be so framed as to cover the premises both inside and outside.

Following please find extracts from the report of the fire inspector of Baltimore City, Mr. Charles T. Holloway, also from Professor Chandler, of New York City, both of whom are acknowledged experts.

Mr. Holloway says, the burning-fluid sold so extensively throughout the United States under the name of kerosene oil is refined petroleum from the oil-wells of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, and Canada.

As it comes from the wells petroleum is generally of a dark yellowish or greenish-brown color and possesses an odor more or less offensive.

To render it salable it is subjected to a process of refining by which it is rendered almost colorless and freed as much as possible from its disagreeable odor. One of the most important objects of the purification is, however, the separation of the more volatile constituents, the benzine, kerosene, gasoline, or naphtha, as they are variously called.

These liquids being very volatile, and at the same time very combustible, are the substances which give rise to the explosions which render the use of kerosene so dangerous and fill the newspapers with accounts of frightful burning accidents.

Their removal, therefore, is a matter of the greatest importance for consumers of the oil; but, unfortunately, there is not so ready a sale for the benzine as for the burning oil, consequently its price in the market is less than that of the oil.

The avidity of the refiner leads him, therefore, to leave as much benzine in the kerosene as possible, regardless of the frightful consequences which result from frequent explosions.

The light volatile oils ignite on the approach of a burning match, no matter how cold they may be, while the heavy, less volatile oils, can only be ignited when they are heated above the ordinary temperature of the air.

The fire-test gives the only sure indication: Apply a lighted match to a little of the oil contained in a cup or saucer, and, if it can be made to take fire, it should be considered as unsafe—even though the experiment be made in one of the hottest days of summer. Should it not take fire, it might still be dangerous oil, as safe oil must not evolve a combustible vapor below 100° F. nor take fire below 110° F.

Experimenters must be reminded that great care is necessary in applying this test, as persons not accustomed to make such experiments are liable to serious accidents. By carelessly trying the fire-test on a sample of kerosene, a gentleman in New Bedford burned up the entire refinery—oils, barrels, still, and buildings.

Professor Chandler, whose investigations into the nature and properties of kerosene oil, says, in regard to the seeming anomaly of a low-flashing point and a high-burning point of temperature of some of the kerosene oils, that kerosene oil is a mixture of numerous hydrocarbons of varying specific gravities and boiling points,

some of which are volatile at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere; others require a temperature of 500° F. for their vaporization; some have a specific gravity of 300° B. and less, and others are 70° B. Between the two extreme points of temperature and gravity, for nearly every degree, exist a hydrocarbon in kerosene oil (crude).

In testing an oil when the temperature attained exceeds the vaporizing point of naphtha, the vapors generally pass to the surface of the oil and are ignited upon the application of a flame; if the percentage of naphtha is small, the vapor passes out of the oil slowly and does not afford a continuous flame, but flashes and goes out; but if the percentage of naphtha and hydrocarbons at low boiling-points is larger, the supply of vapor affords a continuous flame, so that an oil containing 2 or 3 per cent. of naphtha would have a comparatively low flashing-point, but might have a high burning-point.

I respectfully recommend the passage of the following ordinance:

No petroleum oil, kerosene oil, or other liquid having like composition or qualities as a burning fluid as said oil, shall be kept or offered for sale as a burning fluid, for lamps or any like receptacle, for the purpose of illumination, nor shall such oil or fluid be purchased for use, or be used as a burning fluid for any such lamp or receptacle, or be kept for such use, unless all such oil or fluid shall be of such quality and ingredients that it shall stand and be equal to both the following tests and conditions, to wit:

1. That it shall not take fire or burn at a temperature below 110° F.
2. That it shall not evolve an explosive vapor below 100° F.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

WM. O. DREW,
Fire-Marshal.

MARTIN CROXIN, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, District of Columbia Fire Department.

H.—REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, October, 1885.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with a standing rule requiring a summary of the transactions of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, I beg leave to submit the following report:

In the Supreme Court of the United States the only important case, that of *The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company* against the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, growing out of an attempt of the company to lay their tracks across Fourteenth street southwest without authority of Congress and against the orders of the Commissioners, was decided in favor of the Commissioners. This decision defines the rights of railroad companies as more limited than heretofore generally supposed.

Various cases were tried in the general term of the supreme court of the District. Among them the important cases of the District against *The Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company* and the same against the *Metropolitan Company*, in each of which the court, on full argument, were unanimous in sustaining the judgment of the circuit court. We do not anticipate a reversal of these judgments in the Supreme Court, to which the defendants have removed them on error. I hope some means may be found to secure the advance of these cases in that court to an early hearing.

The cases of *Strong* against the District, certified to the general term by the circuit court for hearing on the defendant's exceptions to the award of the referees, was heard and decided at the last term of the general term. The cases are so widely known that I do not deem it necessary to give a full report of them. Although the decision of the

court reversing the award of the referees was made since the end of the fiscal year, still the result of the hearing is a matter of such notoriety that it may be well to state that, the court in disposing of the cases reversed them, on the one point that the referees erred in allowing the plaintiff the differences between the sum realized by him, in disposing of auditor's certificates of the board of public works, and their face value, and remanded the cases to the circuit court for hearing.

In the cases of the District of Columbia *vs.* Smith and the Washington Gas-Light Company, which were instituted in the police court by the District against the defendants for creating and maintaining a nuisance injurious to health, consisting of the crushing and burning of oyster shells, &c., and removed to the general term by the defendants on *certiorari*, the court decided in favor of the District, and remanded the cases to the police court for further proceedings.

Gibbons *vs.* The District was a suit filed to restrain the District from the collection of certain taxes due on property belonging to Saint Patrick's church, which, on hearing in general term, was decided in favor of the District.

Browning's case, action for damages to property on account of defective sewerage. The judgment in favor of the plaintiff for \$3,500 was on hearing in general term reversed.

District of Columbia *vs.* Young was a case instituted in the police court by the District to require the defendant to pay a license, as commercial agent. The defendant removed the case by *certiorari* to the supreme court District of Columbia, and the decision of the general term was favorable to the District.

McGill case. This was an action for damages *vs.* The District, in which the plaintiff recovered a judgment for \$3,000, which was affirmed on appeal. As it was the negligence of an adjoining property owner which caused the accident, I think the District will be able to collect whatever amount it pays on account of the judgment.

The Emerson and Gannon cases, wherein judgments were obtained in the sum of \$5,000 by each plaintiff, involve certain principles which I think should be passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States, and I have accordingly taken the necessary steps to have them removed to that court.

The Washington Market Company case against the District was an action instituted by the market company to restrain the District, its Commissioners, and the commissioner of the sinking fund from enforcing the collection of certain special assessments due by the company. The principal point contended for by the plaintiff was that the United States had paid the taxes sought to be collected, and therefore the company was relieved of such payment. The court ruled against the plaintiff, and dismissed its bill.

Clarke case, action for damages for personal injuries for \$20,000; judgment in favor of defendant.

Sherwood cases, actions for damages for personal injuries for \$10,000; judgment for \$2,000.

Bonavires, action for damages for \$5,000, on account of alleged injuries received by being turned out of a house owned by District without requisite notice, &c.; verdict for \$100.

Hurdle case, suit for damages for personal injuries in sum of \$50,000; verdict for the District.

Boone *vs.* District, suit for damages for personal injuries in sum of \$10,000; judgment for \$1,000.

There were a great many other cases tried, some of which were finally disposed of, and others are now pending on appeal.

We have secured the final disposition of sixteen cases in the criminal and higher courts during the year.

For appeal cases in the criminal court see report of Mr. Padgett, my special assistant, accompanying this report.

During the year twenty-six new suits have been commenced, in which the District is interested, in nine of which the District is the plaintiff.

I have already forwarded my estimates for the current expenses of the office, which are here repeated :

Attorney	\$4,000
Assistant attorney	2,400
Special assistant attorney	1,200
Clerk	1,200
Messenger	200
Rent of office	300
Other expenses	900

Very respectfully,

A. G. RIDDLE,
Attorney District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX H 1.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *Washington, November 2, 1885.*

SIR : I have the honor to submit herewith a full report of the cases tried in the police court from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885, inclusive :

Number of cases tried	8,293	<i>Nol. pros</i>	99
Convictions	7,450	Continued and suspended	16
Dismissals	728	Amount of fines imposed	\$45,390

The cases were distributed among the following different violations of law :

Bar open after hours	54	Fast driving over bridge	5
Bar open on Sunday	335	Fast running of locomotive	1
Bathing in river	18	Firing pistol in street	27
Building fire in street	4	Incorrigibility	1
Concealed weapons	145	Indecent exposure	211
Contempt of court	8	Injuring tree	5
Cow in yard	5	Injuring lamp	1
Cruelty to animals	257	Interfering with pound-master	1
Destroying private property	58	Interfering with water inspector	1
Destroying public property	12	Nuisance	35
Disorderly conduct	2,765	Obstructing alley	1
Disorderly in church	8	Obstructing gutter	2
Disorderly in county	225	Obstructing pavement	48
Disorderly in Georgetown	284	Obstructing street	3
Disorderly in theater	2	Opening fire-plug	2
Driving over pavement	15	Pickpocket	1
Driving through funeral procession	6	Playing ball in street	20
Enticing prostitution	14	Playing shindy in street	2
Excavation without permit	5	Profanity	1,265
Excavation without light	20	Refusing to assist officer	7
Fast driving	58	Refusing to pay hack hire	9
		Rubbish in street	16

Rubbish on lot	12	Unlicensed intelligence agency..	1
Selling fire-crackers to minors...	1	Unlicensed junk dealer	5
Selling liquors to minors	2	Unlicensed liquor dealer	5
Selling potatoes by measure	1	Unlicensed livery stable	2
Selling liquor on Sunday	100	Unlicensed peddler	11
Selling unsound meat	3	Unlicensed produce dealer	57
Setting off fire-crackers in street.	39	Unlicensed race course	1
Throwing stones	139	Unlicensed real estate agent	4
Trespass on parks	96	Unlicensed restaurant	4
Tying horse to tree	7	Vagrancy	1,338
Unlicensed auctioneer	1	Violation of building regulations..	44
Unlicensed bagatelle tables	2	Violating cart law	31
Unlicensed ball	2	Violating coal law	2
Unlicensed bar	82	Violating hack law	15
Unlicensed book agent	2	Violating health law	3
Unlicensed cattle dealer	25	Violating livery stable law	3
Unlicensed commercial agent	23	Violating market regulations	5
Unlicensed exhibition	4	Violating snow law	6
Unlicensed hack	14	Wasting Potomac water	219

A large number of the cases marked dismissed and *nol. pros.* were prosecutions for doing business without licenses, in which licenses were obtained and produced after prosecution commenced.

The difficulties mentioned in my previous report as regards the prosecution on appeal of "whiskey cases" still exist, and the only relief from the evil of this illicit business is in new legislation.

The number of cases tried in the criminal court on appeal was 23, in which there were 10 convictions, 7 acquittals, 3 *nol. pros.*, and 3 in which the jury disagreed. The number of cases appealed from the police court during the year was 77.

The increase in the number of cases prosecuted in the name of the District in the police court has during the past five years been very marked, showing either an increase of crime or a large growth of the District in population, or both. In 1880 there were 3,025 cases, and fines imposed amounting to \$16,535; in 1881, 4,484 cases, and fines \$19,654; in 1882, 5,043 cases, and fines \$26,974; in 1883, 5,744 cases, and fines \$24,656; in 1884, 7,410 cases, and fines \$40,309; and in 1885, 8,293 cases, and fines \$45,390—thus showing an increase in five years of more than 100 per cent. in number of cases, and nearly 200 per cent. in amount of fines imposed.

The amount of labor and time required of the attorney in preparing and prosecuting this large growth of business has correspondingly increased, while the compensation therefor has remained the same, to wit, \$960 per annum. It is only just to call your attention to this inadequacy of pay, and suggest that \$1,500 would be nothing more than a fair remuneration for the services required to be rendered.

Very respectfully,

JAS. E. PADGETT,

Special Assistant Attorney, District of Columbia.

A. G. RIDDLE, Esq.,

Attorney, District of Columbia.

I.—REPORT OF THE MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,

Washington, D. C., July 1, 1885.

SIRS: I have the honor to submit this my report bearing upon the condition of the police department of the District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

At that date the regular police force consisted of 1 major, 1 captain and inspector, 10 lieutenants, 20 sergeants, 140 privates of the second class and 90 privates of class one, and the additional police appointed under section 375 of the United States Revised Statutes for the District of Columbia, numbering 200.

Besides the above there were, under a special act of Congress, several hundred special policemen appointed for temporary duty between the 20th of February and the 6th of March last. With few exceptions these men, while good enough as ordinary watchmen, could not (for want of discipline) be relied upon against an unruly crowd.

The following table shows the changes among the additional policemen during the fiscal year:

June 30, 1884—Number of additional privates, including watchmen at United States Treasury, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, depots, markets, and other public places	135
June 30, 1885—Number of additional privates	200

The changes in the regular force were as follows:

June 30, 1884—Full complement	247
Total force	247
June 30, 1885—Resigned	14
Deserted (William Temple and G. A. Williams)	2
Dismissed	8
Killed	1
	25
Reduction	222
Increase by act of Congress	15
Vacancies	25
	262
Total force	262
Appointments	40

The death recorded in the table is that of Officer John H. Fowler, who was killed the 9th of September, 1884, while in discharge of his duty, by an escaping prisoner, John Langster, who, we are glad to say, received his merited punishment on the 15th of May, 1885.

The fact that his punishment came swiftly after his crime has had a noticeable and beneficial effect upon the criminal classes, as will be seen in one of the following tables, by the decreased number of homicides since that time.

The disposition of the force at the end of the fiscal year just closed is shown in the following table:

	Major and super- intendent.	Captain and inspector.	Lieuten- ants.	Sergeants	Privates.	Detailed.	Total.
	1	1					2
Precinct No. 1.....			1	3	22	6	32
Precinct No. 2.....			1	2	25		28
Precinct No. 3.....			1	3	20	2	26
Precinct No. 4.....			1	2	25	3	31
Precinct No. 5.....			1	3	27	2	33
Precinct No. 6.....			1	2	23	1	27
Precinct No. 7.....			1	3	29	7	40
Precinct No. 8.....			1	2	25	4	32
Night inspector.....			1				1
Headquarters.....						2	2
Detectives.....			1		6		7
Sanitary.....						1	1
Total.....	1	1	10	20	202	28	262

Embraced in the above table (including five men at and near the White House) are 21 men permanently detached, as follows, from their regular police stations, and doing other work than legitimate police duties. Should not each branch of the District government have a sufficient number of employes of its own paid out of its own appropriations?

This department is credited with having 230 patrolmen, whereas it has only 209.

The police court has two policemen as bailiffs, and an acting sergeant, collecting fines. The health department has two—one inspector of marine products and one assistant to the pound-master. At the work-house are three, guarding prisoners; at the District building three as watchmen, besides a clerk on our rolls; at police headquarters four, two assisting the property clerk, and one night and one day clerk in charge of the detective office.

Besides this, for about three months of the year we have been supplying the License Board with a clerk, and much time has been consumed by some of our officers in aiding in the collection of personal taxes.

With such a small force as we have, the work of this department necessarily suffers greatly in consequence of these illegitimate details.

The following table shows time lost by sickness and other causes:

	Sick.	With leave.	Without leave.	Days.
Precinct No. 1.....	467	222	9	698
Precinct No. 2.....	273	187		460
Precinct No. 3.....	225	166		391
Precinct No. 4.....	285	235	1	521
Precinct No. 5.....	204	175	8	387
Precinct No. 6.....	304	176	25	506
Precinct No. 7.....	385	211	9	614
Precinct No. 8.....	394	202		442
Detectives.....	240			96
Sanitary.....	79	17		
Total.....	2,552	1,591	52	4,195
1881.....	2,225	1,521	44	3,790

The slight increase in totals beyond the year before is mostly due to a small increase of force.

Taking the two years together, the following table shows relative loss per annum for the average man in the several precincts:

Precinct No. 1	Days.
Precinct No. 2	17.3
Precinct No. 3	16.0
Precinct No. 4	14.7
Precinct No. 5	16.8
Precinct No. 6	17.7
Precinct No. 7	14.3
Precinct No. 8	19.0
Detectives	18.0
	9.2

DISCIPLINE.

The table following shows, in part, the condition of the discipline of the force during the past year, and a slight decrease in number of cases tried the year before:

Total number of trials of members of the force for violation of the rules and regulations, dismissals, and resignations, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Neglect of duty	26
Gross neglect of duty and intoxication	1
Intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer	1
Profanity and conduct unbecoming an officer	1
Violation of Rule 45	1
Gross neglect of duty	2
Conduct unbecoming an officer	10
Non-payment of debt	9
Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer	6
Intoxication and gross neglect of duty	1
Violation of Rule 43	1
Violation of Rule 37	2
Insubordination	2
Using unnecessary violence in making arrest	2
Violation of Rules 36 and 137	1
Violation of Rule 140	4
Intoxication and neglect of duty	1
Violation of Rule 48	1
Violation of paragraph 3, Rule 183	1
Conduct, &c., and violation of paragraph 7, Rule 183	1
Inefficiency	2
Violation of Rule 62	1
Neglect of duty and disobedience of orders	2
Intoxication	5
Violation of Rules 38 and 140	1
Violation of Rule 139	2
Violation of Rule 183, sections 1, 3, and 7	1
Violation of Rule 38	2
Absent without leave and violation of orders	1
Inefficiency and neglect of duty	1
Total	92
1884	98

Disposition of cases.

Fined	27
Cautioned	3
Allowed to resign (one first dismissed)	2
Dismissed	7
Acquitted and charges dismissed	39
Required to pay debt	7

Fined, dismounted, and transferred	2
Action suspended	1
Reduced	2
Reprimanded	2
Total	92
1884	98

WORK BY THE FORCE.

The table following shows the number of arrests in each precinct:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Precinct No. 1.....	2,018	659	2,677
Precinct No. 2.....	2,236	391	2,627
Precinct No. 3.....	1,473	327	1,700
Precinct No. 4.....	2,261	390	2,651
Precinct No. 5.....	4,760	778	5,538
Precinct No. 6.....	1,941	380	2,321
Precinct No. 7.....	2,545	322	2,867
Precinct No. 8.....	1,970	318	2,288
Detectives	491	65	556
Total.....	19,695	3,530	23,225
1884.....	15,212	2,722	17,934

Table showing the ages of the males arrested (classified).

	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	40 and over.	Total.
Precinct No. 1.....	368	748	480	422	2,018
Precinct No. 2.....	570	620	452	598	2,236
Precinct No. 3.....	252	494	356	371	1,473
Precinct No. 4.....	454	628	524	655	2,261
Precinct No. 5.....	670	1,643	1,117	1,310	4,760
Precinct No. 6.....	413	519	382	627	1,941
Precinct No. 7.....	390	680	581	894	2,545
Precinct No. 8.....	326	535	465	644	1,970
Detectives	116	159	130	86	491
Total.....	3,556	5,026	4,487	5,623	19,695

Table showing the ages of the females arrested (classified).

	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	40 and over.	Total.
Precinct No. 1.....	143	248	153	115	659
Precinct No. 2.....	92	119	89	100	391
Precinct No. 3.....	59	93	32	43	227
Precinct No. 4.....	66	117	169	98	390
Precinct No. 5.....	131	328	193	126	778
Precinct No. 6.....	131	132	64	53	380
Precinct No. 7.....	47	120	67	88	322
Precinct No. 8.....	47	85	85	101	318
Detectives	21	30	8	6	65
Total.....	737	1,272	791	730	3,530

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 69

Recapitulation of offenses, classified.

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Nature.	Males.	Females.	Total.	1884.
Adultery	479	44	523	358
Assault	415	122	537	321
Assault and battery	1,385	367	1,752	1,549
Assault and battery with intent to kill	84	3	87	69
Assaulting a policeman	42	1	43	69
Attempt at rape	6		6	9
Accessory to murder	1		1	
Bigamy	2		2	3
Carrying concealed weapons	5		5	5
Contempt of court	169	2	171	144
Conspiracy	143	41	184	164
Creating a nuisance	4		4	
Cruelty to children	15	7	22	29
Disorderly conduct	1	5	6	
Deserters	1,590	461	2,051	1,815
Fugitives from parents	34		34	22
Fugitives from Reform School	34	23	57	45
Fugitives from Insane Asylum	14		14	15
Fugitives from justice	8		8	2
Fugitives from Industrial School	51	1	52	75
Fast riding or driving	1		1	1
Habitual drunkenness	58	1	59	59
Incorrigibility	34	4	38	9
Indecent exposure of the person	39		39	33
Insanity	209	2	211	174
Intoxication	55	26	81	59
Intoxication and disorderly	4,110	311	4,421	3,724
Interfering with policemen	733	125	858	768
Keeping disorderly house	8		8	5
Keeping hawdy-house	8	8	16	18
Keeping gambling house	2	18	20	25
Keeping police shop	14		14	49
Loud and boisterous	5		5	19
Miscellaneous misdemeanors	116	49	165	165
Murder	535	127	662	269
Mayhem	11		11	9
Manslaughter	3		3	1
Perjury	1		1	3
Profanity	7	2	9	6
Passing counterfeit money	1,128	259	1,387	1,142
Refusing to assist an officer	1		1	
Refusing to pay hack-hire	5		5	1
Rape	79	3	82	43
Resisting an officer	7		7	9
Rioting	8		8	7
Threats of violence	5		5	
Selling lottery tickets	325	155	480	477
United States witnesses	4		4	3
Vagrancy	120	52	172	278
Writing policy	952	320	1,272	1,026
Enticing prostitution	47	5	52	41
Indecent assault		14	14	3
Criminal libel	2		2	7
	1		1	
Total	13,115	2,558	15,673	
1884	11,044	2,141	13,185	

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson	2	3	5	8
Attempt to steal	3		3	3
Buying stolen goods	4		4	5
Cruelty to animals	259	9	268	241
Destroying private property	99	16	115	85
Destroying public property	9		9	9
Embezzlement	30	2	32	21
Forgery	12		12	14
Forceful entry	1		1	1
Grand larceny	75	33	108	121
Graffiti	6		6	24
Graffiti	3		3	
House robbery	7		7	107
House-breaking	137	7	144	14
Larceny from the person	47	2	49	14
Larceny of public property	7		7	
Malignant mischief	11	2	13	46

70 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Recapitulation of offenses, classified.—Continued.

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.—Continued.

Nature.	Males.	Females.	Total.	1884.
Obtaining money by false pretenses	34	6	40	30
Petit larceny	769	237	1,006	920
Robbery	9	.....	9	14
Receiving stolen goods	23	3	26	37
Suspicion	708	102	900	708
Trespass	167	13	180	102
Violation United States postal law	3	1	4	5
Violation internal revenue law	3	1	4	2
Violation liquor law	88	14	102	129
Violation dog law	2,146	378	2,524	.....
Violation shipping regulations	2	.....	2	.....
Violation civil rights law	2	.....	2	1
Violation District ordinances	1,225	146	1,971	2,078
Violation building regulations	3	.....	3	.....
Total	6,577	975	7,552	.....
1884	4,168	581	4,749	.....

Nativity of those arrested classified.

Nativity.	No.	Nativity.	No.	Nativity.	No.
United States, white	10,431	Denmark	15	Greece	4
United States, colored	10,036	Norway	12	China	6
Ireland	1,338	Switzerland	9	Africa	3
Germany	1,011	Spain	3	Egypt	2
England	127	Wales	6	Algiers	4
Italy	74	Persia	4	Poland	4
France	52	Russia	20	Holland	1
Sweden	13	Canada	6	.....	.....
Scotland	36	Turkey	8	Total	23,225

Table showing calling of persons arrested.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Actors	11	Carrier	1	Harness-makers	32
Agents	191	Constables	5	Housewives	6
Apprentices	74	Cutler	1	Hatters	4
Artists	10	Chemist	1	Letter-carriers	2
Architects	3	Coppersmiths	2	Hotel carriers	30
Bartenders	43	Coach-maker	1	Jewelers	10
Barkeepers	477	Dairymen	13	Junk dealers	8
Bakers	138	Dentists	5	Janitors	1
Barbers	131	Draughtsmen	4	Joiner	8
Blacksmiths	168	Dress-makers	9	Laborers	8,013
Boatmen	21	Drivers	751	Lawyers	120
Boiler-makers	26	Driver	1	Lithographers	2
Book-binders	15	Druggists	13	Letter-carriers	3
Brewers	24	Dyers	4	Lamp-lighters	32
Bricklayers	285	Detectives	2	Livery-stable keepers	8
Brick-makers	55	Editors	7	Laundrymen	465
Brokers	46	Engineers	89	Merchants	145
Broom-makers	3	Expressmen	7	Machinists	66
Basket-makers	5	Engavers	2	Messengers	28
Builders	2	Florists	9	Marines	17
Butchers	198	Farmers	273	Miners	32
Book-keepers	4	Firemen	29	Molders	6
Bell-hangers	1	Fishermen	17	Masons	20
Brass-finishers	2	Foremen	5	Musicians	1
Carpenters	462	Grocers	45	Midwives	2
Cabinet-makers	11	Gun-smith	68	Ministers	1
Cigar-makers	69	Gardeners	1	Magician	4
Cooks	12	Gambler	7	Millers	2
Coopers	16	Guides	4	Music teachers	1
Confectioners	115	Glass-blowers	5	Millwright	1
Contractors	1,136	Gilder	1	Market-master	63
Clerks	14	Hotel-keepers	11	Newsboys	1,135
Conductors	14	Hackmen	40	Occupation unknown	3
Cattle-brokers	9	Hucksters	187	Opticians	1
Callers	3	Horse-keepers	1,224	Oysterman	20
Collectors	1	House-dealers	9	Pensioners	28
Coachmen	6	Hostlers	33	Paper-hangers	63
				Peddlers	63

Table showing calling of persons arrested—Continued.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Printers	375	Reporters	40	Tinners	99
Painters	400	Riggers	2	Thieves	173
Physicians	62	Soldiers	265	Tinkers	3
Plasterers	143	Sailors	146	Telegraphers	4
Prostitutes	773	Sailmakers	5	Tobacconist	1
Preachers	11	Servants	1,210	Upholsterers	32
Pavers	18	Shoemakers	189	Undertakers	9
Policemen	20	Shoeblocks	95	Vagrants	15
Photographers	6	Stone-cutters	126	Veterinary surgeon	1
Porters	27	School-teachers	11	Washerwomen	9
Plumbers	126	School-boys	586	Watchmen	55
Plate-printers	4	School-girls	46	Waiters	229
Produce dealers	93	Store-keepers	139	Whitewasher	1
Pressmen	3	Scamstresses	12	Wheelwrights	7
Policy writers	8	Saloon-keepers	78	Watch-makers	14
Potters	5	Superintendents	13	Wire-workers	2
Pawnbrokers	3	Stenographers	2	Weaver	1
Policy-dealer	1	Student	1		
Professors	2	Sexton	1	Total	23,225
Restaurateurs	88	Silversmith	1		
Rag-pickers	9	Tailors	71		

Disposition of cases.

Number of cases where fines imposed	6,245
Amounting to	\$60,266 17
Amount paid in United States cases	9,210 01
Amount paid in District of Columbia cases	25,871 94
United States cases appealed	2,245 00
District of Columbia cases appealed	6,925 00
Dismissed	10,130
Surrendered to military authority	5
Surrendered to naval authority	24
Surrendered to Maryland authority	24
Surrendered to Virginia authority	7
Surrendered to Illinois authority	1
Surrendered to Florida authority	1
Surrendered to Pennsylvania authority	2
Surrendered to New York authority	1
Surrendered to Reform School authority	17
Surrendered to Insane Asylum	5
Surrendered to Workhouse	13
Surrendered to United States marshal	47
Surrendered to parents or guardian	53
Surrendered to captain of vessel	1
Sent to Jail	1,018
Sent to Workhouse	2,311
Sent to Reform School	60
Sent to Insane Asylum	48
Sent to House of Good Shepherd	1
Sent to Industrial School	2
Bonds for grand jury	136
Bonds to keep peace	136
Bonds, personal	832
Appeal from police court	162
Cases not disposed of	135
Sentence suspended	118
Nol. pros. entered	1,612
Miscellaneous dispositions	76
Escaped from police court	1
Escaped from police station	1
Total	23,225

Recapitulation.

Total number of arrests	23,225
Males	19,695
Females	3,530

Offenses against the person were committed by 13,115 males and 2,658 females.
Offenses against property were committed by 6,571 males and 981 females.

INCIDENTALS.

	1885.	1884.
Attempted suicide.....	16	13
Accidents reported.....	408	364
Assistance rendered.....	243	161
Abandoned infants found.....	27	29
Doors found open by police.....	173	171
Dead infants found.....	75	54
Dead bodies found.....	12	4
Dead animals reported.....	5,009	
Dangerous holes in carriage-ways, &c.....	936	791
Dangerous buildings.....	47	5
Deaths where coroner was notified—no inquests.....	49	30
Coal carts examined.....	60	59
Fires attended.....	235	212
Fire-plugs out of repair.....	66	80
Filthy alleys reported.....	182	15
Horses and other animals astray.....	238	225
Horses and other animals to poundmaster.....	34	21
Hydrants and water-pipes out of repair.....	786	727
Health notices served by police.....	62	18
Inquests attended.....	40	27
Lamps reported out of repair.....	677	497
Lamps reported not lighted.....	311	
Lost children restored to parents.....	160	126
Lodgers accommodated.....	6,129	4,550
Nuisances reported.....	43	17
Miscellaneous notices served.....	49	
Pumps out of repair.....	245	241
Permits examined.....	326	253
Sudden deaths reported.....	100	105
Sewers in bad condition.....	268	245
Snitches reported.....	10	5
Sick and disabled persons cared for.....	59	48
Telephone messages sent and received.....	41,617	42,141
Trees and boxes damaged.....	133	165
Water-tax notices served by police.....	219	570

Complainants' estimated value of money and property reported stolen, lost, or mislaid for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Precinct No. 1.....	\$252 37	\$306 55	\$322 88	\$253 66	\$1,135 46
Precinct No. 2.....	1,230 83	2,627 39	1,230 67	937 75	6,026 64
Precinct No. 3.....	424 00	424 30	557 75	64 50	1,470 55
Precinct No. 4.....	387 30	296 25	858 50	1,125 17	2,667 22
Precinct No. 5.....	913 70	1,989 00	1,050 00	218 00	4,170 70
Precinct No. 6.....	301 00	1,671 21	560 00	356 59	2,888 80
Precinct No. 7.....	257 90	262 88	1,208 25	257 00	1,986 03
Precinct No. 8.....	162 60	442 00	1,173 35	279 50	2,057 45
Detectives.....	4,664 85	10,378 11	6,035 32	5,335 11	26,413 39
Total.....	8,594 55	18,397 69	12,996 72	8,827 28	48,816 24

Estimated value of money and property recovered for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Precinct No. 1.....	\$215 16	\$176 45	\$132 49	\$267 00	\$731 10
Precinct No. 2.....	482 59	175 94	100 72	52 00	811 25
Precinct No. 3.....		13 00	61 50	55 60	129 50
Precinct No. 4.....	309 65	92 50	182 75	83 50	659 40
Precinct No. 5.....	419 35	754 00	603 37	308 75	2,085 47
Precinct No. 6.....	232 67	77 00	61 00	128 75	499 42
Precinct No. 7.....	115 00	125 00			240 00
Precinct No. 8.....	20 50	68 00			123 50
Detectives.....	1,787 56	2,072 76	1,950 50	1,145 42	6,955 89
Total.....	3,573 48	3,554 65	3,126 98	1,980 42	12,235 53

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount reported lost, stolen, &c.....	\$48,816 24
Total amount recovered.....	12,235 53
Total amount lost or mislaid.....	7,396 12

One of the first things that attract attention in the above tables is the very large increase of the number of arrests over the year before—in consequence of increased vigor in the enforcement of law generally, and especially the dog law, and the arrest of suspicious characters between February 20 and March 6—the average number of arrests per officer increasing from 83 to 101. Indeed, if we deduct 21 patrolmen on special duty where arrests are not made, we will find the actual number of arrests per officer to be 111 (Chicago, I believe, having the next highest number with 60), the fifth precinct making 158 per officer, and the third 58. The large number in the fifth precinct is due, first, to location (vicinity to markets, &c.); second, to superior discipline; and, third, to patrol boxes and wagons.

THE PATROL SYSTEM.

The following reports of the operations of the patrol system, inserted parenthetically, explain themselves:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the patrol service of this precinct for the year ending July 1, 1885:

Calls made by officers reporting	52, 195
Telephone messages sent and received	1, 225
Wagon calls from boxes by officers	364
Wagon calls from boxes by citizens	28
Calls for officers by citizens and answered with patrol wagon	110
Miscellaneous calls for patrol wagon	303
Cases taken to hospitals	123
Sick persons taken home	40
Cases taken to headquarters	7
Accidents attended and parties moved to their homes or hospitals	26
Times reserve taken to fires in patrol wagon	19
Times reserve taken to different sections of the city in patrol wagon	5
Trips made by patrol wagon with abandoned or stolen property to headquarters and police court	25
Dead persons moved	7
Prisoners taken to United States jail in patrol wagon	5
Children taken to orphan asylums	4
Abandoned infants taken to asylums	4
Lost children taken home	5
Persons taken to railroad depots	15
Deserters taken to United States navy-yard	5
Persons taken to Insane Asylum	2
Persons taken to Little Sisters of the Poor	1
Persons taken to Almshouse	2
Persons taken to Women's Christian Home	5
Children taken to Home Industrial School	5
Prisoners taken to Reform School	2
Girls taken to House of Good Shepherd	4

The miscellaneous work of the patrol wagon consisted in taking prisoners to the police court, United States marshal's office, working up larceny cases, taking prisoners to photograph gallery, and transferring prisoners from one precinct to another.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ARNOLD,
Lieutenant Fifth Precinct.

WM. MCE. DYE,
Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

SEVENTH PRECINCT STATION,
Washington, D. C., July 14, 1885.

SIR: The patrol system has only been in operation in this precinct since the 1st day of May, 1885, and I respectfully report that during this short time I have found it to be of great service, both to the police department and residents of this precinct

74 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

generally. I herewith submit the workings of this valuable system since its inauguration in this precinct :

Signals by officers from stations	11,200
Signals by officers for patrol wagon	123
Dispatches sent and received from signal stations	44
Dead animals reported from signal stations	59
Signals for patrol wagons by citizens	13
Total calls from signal stations	11,439
Miscellaneous calls for wagon	116
Cases taken to hospital	15
Sick taken to their homes	14

Yours, most obedient,

JOHN F. KELLY,
Lieutenant Seventh Precinct.

Maj. WM. McE. DYE,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

The preceding tables show that larcenies (grand, petit, and from the person), housebreaking, and robbery reported during the past year aggregate 1,316; the *bona fide* cases being only 1,079, *i. e.*, 41 more than the year before. The increase is due to the fact that the past year was "inauguration" year, with exceptional opportunities for thieves to ply their calling between the 20th of February and the 6th of March last—especially as pickpockets.

It may be added that no house reported to the police during the year as vacant is known to this department as having been entered by burglars; in fact, none so reported during the past three years.

The amount of property reported stolen, &c., was \$48,816.24, against \$32,048.02 for the preceding year. This increase occurred mostly during the three weeks just described above.

Of that amount there was lost or mislaid \$7,396.12, and \$12,235.53 of the amount reported stolen, &c., was recovered, including about \$3,000 lost or mislaid.

The number of arrests for the above-described offenses was 1,316; that is, 122 per cent. of the number of cases, a slight increase over the past year. The decrease in the amount recovered is partly accounted for by other necessary but unusual work imposed upon our little force during the year; that is, taking the census (see Report of Census below), making lists of business places, and of projecting gas and water pipes, &c., but particularly to the fact that about one-fourth of the amount reported was lost when our little force was taking care of hundreds of thousands of strangers in the city. Several hundreds of persons were then arrested, but mostly on suspicion. The "stalls" were unknown and in most cases escaped with their plunder. These arrests are not included in the above number (1 316). The number of convictions in the police court in those cases was 76 per cent. of the number prosecuted.

POLICE CENSUS.

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
Washington, D. C., June 1, 1885.

SIRS: I have the honor to state that the census of the District of Columbia recently ordered by the Commissioners to be made by the police has been completed.

A correct copy of the original books, filed in this office, accompanies this; also a summary of their contents, showing the classified population of the District, aggregating 203,459.

Much tact and patience and the greatest possible care have been exercised by all those engaged in this work, whether in gathering the original facts, collating, or re-

vising them. Wherever a book indicated a mistake the heat to which it corresponds was again gone over and all mistakes rectified. We are confident, therefore, that the numbers given in the accompanying summary are substantially correct; they are below rather than above the true figures.

I am, very respectfully,

WM. McE. DYE,

Major, and Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Precinct.	Births, white.	Births, colored.	White over 16 years.	White under 16 years.	Colored over 16 years.	Colored under 16 years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. 1	291	225	9,709	6,016	6,616	4,418	12,890	13,869	26,759
No. 2	235	312	12,754	7,560	7,695	4,873	15,848	17,034	32,882
No. 3	209	112	7,616	4,427	2,870	1,825	8,015	8,723	16,738
No. 4	340	311	10,045	4,321	8,112	4,148	11,710	14,916	26,626
No. 5	107	14	7,633	2,065	1,334	401	5,295	6,138	11,433
No. 6	198	144	11,356	4,151	4,492	2,092	9,594	12,497	22,091
No. 7	409	228	17,544	7,830	5,244	3,007	15,823	17,811	33,634
No. 8	408	185	15,379	7,865	6,290	3,771	16,273	17,023	33,296
	2,197	1,531	92,027	44,244	42,553	24,535	95,448	108,011	203,459

	Births.	White.	Colored.
Total	3,728	136,271	67,188
1880		118,006	59,618

Births reported to police enumerators, occurring June 30, 1884, to April 16, 1885 3,728

Births reported to health department, occurring June 30, 1884, to April 16, 1885 2,689

Births not reported, as required by law 1,039
 Population of the District of Columbia 203,459
 Population of the county of Washington 15,531
 Population of Georgetown 14,322
 Population of Washington 173,606
 Population of Washington proper 187,928
 Population of District Columbia, unrevised 203,216
 Population of District Columbia, revised 203,459
 Errors by police enumerators 243

Georgetown has 21 persons over 80 years of age, and one person over 100 years.
 The largest enumeration was made by Private Cross, second precinct, 9,300.

Population of principal institutions.

Providence Hospital	235
Freedman's Hospital	327
Children's Hospital	110
Little Sisters of the Poor	189
Woman's Christian Home	62
Washington City Orphan Asylum	175
Children's Hospital, District of Columbia	59
Academy Sacred Heart	32
Georgetown College	254
Home Industrial School	97
Saint Dominic's Convent	8
Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb	143
Soldiers' Home	710
Howard University	100
Wayland University	127

Reform School	171
United States District Jail	204
Washington Asylum Hospital	86
Workhouse	170
Washington Asylum	163
Nary-yard	141
Saint Elizabeth's (insane) Asylum	1,180
Marine Hospital	14
Marine Barracks	88
Saint John's Church Orphanage	63
Louise Home	47
Convent Visitation	34
Saint Rose Industrial Home	54
Saint Ann's Infant Asylum	137
House of Mercy	10
Columbia Hospital (residents)	22
Columbia Hospital (births)	118
Saint Joseph's Asylum	113
Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum	133
Chinese	62
Indians	3

POLICE AND CRIMINAL COURTS.

During the last and two preceding years the police court sent to—

	1883.	1884.	1885.
Jail	896	852	1,018
Workhouse	1,255	1,790	2,311
Reform School	55	92	60
	2,206	2,734	3,389

showing an increase of 665 in the last year over the year 1884.

The criminal court sent to the penitentiary in—

1883	77
1884	92
1885	90

the number 90 including 4 to the Reform School and excluding 40 to the jail, as follows :

• COMMITMENTS TO PENITENTIARY.

1. Henry F. Buckingham, black, larceny from person, two years, Albany, July 1, 1884.
2. Frederick King, white, six months in jail for larceny, and three years penitentiary for housebreaking, July 10, 1884.
3. George Barronghs, white, six months in jail for larceny, and three years penitentiary for housebreaking, July 10, 1884.
4. French Richard Ross, black, manslaughter, five years Albany penitentiary, July 22, 1884.
5. Bail Jackson, black, petit larceny, second offense, one year Albany penitentiary, July 22, 1884.
6. Albert Foster, black, larceny from the person, three years Albany penitentiary, October 31, 1884.
7. James Turner, black, housebreaking at night, two years Albany penitentiary, October 31, 1884.
8. Robert H. Burrill, *alias* "Cuff," black, manslaughter, five years Albany penitentiary, November 7, 1884.
9. William Moore, black, second offense, petit larceny, one year Reform School, November 10, 1884.
10. Frederick Joseph, white, housebreaking at night, five years Albany penitentiary.
11. John O. Kelsor, white, housebreaking at night, five years Albany penitentiary, November 10, 1884.

12. William Walsh, white, housebreaking at night, five years Albany penitentiary, November 10, 1884.
13. Edward Campbell, black, petit larceny, Reform School, July 11, 1884.
14. George Cockorill, white, grand larceny, twenty months Albany penitentiary, August 9, 1884.
15. Charles Madison, black, larceny from the person, three years Albany penitentiary, November 11, 1884.
16. John Thompson, *alias* William Robinson, *alias* William Naylor, black, larceny from the person, three years Albany penitentiary, November 13, 1884.
17. John Gray, black, grand larceny, eighteen months Albany penitentiary, November —, 1884.
18. John Langster, *alias* John Lancaster, *alias* Guinea, black, murderer, hung May 15, 1885.
19. Henson Stewart, black, manslaughter, five years Albany penitentiary, November 29, 1884.
20. George W. Hough, white, manslaughter, Albany penitentiary, November 29, 1884.
21. Frank Minor, black, second trial, murder, to be hanged, &c., November 29, 1884; sentence commuted, imprisonment for life.
22. Clinton Pedrick, white, grand larceny, two years Albany penitentiary, November 29, 1884.
23. George Cartwright, black, larceny from person, Albany penitentiary, December 8, 1884.
24. Mary Harris, *alias* Mollie Harris, black, second offense, petit larceny, one year Albany penitentiary December 8, 1884.
25. Henry Fields, black, housebreaking at night, five years Albany penitentiary, December 9, 1884.
26. John King, black, larceny from person, three years Albany penitentiary, December 9, 1884.
27. Walter Bland, black, larceny from person, three years Albany penitentiary, December 10, 1884.
28. Joseph Carroll, black, second offense, petit larceny, three years Albany penitentiary, December 10, 1884.
29. Albert Beckett, black, assault with intent to kill, two years Albany penitentiary, December 11, 1884.
30. Helen Walker, black, grand larceny, two years Albany penitentiary, December 12, 1884.
31. Lena Moss, black, larceny from person, two years Albany penitentiary, December 13, 1884.
32. Oscar F. Chauncey, white, false pretenses, one year Albany penitentiary, December 18, 1884.
33. Charles G. Taylor, black, forgery, two years Albany penitentiary, December 20, 1884.
34. John (*alias* Charles) McFarland, black, grand larceny, three years Albany penitentiary, December 20, 1884.
35. Herman Bruggeman, white, larceny of property of United States, three years Albany penitentiary.
36. James Jackson, black, larceny from person, two years Albany penitentiary, December 27, 1884.
37. John Evans, *alias* Much, *alias* Mults, black, housebreaking, two years Albany penitentiary, January 3, 1885.
38. Oscar Jackson, black, housebreaking at night, two years Albany penitentiary, January 3, 1885.
39. Fletcher Lane, *alias* Fletcher Lowe, black, housebreaking at night, two years Albany penitentiary, January 3, 1885.
40. Samuel Lee, black, housebreaking at night, two years Albany penitentiary, January 3, 1885.
41. Harry W. Dryden, *alias* Henry W. Dryden, white, grand larceny, one year Albany penitentiary, January 7, 1885.
42. Wm. H. Thomas, black, housebreaking at night, five years Albany penitentiary, January 24, 1885.
43. Robert Johnson, black, housebreaking at night, three years Albany penitentiary, January 24, 1885.
44. James H. Lewis, black, housebreaking in daytime, three years in Reform School, February 17, 1885.
45. William Ellis, black, housebreaking at night, three years Albany penitentiary, March 6, 1885.
46. Henry Fletcher, black, housebreaking at night, three years Albany penitentiary, March 6, 1885.
47. John Smith, black, housebreaking at night, three years Albany penitentiary, March 7, 1885.

48. Edward Smalls, ———, housebreaking at night, three years Albany penitentiary, March 7, 1885.
49. Edwin C. Kirkwood, white, violating sections 5418, 5421, and 5738 U. S. Revised Statutes, two years in each case (making six years), Albany penitentiary, March 9, 1885.
50. Bell Mann, white, violating sections 5418, 5421, and 5438 U. S. Revised Statutes, two years in each case (making four years), Albany penitentiary, March 9, 1885.
51. Isaac Smith, black, housebreaking at night, three years Albany penitentiary, March 9, 1885.
52. William Robinson, black, housebreaking at night, three years Albany penitentiary, March 9, 1885.
53. David Stotts, black, housebreaking at night, three years Albany penitentiary, March 10, 1885.
54. William Brown, ———, second offense, petit larceny, three years Albany penitentiary, March 10, 1885.
55. William Thompson, white, housebreaking at night, three years Albany penitentiary.
56. William Hunting, *alias* Roxy Ross, Charles Martham, &c., housebreaking at night, Albany penitentiary, March 11, 1885.
57. Peter McPherson, black, assault and battery with intent to kill, two years Albany penitentiary, March 11, 1885.
58. William Townsend, black, grand larceny, two years Albany penitentiary, March 12, 1885.
59. Thomas Washington, black, arson, Reform School during minority, March 13, 1885.
60. William Molair, white, housebreaking at night, Reform School during minority, March 13, 1885.
61. George McCauley, white, housebreaking at night, five years Albany penitentiary, March 13, 1885.
62. Henry Foulkes, white, housebreaking at night, three years Albany penitentiary, March 19, 1885.
63. Charles Foulkes, white, housebreaking at night, three years Albany penitentiary, March 19, 1885.
64. William Saunders, black, housebreaking, three years Albany penitentiary, March 16, 1885.
65. William Vigle, black, second offense, petit larceny, Reform School during minority, March 19, 1885.
66. William Brown, *alias* Spider Brown, black, housebreaking at night, three years Albany penitentiary, March 31, 1885.
67. George Johnson, black, housebreaking at night, three years in first case and three years in second case, March 31, 1885.
68. Wesley Adams, *alias* West Adams, white, larceny from the person, two years Albany penitentiary, April 2, 1885.
69. William F. Keys, black, housebreaking at night, three years in first two cases and two in second case, Albany penitentiary, April 3, 1885.
70. William Douglas, black, housebreaking at night, three years in Albany penitentiary in first case and two in second, April 3, 1885.
71. Oliver Streets, black, housebreaking at night, two years in Albany penitentiary, April 15, 1885.
72. Eliza Smalls, black, larceny, one year Albany penitentiary, April 18, 1885.
73. Frank Starr, *alias* Francis Starr, white, larceny from the person, two years Albany penitentiary, April 3, 1885.
74. Thomas H. McDonald, white, larceny from the person, two years Albany penitentiary, April 3, 1885.
75. Maria Dent, black, larceny, eighteen months Albany penitentiary, April 30, 1885.
76. Geneva Lyles, *alias* Genevieve Lyles, *alias* Elia Williams, black, grand larceny, two years Albany penitentiary, May 21, 1885.
77. Henry H. Huff, *alias* Harry H. Huff, white, forgery, one year Albany penitentiary, May 2, 1885.
78. James Ford, black, housebreaking in day, five years Albany penitentiary, May 22, 1885.
79. James T. Callahan, *alias* James T. Thompson, white, larceny from the person, three years Albany penitentiary, May 22, 1885.
80. Scott Coates, black, manslaughter, two years Albany penitentiary, May 23, 1885.
81. Robert Jones, white, assault with intent to kill, one year Albany penitentiary, May 23, 1885.
82. Hugh Studer, black, housebreaking in day, eighteen months Albany penitentiary, May 23, 1885.
83. Willis Campbell, *alias* Tank Campbell, black, larceny from the person, eighteen months Albany penitentiary, June 3, 1885.

84. Benjamin Jackson, black, grand larceny, one year Albany penitentiary, June 9, 1885.
85. William Jackson, black, second offense, petit larceny, eighteen months Albany penitentiary, June 11, 1885.
86. Samuel H. Gant, *alias* James Gant, *alias* Jenny Gant, assaulting officer, one year in penitentiary, June 11, 1885.
87. Daniel Carrigan, white, violating sections 5418 and 5438 Revised Statutes United States, six years Albany penitentiary, April 6, 1885.
88. Charles Johnson, black, housebreaking in day, eighteen months Albany penitentiary.
89. William Dickson, black, rape, ten years Albany penitentiary.
90. Charles King, black, housebreaking in night, two years in Albany penitentiary, June 22, 1885.

The above list is given here for the benefit of the police forces in other cities.

The tables of offenses against the person show that intoxication and such offenses as affrays, assaults, disorderly conduct, &c., as are mostly committed by persons when under the influence of liquor, are on the increase, habitual drunkenness increasing from 9 to 38.

Assaults upon officers have decreased from 69 to 43, this result being perhaps mostly due to the punishment of Langster.

While the number of places where liquor is sold, lawfully and unlawfully, increases arithmetically, the resulting disorder increases in geometrical progression.

The existing laws relating to the liquor traffic are very unsatisfactory. Prohibition, were it desirable, is impracticable here. But a step in that direction may be made, and this is far preferable to a step in the opposite direction.

Each policeman on duty now has on an average of fifteen or eighteen places where liquor is sold to look after, with no satisfactory law to aid him. The low grogeries where, and in consequence of which, much disorder occurs may be broken up by high license. The saloon which pays only \$25 license is obliged under the law to dispose of several drinks and drunks at one sale, while the dealer who has a \$100 license may sell only one drink. It must be understood that the "stovepipe" sells at low places at the same price that a small glass does at the retail place. Both sell in such a manner as to produce drunkenness and disorder, and there is no reason why they should not pay the same license, unless it be desirable to make a distinction in favor of places where only beer is sold.

A two hundred and fifty dollar or a higher license would get rid of many of the lower places, and the remaining places could be kept under more strict police surveillance. Legislation in this matter should be directed principally against liquor as a luxury, and against its abuse and adulteration.

While the consumer indirectly pays the tax and license, the producer and seller alone have any criminal responsibility in the District. When one is so drunk as to interfere, by example and by obstruction, in public places with the comfort and well-being of others, should not there be a law to protect the public against this as against other nuisances?

With respect to other needed legislation your attention is respectfully invited to my reports of 1883 and 1884.

Were the Commissioners vested by Congress with sufficient authority to make for the District police regulations having the force of law, we could then walk abroad at noon-day without fearing the ridicule of every village mayor of the land. The city's position is anomalous and deplorable in the extreme in the matter of laws, and Congress is too ponderous and slow a body to be expected to meet in the proper manner and at

the proper time every emergency which may arise, and such as are continually arising, in jeopardy of the public welfare.

Besides the suggestions in those reports this may be said: The worse forms of gambling had disappeared from our midst when "pool selling" began a few months ago in the city. The "tiger" is respectable in comparison with this new phase of "sport," with its element of fraud unknown upon the race track and unseen by the unsuspecting. It is very demoralizing among the young.

While it is the province of the police to execute the laws, not to make them, our experience enables, and our duty requires, us to say that if the existing law be not sufficient, as the recent action of the police court suggests, to prevent persons from practicing such frauds in the city, then do we need a new law, and that immediately. The greater number of the obstacles the police encounter in their endeavor to preserve order and a decent state of morals in our midst arise from defects in the laws themselves or in their construction. The mere name "club" protects persons who live by gambling. The law should be stringent enough certainly to prevent persons from being inveigled into a certain class of poker rooms to be fleeced. The name "club" has been so successfully used in protecting the gambler that the whisky seller seems about to use the same name to protect his unlawful traffic. One such place has already started.

Our laws relating to policy and to dogs have been disabled by recent decisions. They need emendation.

We should have a law requiring that all articles found or inadvertently left in the street cars or other public vehicles or places be turned in to the property clerk of the Metropolitan police within twenty-four hours, if not claimed before that time by owners.

It will be noticed further along that I have estimated for \$50 per month for pay to each surgeon by this department. Were the fire department to pay them additionally a proportional amount for the surgeon's services we would retain men able in their profession, who would continue to perform their duties with cheerfulness. These duties increase with the increase of wealth, population, and enterprise. Their services, I think, entitle them to what I have recommended.

I have to repeat my recommendation of a year ago, that the number of sergeants be increased from 20 to 27. We now have 7 men who do the duty of sergeants, but without the corresponding pay.

I have further to recommend that, besides the 15 men allowed by law but for which there has been no appropriation, 20 additional men (10 first class and 10 second class) be authorized to replace upon the street those now on other than legitimate police duty; that the law of January 1, 1883, secs. 3 and 4, may be so amended as to allow 8 instead of 6 officers for the prevention and detection of crime, and 25 instead of 20 mounted men, and that the patrol system be extended to the first precinct.

The sanitary officer's report shows that 1,955 persons were sent to the several hospitals and asylums during the year. This is an increase of more than 400 over the year before.

These institutions are ever ready to honor our requests and accommodate the public. We never fail to get a deserving patient in one or another of them.

REPORT OF SANITARY OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1885.

SIR: As will be seen by a comparison of the figures herewith presented with those of my last annual report, the work of this office has largely increased. Had permits been given to all who applied for admission to the hospitals the past year, particularly during last winter, the institutions would have been unable to provide for them.

This unusual demand can be accounted for in a great measure. Ex-Union soldiers coming here to look after pensions are in the habit of remaining here until their funds have become exhausted and they are unable to get away. Some of them are worthy objects of charity; and when found to be so, after an examination by the physicians to the poor, they are provided for until such time as they can raise means to reach their homes. Others are mere pretenders, who idle away their time, spend what little they have for drink, and then have to secure food and shelter. To such admission is usually refused.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE POOR.

This office is charged with furnishing transportation to worthy indigent persons found here without means to reach their homes.

No money disbursed affords more relief than that appropriated for this purpose. While Congress has been more liberal for the past fiscal year than for any previous year, yet I would suggest, as in my last annual report, that the appropriation for this purpose be increased to \$5,000.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

In referring to the work of the police ambulance, I take pleasure in saying that every call made upon it, either by day or night, has been promptly responded to. The driver has performed his duties faithfully and well. In this connection I would call your attention to the meager salary paid him for the duty he performs. His is a place not only of responsibility, but one that requires experience, in order that the work may be properly done. When we consider these facts, and that he is required to respond to calls at all hours, it must be conceded that the present pay is wholly inadequate. I would therefore recommend that it be fixed at not less than \$60 per month.

Table showing disposition of sick and destitute persons.

Friedman's Hospital	777
Washington Asylum Hospital	239
Providence Hospital	390
Garfield Hospital	32
Columbia Hospital	19
Children's Hospital	15
Homeopathic Hospital	2
Government Hospital for the Insane	169
Alms-house	135
Saint Ann's Infant Asylum	17
House of Good Shepherds	2
Washington City Orphan Asylum	3
Central Dispensary	3
Woman's Christian Association	11
Colored Orphans' Home	2
Sick persons removed from police court to jail	2
Sick persons removed from police court to the workhouse	5
Sick witnesses removed from hospitals to the police court	3
Sick persons conveyed from hospitals and homes to points for transportation	23
Sick persons conveyed from hospitals to their homes	4
Sick and injured persons taken to their homes	85
Dead bodies removed to the station houses	10
Insane persons taken from homes to stations	3
Intoxicated persons taken to stations	4
Total	1,955

Table showing the ages of persons sent to hospitals, &c.

Description.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Under 10 years	19	12	15	15	61
Between 10 and 15 years	8	5	9	17	39
Between 15 and 20 years	54	19	66	78	217
Between 20 and 25 years	76	40	51	64	231
Between 25 and 30 years	72	40	41	56	209
Between 30 and 35 years	166	86	79	46	377
Between 35 and 40 years	186	33	62	24	305
Between 40 and 50 years	144	45	55	18	262
Between 50 and 60 years	106	50	64	34	254
Over 60 years					
Total	831	330	442	352	1,955

Table showing occupations of persons sent to hospital, &c.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Actors	3	Gardeners	12	Potter	1
Agents	14	Glass-blower	1	Police-men	2
Architect	1	Gunsmith	1	Porters	4
Bakers	13	Hatter	1	Printers	10
Bartenders	3	Harness-makers	2	Prostitutes	17
Barbers	4	Hostlers	7	Publisher	1
Blacksmiths	12	Housekeepers	93	Reporters	2
Boatmen	14	Hucksters	4	Sailors	27
Boiler-makers	2	Inventors	4	Saddler	1
Book-keepers	4	Iron-worker	1	Salesmen	2
Boot-blacks	2	Jewelers	8	School-teachers	3
Bricklayers	6	Journalists	2	School-boy	1
Brick-maker	1	Jockey	1	Servants	349
Brewers	6	Laborers	479	Seamstresses	17
Butchers	11	Lawyers	8	Shoemakers	13
Carpenters	34	Landresses	4	Ship joiner	1
Calkers	2	Lineman	1	Soldiers	4
Cabinet-maker	2	Machinists	15	Store-keeper	1
Car driver	1	Messengers	3	Stone cutters	12
Cigar-makers	5	Merchant	1	Steam-fitter	1
Clerks	46	Miller	1	Stone-masons	4
Coach-maker	1	Miners	14	Tailors	11
Coachmen	2	Molders	8	Teamsters	10
Conductors	2	Musicians	4	Tinners	6
Cooks	13	No occupation	369	Tinkers	3
Confectioners	4	Nurses	5	Time-keeper	1
Cooper	1	Occupation unknown	21	Toy-maker	1
Congressman	1	Painters	38	Turner	1
Dentist	1	Pavers	4	Upholsterers	3
Distiller	1	Paper-hanger	1	Waiters	22
Dressmakers	8	Peddlers	3	Watchmen	6
Druggists	5	Photographer	1	Weaver	1
Editor	1	Physicians	2	Wheelwrights	4
Electrician	1	Pilot	1	Wire-worker	1
Engineers	10	Plasterers	5		
Farmers	40	Plumbers	6	Total	1,955
Firemen	4				

Table showing nativity of persons.

Country.	No.	Country.	No.	Country.	No.
United States (white)	856	Sweden	4	Prussia	5
United States (colored)	794	Scotland	6	Switzerland	3
Ireland	153	France	4		
Germany	164	Italy	6	Total	1,955
England	19	Canada	1		

Residence of persons provided for within the several institutions of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1885.

State.	No.	State.	No.	State.	No.
Alabama	1	Maine	4	North Carolina	6
California	1	Maryland	128	Ohio	13
Connecticut	2	Massachusetts	10	Nebraska	1
District of Columbia	1,365	Michigan	8	Pennsylvania	45
Georgia	6	Minnesota	1	South Carolina	3
Illinois	13	Mississippi	1	Virginia	112
Indiana	1	Missouri	5	West Virginia	6
Iowa	5	Nebraska	2	Non-residents	149
Kansas	1	New Hampshire	2		
Kentucky	1	New Jersey	9	Total	1,955
Louisiana	4	New York	50		

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 83

Table giving the names of places to which transportation was furnished and the number of persons sent to each place.

Place.	Number transported.	Place.	Number transported.	Place.	Number transported.
Alexandria, Va.	9	Harrisburg, Pa.	9	Paw Paw, W. Va.	1
Annandale, Md.	1	Hampton, Va.	9	Philadelphia, Pa.	43
Altoona, Pa.	2	Hood's Mills, Md.	2	Parkersburg, W. Va.	3
Baltimore, Md.	206	Havre de Grace, Md.	1	Portland, Me.	1
Bowie, Md.	2	Harper's Ferry, W. Va.	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10
Brady's Mills, Md.	1	Indianapolis, Ind.	1	Perryman, Md.	1
Barnesville, Ohio	3	Kansas City, Mo.	2	Patuxent, Md.	1
Brandywine, Md.	1	Keedysville, Md.	1	Richmond, Va.	17
Bristoe, Va.	1	Lynchburg, Va.	5	Rockville, Md.	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	9	La Plata, Md.	1	Tuscarora, Md.	1
Chicago, Ill.	4	Lovington, Va.	1	Terra Alta, W. Va.	1
Cumberland, Md.	27	Littleton, W. Va.	1	Saint Louis, Mo.	3
Columbia, Pa.	1	Linden, Md.	1	Somerset, Pa.	2
Culpeper, Va.	2	Montgomery, Pa.	1	Sir John's Run, Md.	2
Charlottesville, Va.	1	Moundsville, W. Va.	1	Staunton, Va.	1
Connellsville, Pa.	1	Martinsburg, W. Va.	2	Vienna, Va.	2
Charleston, W. Va.	2	Norfolk, Va.	15	Wheeling, W. Va.	2
Danville, Va.	1	Newark, N. J.	3	Winchester, Va.	2
Fredericksburg, Va.	18	New York, N. Y.	18	Warrenton, Va.	1
Frederick, Md.	5	Noning Wharf, Va.	2	Waldorf, Md.	1
Fortress Monroe, Va.	9	Newark, Del.	1	Weaverton, Md.	1
Front Royal, Va.	1	Oakland, Md.	1		
Grafton, W. Va.	13	Orange, Va.	1		
Gordonsville, Va.	2	Okonoko, W. Va.	1		
Greencastle, Pa.	1			Total.....	502

The thanks of this department are due to the surgeons of police, the surgeons of the various hospitals, the physicians to the poor, the intendant of the Washington Asylum, Saint Ann's Infant Asylum, and the Washington City Orphan Asylum for the kind and courteous treatment extended and the prompt manner in which they have responded to all requests and received all cases sent them.

Very respectfully,

D. H. TEEPLE,

Sanitary Officer, Metropolitan Police.

WM. MCE. DYE,

Major and Superintendent.

There is another institution not named above which is doing valuable service—service not fully appreciated. It is the Emergency-Hospital. From eight to ten thousand cases are attended there every year, many of them being veritable emergency cases picked up on the streets. The Lieutenant of the Fifth Police Precinct bears testimony to the alacrity with which the physicians of that hospital respond to calls from the station at all hours of the day or night.

The industrial schools and lodging-house, also not named above, are doing good work and deserve support.

But we need several other institutions heretofore recommended by me—especially a reform school for girls.

I must not lose this opportunity to say a good word for the societies organized in the interest of charity, and for certain self-sacrificing individuals who devote much of their time to that work. In consequence of their labors this department feels that a burden long carried is falling from our back.

In my report of last year regarding the increasing business of the police court, and the great loss of time by officers attending its sittings and going to and returning from it, are suggestions as to a remedy.

Again must I return my thanks to the members of the department, who, by their zeal, assiduity, and good judgment, have placed themselves in a favorable light, where it is seen that a policeman is neither a ruffian nor a lounge, but the best abused of all public servants.

This favorable result, which I feel is being accomplished through the efforts of the officers themselves, was made practicable only by the broad views of the Commissioners in keeping the *personnel* and discipline of the force up to the highest standard.

Estimate of expenses for Metropolitan police for fiscal year 1887.

One major and superintendent	\$2,600 00
One captain and inspector	1,800 00
One lieutenant and night inspector	1,500 00
One property clerk	1,800 00
One clerk	1,500 00
One clerk	900 00
Four surgeons, at \$600	2,400 00
For special service, prevention and detection of crime	1,920 00
For nine lieutenants, at \$1,320	11,880 00
For twenty-seven sergeants, at \$1,140	30,780 00
One hundred and ten privates, class 1, at \$900	99,000 00
One hundred and sixty privates, class 2, at \$1,080	172,800 00
Seventeen station keepers, at \$720	12,240 00
Eight laborers, at \$180	3,840 00
One messenger	700 00
One messenger	500 00
One major and superintendent, mounted	240 00
One captain and inspector, mounted	240 00
Twenty-five lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted, at \$240	6,000 00
Two drivers, at \$420	840 00
One driver	300 00
One ambulance driver	600 00
One assistant driver	300 00
Rent of sub-station at Uniontown and police headquarters	1,200 00
Fuel	2,000 00
Repairs to stations	2,000 00
Miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including stationery, books, telegraphing, photographs, printing, binding, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, furniture and repairs to same, beds and bed clothing, insignia of office, horses, police equipments and repairs to same, harness, forage, repairs to van, ambulance, and patrol wagons, and expenses incurred in the prevention and detection of crime	12,000 00
For completion of sixth precinct station and erection of stable at seventh precinct station	5,000 00
For transportation of paupers and prisoners	5,000 00
For police signal and telephone system in first precinct, including patrol wagon and horse	4,000 00
Total	385,940 00

I am, very respectfully,

WM. McE. DYE,
Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police.
The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF PROPERTY CLERK.

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., July 1, 1885.

SIR: In submitting this, my second annual report, I have to state that, in addition to the duties required of me as property clerk of the police district, I have been held accountable for the proper conduct of the clerical work pertaining to the office of major and superintendent.

In fulfilling these requirements there have been kept posted the following records: Time book, showing loss of time by members of the force by leave, with and without pay, by sickness, absence without leave, and from other causes; force book, with the names, places of nativity, where naturalized, age, date of appointment, and where from, date of dismissal or resignation of members of the force; additional privates, with names, time commissioned, locality, and number of shield; record of individual arrests, showing the number of arrests made by each member of the force during the year or any part of it; record of the conduct of each member of the force; record of general and special orders and circulars issued by the superintendent from time to time; oath book; record and index of communications sent and received; trial docket, showing the proceedings in hearings against members of the force; journal showing current expenditures for relief of the poor, in the suppression and detection of crime, and all police expenses, collections, and disposition of fines and rewards; receipt book for all rewards divided with officers for arrest of deserters, &c.; file cases, in which have been filed all communications, trial and application papers, vouchers and orders for all expenditures, and receipts for deposits to policemen's fund. Collections from members of the force have been made and paid for summer and winter uniforms, and the quarterly reports of the work accomplished by the department, and the pay-rolls have been executed in this office. In addition to the regular requirements the work of revising the police census enumerated by members of the department, was completed in this office.

There were 4,358 communications received, indexed, and filed the past year, and 1,914 sent, besides 433 letters and 309 telegrams sent from the detective office.

The number of additional privates registered at the close of the year was 200.

Police relief insurance was paid the heirs of Philip Thompson in the sum of \$293, and the heirs of J. H. Fowler \$297.50.

The following is an abstract of the estimated value of property returned to me, and the disposition thereof, during the past year:

June 30, 1884. Estimated value property on hand registered in 1881						\$1,405 83
June 30, 1884. Of above sold, 18-5					\$80 40	
June 30, 1884. Of above returned to owners, 1885					122 00	202 40
Balance						1,203 43
Months.	Amount.	Delivered to owners.	Delivered on bond.	Sold.	Expenses.	
1884.						
July	\$1,810 20	\$965 10	\$22 00	\$50 00	\$7 00	766 10
August	1,543 87	1,275 41				268 46
September	623 75	546 00	35 00			42 75
October	288 45	244 35				44 10
November	1,242 25	1,055 60	27 50	3 00		176 75
December	1,023 34	836 84	150 00			36 50
1885.						
January	724 13	498 13	102 00			124 00
February	493 68	382 58				111 10
March	2,288 09	1,816 59	158 00			313 50
April	448 60	185 25				263 35
May	561 16	531 31	8 00			21 85
June	945 27	792 02				153 25
Total	11,992 79	9,128 58	502 50	53 00	7 00	3,525 14

The following collections were made from fines and rewards, time lost, and property sales:

1884.		
June 30.	Balance due, see report 1884.....	\$45 00
1885.		
June 30.	Amount fines imposed, trials.....	320 00
	Amount fines imposed, time lost.....	157 13
	Amount rewards received, United States deserters.....	392 00
	Amount rewards received, South Carolina authorities, for Haas.....	75 00
	Amount property clerk's auction sales.....	87 03
	Total amount due.....	1,076 16
	Amount fines remitted—dismissed the force.....	\$20 00
	Amount paid Temple, uniform.....	11 00
	Amount paid officers one-half rewards, United States deserters.....	196 00
	Amount paid officers' expenses to South Carolina and return via New Orleans.....	68 50
	Amount paid officer allowed reward.....	6 50
	Amount paid fine, time lost, remitted—dismissed.....	7 67
		309 67
	Balance amount due.....	766 49

COLLECTED.

Amount from fines imposed.....	\$304 00
Amount from rewards received, United States deserters.....	196 00
Amount from fines, time lost.....	149 46
Amount from property clerk's sale.....	87 03
	736 49
Balance due uncollected.....	30 00
	766 49

Date.	Disposition.	Amount.
1884.		
Aug. 12	Deposited to credit policemen's fund.....	\$74 67
Sept. 4	do.....	48 80
Oct. 4	do.....	97 29
Nov. 6	do.....	45 98
Dec. 3	do.....	70 50
4	do.....	76 78
1885.		
Jan. 9	do.....	27 93
Feb. 4	do.....	42 93
Mar. 23	do.....	85 00
April 1	do.....	65 00
May 6	do.....	34 00
June 4	do.....	25 00
July 3	do.....	32 36
July 27	do.....	10 25
	Balance due uncollected.....	30 00
	Total.....	766 49

At this time, when the question of a building for District offices is being discussed with favor, I wish to call attention to the very poor provisions made for the reception of public property and court evidence intrusted to my charge from time to time for safe keeping and disposition. The great bulk of property coming into my possession I am now compelled to store in the dilapidated rooms in the second story of the edifice occupied as police headquarters. There it at once becomes subject to moth and rust, and, should fire overcome us, valuable

testimony in many important cases pending in the District courts might be destroyed. Being required by law to execute a bond for the faithful care and proper delivery of the property coming into my hands, I should have assigned me at least moderately secure quarters for the keeping of the same.

Respectfully,

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Property Clerk, Metropolitan Police, D. C.

WILLIAM MCE. DYE,
Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police, D. C.

K.—REPORT OF THE INTENDANT OF THE WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

WASHINGTON ASYLUM, *November 9, 1885.*

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of this institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885.

The male prisoners of the workhouse have been employed during the past year as follows: From August 27, 1884, to June 30, 1885, one gang, with a daily average of 66 men, was employed in grading Pennsylvania avenue and G street southeast, on which 16,035 days' labor were expended, not including that of overseers, which would amount to 1,215 days additional, together with 391 days' work of horses. Another gang, with an average of 29 men and 3 officers, was employed for 281 days during the year in cleaning the streets and alleys throughout the District, and have accomplished a large amount of necessary work which otherwise would have remained undone, there being no funds available for that object. A small force was also employed in cleaning up and removing garbage and refuse at the market, of which 240 loads were carted away. On this work an average of 9 men's work was engaged and 1,063 days' labor done. At an estimated value of \$1 per day per man, and \$3 per day each for teams, for labor performed in grading streets, cleaning markets, &c., the institution would be entitled to a credit of \$25,607.

The male prisoners not needed for outside work have been employed about the grounds of the institution in such a manner as to use their labor to the best advantage in raising and gathering crops, taking care of stock, &c., while such as have trades have been fully employed at their various callings, at a considerable saving to the District, in keeping the buildings in repair, and in other necessary work.

The following table of amount of produce raised on the grounds, at market prices, would amount to \$3,281.38, namely:

220 bushels rye, at 60 cents....	\$132 00	10 tons corn fodder, at \$10	\$100 00
25 bushels corn, at 80 cents	20 00	1 ton hay	18 00
20 bushels beans, at 50 cents ...	10 00	1,000 pounds grapes.....	50 00
50 bushels peas, at 75 cents	37 50	Fruit and berries	150 00
800 bushels beets, at 40 cents... ..	320 00	300 bushels potatoes, at 75 cents	225 00
1,000 bushels carrots, at 40 cents	400 00	25 bushels onions, at \$1.25	31 25
300 bushels tomatoes, at 25 cents	75 00	100 bushels turnips, at 25 cents..	25 00
3,000 cabbages	150 00	3,650 gallons milk, at 20 cents..	730 00
547 dozen eggs, at 22 cents.....	120 34		
7,247 pounds pork, at 7 cents....	507 29	Total	3,281 38
10 tons straw, at \$18	180 00		

During the summer of 1884 work was commenced digging cellar and preparing for foundation for new hospital ward, which has been completed, and was occupied by the colored female patients on the 5th of February last. This building has accommodations for 25 patients and was greatly needed, as the ward formerly occupied by them was in a dilapidated condition beyond repair, and has since been torn down and the site laid out as a grass plat.

Early in the spring of the present year the high board fence in front of the hospital inclosure was removed, the bank terraced, and a neat post and wire fence put in its place, adding much to the general appearance of the grounds. Among the improvements during the spring was the building of a wall in front of the cottage adjoining the workhouse, and a gate-house at the entrance of the magazine grounds at Nineteenth and E streets southeast. The wooden steps in front of the Asylum having become decayed, they were taken up and a substantial set of stone steps built in their place, which will save the frequent expense for repairs and painting heretofore incurred therefor.

On the evening of the 20th of February last a fire was discovered in the roof of the main building, and is supposed to have been caused by sparks from the chimney being blown in through the ventilator, as no fire was ever used in that part of the house. An alarm was turned in which was promptly responded to by the fire department, which, however, did not go into service, as we succeeded in getting the fire under control before it had gained much headway. The loss was about \$200 and was made good by the insurance company, who repaired damages and put the roof in good condition again.

The appropriation of \$2 500 for repairs, &c., was expended in furnishing a new set of blinds for the main building and painting the same, painting roof of almshouse, and replastering the walls of the dispensary, the old plaster having become broken and was falling off; also for removing the shell house, which formerly stood in the magazine grounds, to a site prepared for it near the Asylum, and in fitting it up for a stable in place of the old dilapidated building formerly used for that purpose. This work was completed and the building occupied in May last, furnishing ample accommodations for the live stock belonging to the institution and storage for forage, carts, wagons, and the various implements used on the grounds.

The \$3,250 appropriated for the purchase of dump-cars, track, &c., to be used in grading streets, filling marshes in the eastern section of the city, was expended in the purchase of twenty dump-cars of 2 cubic yards' capacity each, together with the necessary amount of rails, picks, shovels, &c., for the prosecution of the work and keeping the same in repair.

The appropriation of \$20,000 for the conversion of magazine No. 1 into a workhouse for females is being judiciously expended under the direction of Mr. Entwistle, inspector of buildings of the District. The work upon this building, which was began last spring, is nearing completion, and when completed will furnish quarters for 96 inmates. I expect to be able to move the female prisoners into it by December 1, and hope for very beneficial results from this change both to the prisoners and to the officers in charge. It will add much to the comfort and discipline of the male prisoners, as they are now in very crowded quarters. In this connection I recommend the conversion and connection by a covered way of magazine No. 2 into a workshop, and the establishment of some suitable employment for the rapidly increasing number of female prisoners. I think that \$10,000 expended for this

purpose could be made a profitable investment, and commendable as a means of correction for this now non-self-supporting class.

I also recommend the construction of two new hospital buildings, one of them for the use of the white females, and to be of the same size and plan as the one recently completed; the other on a smaller scale, to be used as a lying-in ward. On their completion, the colored males to be removed to the ward now occupied by white women, and the present lying-in ward taken down, as it and the frame building occupied by colored men are entirely unfit for use and beyond repair.

In my last annual report I recommended that 10 or more acres of land be purchased on the outskirts of the city, to be used for a small-pox hospital, and as a burial place for the indigent poor of the District. I beg leave to renew my recommendations, as the grounds used at present as Potter's Field have become full by being repeatedly buried over. The small-pox hospital is also a source of danger by its proximity to both the jail and almshouse, and should be removed to some more remote point.

I also recommend the erection of a chapel for the use of divine services, and such other lectures or instructive entertainments as it would be practicable to provide for the inmates, if there was a suitable building for such purposes.

During the past year 7,247 pounds of fine pork was grown on the place from refuse food and slops. This profit will be missed the present year, as by a visit of the hog cholera last spring we lost 15 very fine Berkshires, which constituted nearly our entire breeding-stock. Only 4 survived and they have failed to reproduce in consequence of the disease, although I had the best veterinary skill of the Agricultural Department, and Dr. Rose, of the experimental farm, was constant and thorough in his visits and treatment. It will be necessary to procure a new stock of breeders before we can hope for a profit from this source again.

The female prisoners have been employed at such labor as they were most capable of performing, some in the laundry, others at general housework, and in keeping the premises clean and in order, while such as could sew were employed in making and repairing clothes and other necessary articles for use of the inmates. The following table is a list of the principal articles made during the year:

Workhouse coats	117	Bed-ticks	138
Workhouse pants	298	Pillow-ticks	93
Almshouse coats	60	Pillow-cases	316
Almshouse pants	137	Sheets	319
Cheek shirts	567	Dresses	142
White shirts	224	Gowns	161
Woolen shirts	75	Chemise	214
Cotton drawers	206	Wrappers	40
Woolen drawers	22	Petticoats	65
Vests	95	Curtains	85

Also 12 pieces of harness and 951 pairs of shoes repaired.

The school established at the workhouse for the benefit of the boys committed by the police court, but who are too young to be of any assistance to the working gangs, has been continued, during which time 118 different scholars received instructions on an average of $27\frac{1}{2}$ days each, making a total of 3,245 days attendance during the year.

I beg to call your attention to the large number of small boys now annually sent to the workhouse to be confined among the old and dissolute criminals who form a majority of the prisoners. This system is

entirely wrong, and I express the hope that the honorable Commissioners may perfect some plan by which these boys may be cared for in a more suitable way. I have done all in my power to remedy this evil by the establishment of a school for them, and placing them in rooms by themselves; but there is still an amount of association and contact between the old and young which I cannot prevent, and which is detrimental to the boys as a class.

On the 14th of June last the National Conference of Correction and Charities visited the Asylum. There were as many as 150 delegates, accompanied by many of the citizens of the District. After an inspection of the almshouse was made, a visit to the workhouse and hospital followed, during which many complimentary comments were made by the visitors, especially in regard to the new ward constructed from the savings of the past three years. I desire here to return my thanks to the Conference for the courtesy shown me and encouragement I derived from their visit and suggestions, and add my testimonial to the usefulness of the organization, which I believe is destined to correct the evil features in the treatment of pauper and criminal classes, and lead to a partial relief from the burdensome taxation imposed on the country in maintaining the hordes of idle criminal and pauper elements in idleness, who, in my opinion, should be compelled to labor to the extent of their ability.

I herewith forward the annual report of Dr. Chew, visiting physician of the Asylum, and hope that his suggestions and recommendations for the improvement of the medical department of the institution may meet your favorable consideration.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WALTER H. STOUTENBURGH,

Intendant Washington Asylum.

Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

WORKHOUSE.

Prisoners in workhouse July 1, 1884	192
Prisoners received	2,716
Prisoners discharged	2,908
Prisoners eloped	2,648
Prisoners died	44
.....	9
Total number remaining in workhouse June 30, 1885	2,701
	207

COLOR AND SEX.

White males	1,047
White females	191
Colored males	1,071
Colored females	407
	2,716

NATIVITY OF INMATES.

District of Columbia.....	851	Ireland	241
Virginia	591	Germany	68
Maryland	407	England	59
New York	115	Scotland	12
Pennsylvania	102	Switzerland	8
Massachusetts	38	Sweden	8
Ohio	20	France	8
North Carolina	14	Italy	5
New Jersey	12	Canada	5
Connecticut	12	Arabia	3
Louisiana	10	Persia	2
Indiana	10	Wales	2
Tennessee	9	Denmark	1
Mississippi	9	Norway	1
Kentucky	9	Austria	1
Missouri	9	Portugal	1
Illinois	8	Sicily	1
South Carolina	7	Greece	1
Rhode Island	7	Newfoundland	1
Georgia	6	Australia	1
Michigan	6	India	1
Maine	5	West Indies	1
Alabama	5		
Florida	4	Foreign	431
New Hampshire	3	Native	2,285
Delaware	3		
Vermont	3	Total	2,716
Wisconsin	2		
Texas	2		
Iowa	2		
Arkansas	1		
Kansas	1		
West Virginia	1		
California	1		
	2,285		

CHARGES.

Vagrancy	1,088	Setting off fire-crackers	1
Disorderly	952	Keeping unlicensed bar	1
Profanity	401	Unlicensed produce dealer	1
Indecent exposure	65	Using hand-hose	1
Carrying concealed weapons	42	Concealed weapons and vagrancy	1
Trespass on park	35	Cruelty to animals and profanity	1
Throwing stones	21	Destroying private property and concealed weapons	1
Destroying private property	19	Vagrancy and profanity	1
Disorderly and concealed weapons	16	Disturbing church	1
Fast driving	9	Indecent exposure and disorderly	1
Disorderly and profanity	9	Violating hack law	1
Cruelty to animals	7	Being a professional thief	1
Profanity and destroying private property	5	Vagrancy and destroying private property	1
Enticing prostitution	4	Injuring a tree	1
Failing to maintain distance be- tween carts	2	Disorderly and throwing stones	1
Committing a nuisance	2	Profanity and violating hack law	1
Firing a pistol in street	2	Climbing a tree	1
Disorderly and destroying private property	2	Eloped and recaptured	14
Playing ball in street	2		2,716
Selling liquor on Sunday	2		

ALMSHOUSE.

Number of poor in almshouse July 1, 1884	120
Number of poor received	228
	348

92 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Number of poor discharged.....	206
Number of poor died.....	19

Total number remaining in almshouse June 30, 1885.....	225
	123

COLOR AND SEX.

White males	134
White females	38
Colored males	32
Colored females	24

RECAPITULATION.

Daily average number of inmates in workhouse	239
Daily average number of inmates in almshouse	124
Daily average number of inmates in hospital	84
Daily average number of employes	21

Total	468
-------------	-----

NATIVITY.

District of Columbia	36	Georgia	1
Virginia	39	Illinois	1
Maryland	22	Iowa	1
New York	20		
Pennsylvania	18		160
Ohio	6	Ireland	36
Massachusetts	3	Germany	20
Maine	2	England	8
New Jersey	2	Wales	1
Kentucky	2	Switzerland	1
West Virginia	3	Russia	1
Louisiana	1	Nova Scotia	1
New Hampshire	1		
Indiana	1		
Connecticut	1	Total	228

Coffins furnished health office and used at the Asylum and burials in Potter's Field from July 1, 1884 to June 30, 1885.

Months.	Coffins furnished health office.	Coffins used at the asylum.	Burials in Pot-ter's Field.
July.....	40	6	42
August.....	48	2	38
September.....	37	8	38
October.....	34	11	47
November.....	35	6	36
December.....	44	9	46
January.....	53	5	51
February.....	40	7	45
March.....	46	8	59
April.....	37	5	33
May.....	43	6	32
June.....	51	13	62
Total.....	508	86	549

Total credit due Asylum for year ending June 30, 1885:

For labor of prisoners on street work and cleaning markets	\$25, 607
Produce from farm and garden	3, 2-1
Coffins furnished health department (508)	762
Pay and board of driver of ambulance	200
Keep of horse and repairs to ambulance and harness	225

30, 075

In explanation of increased appropriation asked for in my estimates for the next fiscal year, I submit the following table showing the increase in the daily average number of inmates of the institution for the last nine years:

From July 1, 1876 to June 30, 1877.....	312
From July 1, 1877 to June 30, 1878.....	319
From July 1, 1878 to June 30, 1879.....	327
From July 1, 1879 to June 30, 1880.....	341
From July 1, 1880 to June 30, 1881.....	351
From July 1, 1881 to June 30, 1882.....	360
From July 1, 1882 to June 30, 1883.....	361
From July 1, 1883 to June 30, 1884.....	397
From July 1, 1884 to June 30, 1885.....	447

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. H. STOUTENBURGH,
Intendant of the Washington Asylum.

REPORT OF THE VISITING PHYSICIAN.

WASHINGTON ASYLUM HOSPITAL, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of Washington Asylum hospital for the year ending June 30, 1885:

Admissions from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.....	536
Births.....	24
Remaining in hospital July 1, 1884.....	66
Total.....	626
Number discharged from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.....	450
Number of deaths.....	88
Total loss.....	538
Remaining in hospital June 30, 1885.....	88
Total.....	626

CLASSIFICATION.

White males.....	211
White females.....	115
Total white.....	326
Colored males.....	123
Colored females.....	87
Total colored.....	210

NATIVITY.

District of Columbia.....	149	New Hampshire.....	2
Virginia.....	111	New Jersey.....	1
Maryland.....	68	Connecticut.....	1
New York.....	24	Ireland.....	73
Pennsylvania.....	18	Germany.....	34
Ohio.....	8	England.....	4
Massachusetts.....	7	Switzerland.....	2
Illinois.....	6	Wales.....	2
Missouri.....	5	Scotland.....	1
North Carolina.....	4	Canada.....	1
Georgia.....	4	France.....	1
Alabama.....	3	Italy.....	1
Mississippi.....	2	Poland.....	1
Tennessee.....	2	Unknown.....	1
Total.....		Total.....	536

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Diarrhoea	4	Chronic bronchitis.....	2
Fracture of thigh.....	1	Chronic nephritis.....	1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	3	Paralysis of respiration.....	1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	13	Pericarditis.....	1
Enteritis.....	2	Syncope.....	1
Senile debility.....	18	Crushed by gravel bank.....	1
Marasmus.....	2	Uraemic coma.....	1
Fracture of spine.....	1	Alcoholism.....	2
Nephritis.....	2	Convulsions.....	1
Capillary bronchitis.....	1	Heart clot.....	2
Gunshot wound.....	1	Exhaustion.....	2
Enterocolitis.....	2	General anasarca.....	3
Acute pneumonia.....	6	Compression of brain.....	2
Chronic cystitis.....	1	Pleuro-pneumonia.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	2	Ulcerated throat.....	1
Trismus nascentium.....	1	Organic diseases of the heart.....	4
Paroplegia.....	1		
		Total.....	88

Number of prescriptions compounded, 18,963.

In submitting my annual report, I would call attention to the importance of employing a better class of nurses. A move has been made in the right direction, but it is impossible to secure competent nurses for the small wages paid them.

The sanitary condition of the hospital has been greatly improved by the occupancy of the spacious new ward for colored females. It has proved a great success. Its beauty and usefulness are impaired by the close proximity of the dilapidated old ward for colored males, the removal of which I would advise. We need very much two new wards. The old ones might be moved to a suitable part of the grounds and utilized as a ward for incurable patients.

The wards that we most need are a ward for colored males and a lying-in ward.

The almshouse and workhouse are both in excellent sanitary condition.

Very respectfully,

THOS. I. CHEW, M. D.,
Visiting Physician, Washington Asylum.

Mr. W. H. STOUTENBURGH,
Commissioner and Intendant, Washington Asylum.

L.—REPORT OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING-IN ASYLUM.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., November 10, 1885.

GENTLEMEN: On behalf of the board of directors of this institution we herewith respectfully submit to you the detailed statements of the surgeon in charge, of the treasurer, and of the matron; also such other documents as are needed to complete the yearly record. These we trust will, better than any word of our own, attest the efficiency and usefulness of the institution and the economy with which its funds are expended.

To the \$15,000 appropriated by Congress it will be observed that \$3,486 are added by receipts from pay-patients. Among the 361 patients treated there have been citizens of eighteen States of our Union, besides those from this District, and some from abroad. We invite

your attention to the surgeon's testimony that an additional structure of permanent character is greatly needed, a subject which with fuller detail will be duly presented.

Under careful and constant supervision throughout the year by the directors and lady visitors, the officers immediately in charge continue to command our confidence by their skill and fidelity, and by their loyalty to the interests of the institution, and with satisfaction we appeal to the record of the year and the present condition of the hospital as ample proof that the trust committed to us is carefully administered.

The membership of our board has sustained loss during the year only by resignation and by the removal from our city of Rev. Dr. William Paret, of whose faithful and valuable services to this institution for many years we desire here to place on record our high estimate and grateful appreciation.

On behalf of the board,

G. J. LYDECKER,
President of Board.
RUSH R. SHIPPEN.

HON. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF SURGEON IN CHARGE.

To the Board of Directors, Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present the following report relating to the conduct of the medical and surgical department of the hospital under your charge, for the year ending June 30, 1885, and trust the various statements following may meet with the approbation of the board.

The outbreak of malignant puerperal septicaemia which occurred in the lying-in ward for colored women, last spring, deserves more than a passing notice. Prompt and thorough isolation prevented the disease from assuming an endemic form, and as soon as possible the patients were removed to the cottage. General Townsend came promptly and kindly to our assistance, and furnished a tent in which all patients who were considered as likely to have been exposed to the contagion were placed and kept under strict quarantine. Two patients, unfortunately, succumbed before the transfer could be made. In this connection I desire to renew earnestly the request made in a former report that a frame structure, similar in some respects to the one already existing, and large enough to satisfy all demands (both summer and winter), be erected and devoted to the exclusive use of lying-in patients. After twelve years of observation and study I have become thoroughly convinced that a permanent lying-in asylum without puerperal septicaemia is an impossibility.

In compliance with the recommendation of the committee on personal property, I have, through the aid of the resident assistants, been able to carry out the committee's instructions, and I now submit a form of inventory of all medical and surgical property belonging to the hospital, together with medicines, books, journals, &c., which can be preserved on file and be bound together when the number of yearly inventories shall have become sufficiently large to warrant it.

P. J. MURPHY,
Surgeon in Charge.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1885.

96 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Patients in hospital July 1, 1884.....	41
Patients treated during the year.....	320
Total treated during the year ending June 30, 1885.....	361
COLOR.	
White.....	232
Colored.....	129
Total.....	361
Discharged during the year.....	325
Died during the year.....	5
	330
Remaining under treatment July 1, 1885.....	31
Prescriptions compounded during the year.....	3,259
Death rate during the year, 1.3* per cent.	

NATIVITIES.

Alabama.....	3	Massachusetts.....	5
California.....	1	Missouri.....	1
Canada.....	1	Newfoundland.....	1
Connecticut.....	1	New Jersey.....	2
District of Columbia.....	42	New York.....	10
England.....	8	North Carolina.....	6
France.....	3	Ohio.....	4
Georgia.....	1	Pennsylvania.....	15
Germany.....	11	Prussia.....	2
Illinois.....	2	Rhode Island.....	2
Indiana.....	1	Sweden.....	2
Iowa.....	2	Switzerland.....	1
Ireland.....	16	Tennessee.....	1
Kentucky.....	1	Virginia.....	92
Maine.....	2		
Maryland.....	75	Total.....	320

CITIZENSHIP.

California.....	1	North Carolina.....	2
Connecticut.....	1	Ohio.....	3
District of Columbia.....	19	Pennsylvania.....	13
Georgia.....	2	Prussia.....	1
Indiana.....	1	South Carolina.....	1
Illinois.....	2	Texas.....	1
Massachusetts.....	4	Virginia.....	45
Maine.....	1	West Virginia.....	1
Mexico.....	1	Maryland.....	38
Michigan.....	1	Montana.....	1
New York.....	6		
New Jersey.....	2	Total.....	320
New Mexico.....	1		

I.—OBSTETRICAL REPORT.

In hospital July 1, 1884, delivered.....	3
In hospital July 1, 1884, undelivered.....	13
Total in hospital July 1, 1884.....	16
Admitted during the year.....	141
Total to be accounted for.....	157

Discharged after delivery	116
Left undelivered	28
Died	4
In hospital July 1, 1885, delivered	4
In hospital July 1, 1885, undelivered	5
	157

Total number of deliveries during the year	119
Admitted immediately after delivery	2
Maternal mortality	4
Infantile mortality	6
Abortions	2
Miscarriages	5
Premature births	3
Breech presentations	6
Footling presentation	1
Still births	3
Twins	5
Post-partum hemorrhage	1
Adherent placenta	2
Forceps—superior strait	2
Forceps—inferior strait	4
Version (podalic)	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	4
Wet nurses supplied	3
Sex of children:	
Male	63
Female	63
Total	126

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Maternal:	
Puerperal septicæmia	2
Exhaustion from hemorrhage	1
Typho-malarial fever	1
Infantile:	
Premature delivery	1
Marasmus	3
Hemorrhage from cord	1
Asphyxia neonatorum	1
Still-births:	
Syphilis	1
Unknown	2

II.—MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES.

Disease.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved or incurable.	Unknown.	Died.	In house.	Total.
Abcess, pelvic			1				1
Abcess, vulvo-vaginal gland	2						2
Amenorrhœa, hysterical		1					1
Anæmia		1					1
Anteflexion of uterus	4	7	1			1	13
Anteflexion of uterus with dysmenorrhœa	1	1					2
Anteversio		1					1
Anteversio with lacerated perineum and cystocele	1						1
Anteversio with fistula in ano				1			1
Asches				1			1
Atresia vaginae							1
Cystitis, acute	1						1
Cystitis, chronic	1	1					2
Cystitis, chronic	3		1	2		1	6
Cellulitis, pelvic acute	1	2			1		4
Cellulitis, pelvic chronic	1						1
Cellulitis, pelvic with endometritis	1						1
Cellulitis, pelvic with endometritis and lacerated cervix		1					1
Carcinoma of uterus			4	2			6

II.—Medical and surgical cases—Continued.

Disease.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved or incurable.	Unknown.	Died.	In house.	Total.
Carcinoma of breast			2				2
Carcuncle of urethra	1	1					2
Dysmenorrhœa	1	1					2
Dysmenorrhœa obstructive	1	1					2
Endocervicitis	12	3		2		2	19
Endocervicitis, with lacerated cervix uteri and perineum ..		1					1
Endocervicitis, with retroversion of uterus	2						2
Endocervicitis, with prolapse of uterus	1						1
Endometritis		2		1		1	4
Endometritis, with lacerated cervix uteri	1						1
Endometritis, chronic	4	9				4	17
Endometritis, chronic, with anteversion of uterus		1					1
Endometritis, chronic, with follicular erosion of cervix uteri ..	1						1
Endometritis, chronic, with lacerated cervix uteri	1	2					3
Endometritis, chronic, with pelvic cellulitis	1						1
Endometritis, chronic, with rectocele	1	1					2
Endometritis, chronic, with retroflexion		1					1
Endometritis, chronic, with retroversion	2	4		1			7
Fibroma of uterus		7	1	3		2	13
Fibro-cystoma of uterus		1				1	2
Fistula, vesico-vaginal		1					1
Hæmorrhoids	1						1
Hysteria		2					2
Hymen, Imperforate, with menses retained	1						1
Laceration of cervix uteri		1					1
Laceration of cervix uteri with follicular degeneration of cervix and endocervicitis	1						1
Laceration of cervix uteri and perineum, with chronic endocervicitis ..	1						1
Laceration of perineum	2		1				3
Laceration of perineum, with chronic endometritis		1					1
Leucorrhœa	2	1					3
Mammitis	2	1					3
Menopause	2					1	3
Metritis, acute		1	2			3	6
Metritis, chronic		1					1
Multilocular cyst of right ovary	1						1
Nephritis, acute desquamative	2						2
Ovaritis, subacute		1					1
Polypus of uterus	3	1					4
* Pregnant	2	1				1	4
Procidencia of uterus			1				1
Procidencia of uterus, with lacerated perineum and cervix uteri ..		2				1	3
Prolapse of uterus			1				1
Prolapse of uterus, with lacerated perineum						1	1
Retroflexion of uterus			1				1
Retroversion of uterus		1					1
Retroversion of uterus, with chronic endometritis	1	1		1		2	4
Retroversion of uterus, with hypertrophy and prolapse of left ovary ..		1					1
Retroversion of uterus, with hypertrophy of right ovary	2						2
Right lateral flexion of uterus		1					1
Subinvolution of uterus		1					1
Threatened abortion		3	1				4
Vaginitis		1	1				2
Vaginitis, specific		1				1	2
Vesico-vaginal fistula	4	1					5
Vomiting of pregnancy			1				1
Vulvo-vaginal gland, cystic degeneration of	1						1
† Diagnosis unknown	1						1
Totals	72	73	16	20	1	22	204

* Patient admitted to medical and surgical ward for supposed uterine trouble. On examination being made she was found to be pregnant. Was discharged, and instructed to return at proper time for her confinement.

† Patient admitted August 20, 1884. She became so disorderly she was discharged the same day. No history given or examination made.

‡ July 24, 1884.—Patient died from exhaustion from prolonged suppuration following chronic pelvic cellulitis.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 99

Operations during year ending June 30, 1885.

Disease.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved or incurable.	Unknown.	Died.	In house.	Total.
Abcess of vulvo-vaginal gland	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Caruncle of urethra	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cystic degeneration of vulvo-vaginal gland	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Hæmorrhoids	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Laceration of the cervix uteri	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Laceration of perineum (primary)	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Laceration of perineum (secondary)	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Laceration of perineum with prolapsus .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Multilocular cyst of right ovary	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Rectocele	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	20	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	21

Report of Columbia Hospital for Women, and Dispensary, Washington, D. C., for year ending June 30, 1885.

Items.	Hospital.	Dispensary.	Total.
Number of patients under treatment at date of last report	41	63	104
Number of patients received	320	766	1,086
Total treated	361	829	1,190
Number cured	188	49	237
Number relieved	73	92	165
Unrelieved or incurable	45	5	50
Unknown	19	489	508
Died	5	1	6
Sent to hospital from dispensary .....	.....	50	50
Sent to other institutions .....	.....	36	36
Number under treatment at date of this report	31	107	138
Births	126	.....	126
Prescriptions compounded	3,289	5,250	8,539

To the Board of Directors of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that all drugs and medicines received during the past fiscal year, ending June 30, 1885, excepting such stock as is at present on hand, have been used for the benefit of the hospital and dispensary.

All books, surgical instruments, appliances, &c., received during the year, and those already on hand, excepting such as have been worn out or otherwise rendered unfit for use, are in good condition. The records submitted for inspection contain a correct inventory of all the hospital property under my immediate charge.

Very respectfully,

P. J. MURPHY,
Surgeon in Charge.

Inspected and approved, December 7, 1885.

JOHN T. MITCHELL,
LOUIS W. RITCHIE, M. D.,
Committee on Personal Property.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Board of Directors :

GENTLEMEN : Having in my quarterly reports reported in detail every receipt and expenditure with its proper voucher, it would be a waste of time and space to go over this in detail again in my annual report. I content myself, therefore, with presenting the following summaries, which show the result of our work the past year.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. H. CRAGIN, M. D.,

Treasurer.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1885.

Charles H. Cragin, M. D., treasurer, in account with Columbia Hospital.

GENERAL FUND.

1884. August	26. To draft on United States Treasury	.....	\$3,750 00	
October	31. To draft on United States Treasury	.....	3,750 00	
1885. January	23. To draft on United States Treasury	.....	3,750 00	
April	28. To draft on United States Treasury	.....	3,750 00	
				\$15,000 00
June	17. To cash from matron, error in voucher 120.		\$1 30	
June	17. To cash from George W. Oyster, error in voucher 127.		1 00	
				2 30
	Total cash received			15,002 30
1884. September	30. By vouchers to date		\$3,757 13	
December	31. By vouchers to date		3,739 93	
1885. March	31. By vouchers to date		3,751 00	
June	30. By vouchers to date		3,754 24	
	Total cash expended			15,002 30

FUND FOR "ARREARS OF TAXES, INTEREST, AND COSTS."

1884. July	24. To draft on United States Treasury	.....	\$5,320 53	
September	30. By vouchers to date		\$5,289 33	
1885. June	30. By certificate No. 33,723 of deposit in the United States Treasury		31 20	
				5,320 53

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 4, 1885.

CHARLES H. CRAGIN, Esq.,
Treasurer Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, D. C. :

SIR : Your account for the Columbia Hospital and Lying-in Asylum, District Columbia, 1885, from April 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885, has been settled per First Auditor's Report No. 247,159, as certified by this office, and found to be balanced, which agrees with the account rendered.

Very respectfully,

M. J. DURHAM,
First Comptroller.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 101

PAY-PATIENT FUND.

1884. July 1. To balance on hand		\$3,485 44
August 1. To cash from matron for July	\$403 00	
September 1. To cash from matron for August	240 00	
October 9. To cash from matron for September	374 00	
November 3. To cash from matron for October	441 00	
December 4. To cash from matron for November	505 00	
1885. January 6. To cash from matron for December	422 00	
February 3. To cash from matron for January	266 00	
March 5. To cash from matron for February	271 00	
April 8. To cash from matron for March	237 00	
May 1. To cash from matron for April	298 00	
June 3. To cash from matron for May	229 00	
July 3. To cash from matron for June	160 00	
		\$3,846 00
1884. September 12. To cash from secured note	1,550 25	
		5,396 25
1885. June 30. By amount of vouchers paid during fiscal year	7,522 17	
Balance cash on hand	1,359 52	
		8,881 69
		8,881 69

I have carefully audited the above report and find it correct.

H. A. WILLARD,
Auditing Committee.

OCTOBER 28, 1885.

Classification of expenditures of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Items.	General fund.	Pay-patient fund.	Arrears of taxes	Totals.
Telephone	\$15 50	\$75 25		\$90 75
Pay-roll	3,235 50			3,235 50
Marketing	1,540 20	122 87		1,663 07
Incidentals	104 13	187 71		291 84
Gas	309 00			309 00
Fuel	1,013 45	22 05		1,035 50
Ice	67 49	170 95		238 44
Groceries and provisions	4,654 03	942 27		5,596 30
House-furnishing	373 72	701 35		1,075 07
Books, periodicals, stationery, and printing	155 73	165 04		320 77
Medical and surgical supplies	636 53	227 98		864 51
Repairs	297 02	4,887 70		5,184 72
Salaries	2,600 00	25 00		2,625 00
Arrears of taxes			\$5,289 33	5,289 33
Total expended	15,002 30	7,522 17	5,289 33	27,813 80
Balance covered into United States Treasury			31 20	31 20
Balance on hand		1,359 52		1,359 52
Totals	15,002 30	8,881 69	5,320 53	29,204 52

REPORT OF THE MATRON.

P. J. MURPHY, M. D.,

Surgeon in Charge, Columbia Hospital :

SIR: As required by the by-laws of this institution, I herewith submit an inventory of all the hospital property under my charge, with such purchases as have been made since July 1, 1884.

Very respectfully,

A. L. S. THOMBS,
Matron.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1885.

To the Board of Directors, Columbia Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my annual statement, as required by the by-laws of this institution. Number of pay patients admitted during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, 84. Money received from pay-patients and paid over to treasurer, \$3,846, for which receipts will be found in the accompanying account book.

Very respectfully,

A. L. S. THOMBS,

SEPTEMBER 10, 1885.

Matron.

I have carefully examined the above report and find it correct.

H. A. WILLARD,

OCTOBER 26, 1885.

Auditing Committee.

M.—REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1885.

GENTLEMEN: I submit the following statement, for your consideration of the operation of the Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

During the year 2,108 children were under treatment, 186 occupying beds in the hospital, with all their wants supplied; of this number, 147 (80 white, 67 colored) were admitted during the year, 39 being in the hospital July 1, 1884, and the remaining 1,922 (400 white, 1,522 colored) were treated in the dispensary. Number of children remaining in the hospital July 1, 1885, 45.

The number of prescriptions compounded in the dispensary of the hospital, during the year for the use of patients, was 11,128.

The report of F. B. McGuire, treasurer, submitted to you, shows that \$10,342.65 was received by him during the fiscal year, on account of the hospital. Of this sum \$9,828.87 was disbursed by him, leaving to its credit July 1, 1885, the sum of \$513.78.

I have to state that the macadamizing of that portion of the roadway on W street, on which the hospital fronts, and referred to in the last annual report, was completed by your orders during the past year, and for which improvement the board of directors are obliged.

The board of directors would be gratified if you could make monthly inspections of the respective departments of the hospital, feeling satisfied that your impressions would be of the most favorable character, not only as to its thorough efficiency in accomplishing the object for which it was incorporated, but also as to the carefulness and system characterizing its management.

For the reasons stated in the communication submitted to you November 1, 1884, in answer to yours of July 25, 1884, and embraced in the eighth interrogatory, to which your special attention is invited, it is respectfully requested that a recommendation be made by you to Congress, for an appropriation of \$10,000 towards the construction of the west wing of the hospital, plans for which having been adopted, and which improvement, so necessary to supply the wants of the institution, we hope to commence in the ensuing spring.

For your information I submit a copy of the last annual report of the hospital, embracing the communication above referred to.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM'L V. NILES,

President Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia.
THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 103

Treasurer's account of the Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia, from June 30, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1884	\$652 78
Received from subscription	1,269 71
Received from hall-fund interest	3,356 96
Received from tax lien certificate	63 20
Received from Treasurer of United States	5,000 00
Total	\$10,342 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Marketing	\$1,475 00
Bread	426 35
Milk	696 30
Pay-roll	2,562 50
Groceries	520 80
Printing reports, &c	323 75
Fuel	892 30
Dry goods and furniture	719 97
Gas	186 96
Repairs and improvements	791 62
Insurance (three years)	67 20
Instruments	154 48
Drugs	434 62
Telephone	66 28
Books, stationery, and stamps	78 50
Advertising	22 43
Safe Deposit Company and extra labor	70 78
Ice	136 87
Interest on mortgage notes of building	202 16
Cash on hand June 30, 1885	513 78
Total	10,342 65

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 30, 1885.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your letter of 22d, I inclose you detailed statement of my account as treasurer of the Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia, from June 30, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

Very respectfully,

F. B. MCGUIRE,
Treasurer.

W. TINDALL, Esq.,
Secretary.

N.—REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 31, 1885.*

GENTLEMEN: We herewith transmit the annual report of the Board of Managers of the Industrial Home School of the District of Columbia, showing the operations of the institution for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES E. FOSTER,
President.
HULDAH W. BLACKFORD,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

HISTORICAL.

The Industrial Home School was first established in 1867. It owes its existence to the efforts of a few benevolent ladies who commenced a school in Georgetown where destitute poor children were taught industries, and were supplied with food and clothing.

The institution was incorporated March 12, 1872, under the act of Congress of May 5, 1870, entitled "An act to provide for the creation of corporations in the District of Columbia by general law."

LOCATION.

In March, 1875, it was removed to its present location, and the building which had been erected for an almshouse in 1830 was devoted to its use. The site is high and healthful, on the Tenallytown road, about a mile above Georgetown, adjoining the grounds of the new Observatory.

OBJECT AND PURPOSES OF THE INSTITUTION.

The aim of the institution is to provide a shelter for friendless and neglected children of both sexes, and to furnish the physical, mental, moral, and industrial training necessary to make them self-sustaining on arriving at the age of maturity, and good citizens instead of public burdens.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

The general control is exercised by a board of managers elected annually from the members of the association.

The annual payment of \$2 constitutes a gentleman and \$1 a lady a member of the association, after admission by a vote of a majority of the Board of Managers.

EDUCATIONAL FEATURES.

There are two schools on the place, under the charge of public-school teachers of the District. The younger children are taught by the kindergarten method. In addition to the ordinary school lessons the inmates receive instruction in various branches of industry, attending school half the day and alternating school exercises with such labor as their ages admit.

The progress in studies is as great as in schools where the pupils attend all day, demonstrating that three hours of brain work are sufficient for children under fifteen years of age.

SCHOLASTIC EDUCATION.

Mr. B. T. Janney, supervising principal, who examines the schools twice each year, reports that under the efficient management of Mr. John W. Douglass and his assistant, Miss Mary A. Conrow, they are "doing as good work as any schools in the District where the different grades are united in one room."

There are five grades, and the work assigned is the same as in corresponding grades in the city schools.

The whole number of pupils on the public-school rolls during the year was 110; average number, 78. The closing exercises took place on the

16th of June, and consisted of declamations, recitations, songs, &c. Quite a number of managers, as well as friends of the pupils, were present.

Two evenings in the week the children assemble in the school-room for the purpose of taking music lessons. They are quick to learn, and derive much benefit from this branch of education.

ROUTINE.

The following is the daily routine of the institution:

Rising bell rings at 6 a. m. in summer and 6.30 a. m. in winter.

Industrial classes from 8 to 12 a. m.

School from 9 to 12 a. m.

Dinner at 12.10.

Industrial classes from 1 to 5 p. m.

School from 1 to 4 p. m.

Supper at 5 p. m.

Children retire at 8 p. m. in winter and 8.30 p. m. in summer.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

While the institution is strictly unsectarian, proper attention is paid to religious instruction. The children attend church, and a Sunday-school is maintained, at which volunteers of different denominations assist. Grace is said at meals, and the children repeat the Lord's prayer before retiring.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Wards are admitted into the Home upon petition of their guardians or upon recommendation of citizens, the only conditions imposed being that the home surroundings are of that character that proper training cannot be secured.

It is required that the ward shall not be afflicted with any contagious disease, and that its mental condition shall not be impaired. Before admission each child is subjected to medical examination, and investigation is made to ascertain the social status and means of support of the child's family. A form of application has been adopted, a copy of which is annexed (Exhibit D). Although many are admitted in consequence of neglect, improvidence, desertion, and sometimes misdemeanors of parents, yet many of the inmates are from families who have been unfortunate in life, and are in no way to be classed among the criminal population. In this respect it is confidently believed that our Home furnishes an asylum of advanced grade much required in all large communities, a refuge for the unfortunate of tender age, who, without such an establishment, would of necessity be remanded to penal institutions, to associate with malefactors, and acquire their tastes and habits. To wrest minors from such a fate, to prepare them for the active duties of life, to teach them self-help, self-reliance, and to discipline their lives before fixed habits of indolence and evil are acquired, is the aim of the managers of the Home, and it is confidently hoped that all necessary means will be afforded to secure such results. As before stated, simple school education cannot alone accomplish the purpose. Experience has shown that to teach the dignity of labor by instruction in rudimentary handicraft is one of the chief factors in the education of the class under our charge. It may be remarked that, with rare exceptions, the work assigned to the inmates is cheerfully performed and is not regarded by them as a task.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

The whole number of children cared for during the year has been 138; 67 were admitted and 43 discharged, of whom 13 were placed in homes, 28 were returned to parents, and 2 absconded.

The average number during the year, including 2 adult paupers, was 84.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The total cost of maintenance was \$8,702.03, or about \$103.19 per capita, or 28 cents per day.

This calculation does not include any outlay, however necessary, which does not enter directly into the support of the inmates, such as for furniture, household utensils, &c., but includes all other expenditures, such as the cost of food, clothing, fuel, and pay of employes.

Including such additional items as might properly be charged to maintenance, the cost per capita amounts to about \$110, which is much less than in institutions of this kind generally throughout the country.

VISITORS.

General visitors to the Home are welcome at all times. The parents or relatives and friends of the children are allowed to visit them on the first Wednesday of every month.

CAPACITY OF THE HOME.

The Home cannot accommodate at present more than about 90 wards.

During the past year the demands upon the resources of the institution have increased with the increase in the growth of the city, and at times it has been necessary to refuse to admit additional inmates.

INDUSTRIES.

By close economy and husbanding of all our resources, and by limiting the number of children admitted, we have been able to confine our expenditures to our income (within a few dollars), but this has not permitted us to make any special efforts at technical education. The boys have been employed in the garden, and in the carpenter's shop, and the girls have been systematically employed in various housekeeping duties, and have received instructions in plain sewing; but this has been the limits of our efforts in industrial education. The subject of silk culture and teaching photography has been discussed, but nothing definite has been done.

This institution has always had in view the special object of imparting a training to children of both sexes that would better fit them to earn their own living than the ordinary education of our common schools. In pursuance of this object it was thought best to afford the advantages of such education to children of poorer parents or orphans or to privileged home associations.

Technical education was the primary object, and the relief or guardianship of children in need was secondary, but the large number of children who have been thrown upon our hands from the want of other means for caring for them has made the institution more of an asylum than a technical school, and there is danger of the primary object being lost sight of.

We realize with much satisfaction the fact that our institution does afford a place where needy children not viciously inclined, and not proper objects for a reform school, may be cared for, but we most earnestly hope that the honorable Board of Commissioners of the District will co-operate with us in the effort to secure from Congress something more than an appropriation sufficient to merely feed and clothe the inmates of this institution.

THE CHARACTER OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION REQUIRED.

Our Government stands alone among the Governments of civilized countries in making no provision for technical education under Government supervision.

In France the sums devoted in state and commercial budgets to the creation and maintenance of industrial schools have increased enormously during the past few years, and attendance at such schools has been made compulsory.

In Germany the polytechnic schools are supported by the Government.

In Austria the Government bears the expense of numerous technical or trade schools, elementary and advanced, and poor children have the school fees remitted.

In Italy the Government supports free technical schools of different grades.

In Switzerland the Government supports numerous industrial schools for both sexes.

In Ireland preparations are being made to impart free education to children in the use of tools.

In nearly all the great industrial centers in Great Britain there are special schools of various grades for imparting education in various mechanical pursuits, in part supported by municipal aid, and the subject of granting such aid was considered of such importance that a special commission was appointed by Parliament in 1881 to investigate the subject of technical instruction in all countries, and the report of this commission (published in 1884) shows that the expediency and necessity of free technical education are everywhere recognized.

We do not think it desirable or expedient to attempt the higher branches of a technical education in our institution, or even attempt to teach any specific trades, but there is every reason to urge us to impart that elementary instruction in the use of tools of various kinds, and in the knowledge of the character and strength and capabilities and uses of materials, that will fit the children to get ready employment in any of the common trades and occupations, and lay a good foundation for acquiring more specific knowledge thereof. This is being done in Baltimore and other places in the United States and in many places in Europe, with great advantage.

We cannot in the limits of this report adduce arguments in support of this proposition. It seems to us too evident to require argument, and we are glad to know that members of the Board of Commissioners are so familiar with the subject as to relieve us of the necessity of strongly urging the matter here, and trust that they will second our request for an appropriation sufficient to pay for at least two teachers whose duty it shall be to give the preliminary instruction indicated.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE SCHOLARS.

We are glad to report that there has been no serious sickness among the children during the past year. The salubrity of the location of the

school premises, and the excellent management of those in charge of the children, is evident from the fact that there has not been a single death during five years, and but little serious illness, although many of the children when admitted are not in good health.

LEGISLATION DESIRED.

We consider it most desirable that some means be adopted to retain the children admitted to the school until their training has been such as to fit them for some employment. In many instances they are withdrawn by parents a short time after admission, and are taken back to degrading associations. We think that a child should always be transferred when it can be done to its advantage, as it leaves room for admission of others, but in many instances the withdrawal is most injurious. We refer specially to our last report on this subject, and urge legislation by Congress giving the institution legal guardianship over children admitted.

FINANCIAL.

As shown by the treasurer's report appended (Exhibit A), the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, were as follows:

Receipts	\$19,351 44
Expenditures	18,472 32
Balance	879 12

There were unpaid bills at the end of the year, however, which exceeded in amount this apparent surplus.

The amount received from the sale of the products of the greenhouse, garden, and shop was \$308.03.

The garden and farm have also supplied a quantity of vegetables, fruit, &c., which has been consumed on the place.

The institution has continued to supply the tree-boxes and stakes used in connection therewith to the Parking Commission of the District. Number of tree-boxes made during the year, 3,400; number of stakes made during the year, 43,000. The revenue derived from this source has been about \$1,000 over and above the necessary expenses.

The revenue from membership fees has fallen off so as to be practically unreliable. The treasurer reports only \$24 received from that source.

The expenditure of the Congressional appropriation is accounted for to the United States Treasury Department by the treasurer, who is under bonds for the faithful performance of his duty.

Purchases are made upon monthly requisitions authorized by the board of managers.

The income for the support of the institution for the year ending June 30, 1886, is estimated at \$13,850, from the following sources:

Congressional appropriations, act of February 25, 1885: For maintenance of inmates, salaries, and necessary expenses	\$12,000
For the Georgetown Almshouse: For the support of inmates	1,800
Membership dues and donations	50
Total	13,850

It will be necessary to practice rigid economy to avoid a deficit at the end of the year, unless there should be an increase in membership fees or donations.

Under a provision in the appropriation bill all the revenues derived from the labor of the inmates after July 1, 1885, are required to be paid into the Treasury of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts.

It is estimated that the amount which will be so paid over in compliance with the law the present year will be about \$1,200, lessening our revenue to that extent, and hence we ask an additional appropriation sufficient for its reimbursement.

SALARIES.

The following is a list of the employés and their salaries:

W. S. Stockbridge, superintendent.....	\$1,200
Mrs. W. S. Stockbridge, matron.....	300
Miss Nash, cottage matron.....	300
Miss Parker, housekeeper.....	300
Miss Sanderson, nurse.....	180
Miss Whelan, seamstress.....	180
Theodore Williams, laborer.....	240
House-maid.....	120
Two laundresses, at \$120 each.....	240
Ten employés at the home.....	3,060
Clerk to treasurer.....	100
Total.....	3,160

Since the commencement of the present fiscal year there has been an increase in employés and salaries, as follows:

Mr. Heaney, farmer.....	360
Additional pay of laborer (\$5 per month).....	60
Total for 1886.....	3,580

IMPROVEMENTS.

The grounds have been improved during the year by grading, planting trees, shrubs, and plants, and the removal of trees belonging to the Parking Commission.

Repairs have been made upon the buildings as required, with prudence and economy.

The rooms in the new building have been furnished at an expense of \$650.

A large water tank has been erected, which supplies the buildings with water, as well as the greenhouse and garden. The total expense, including cost of steam pump, plumbing, &c., part of which was paid from the previous year's appropriation, was about \$1,600.

On the night of May 20 the old frame stable with its contents, including a horse, harness, and farm utensils, was destroyed by fire, the origin of which is unknown. The total loss amounted to about \$500. A new brick stable has since been built, which was completed August 24 at a cost of \$1,750.

A horse has been recently purchased for \$160, and three cows for \$70 each. The cows furnish all the milk required for the Home, which has cost heretofore over \$50 per month. As the farm will supply most of the feed required, this expenditure was in the interest of economy. Another important consideration is the certainty of obtaining a supply of pure, unadulterated milk.

PROPERTY.

The property of the institution is owned by the District of Columbia, and is improving in value from year to year.

The following is an estimate of the value of the land, improvements, &c.:

Land	\$8,000
Old main building built in 1830, with additions made in 1879	2,000
Girls' cottage, erected in 1881	5,000
New building, erected in 1884	5,000
Barn and stable	1,750
Outbuildings, greenhouse, water-works, &c	3,500
Live stock, 2 horses, 3 cows, 1 poultry	600
Vehicles, harnesses, robes, &c	200
Machinery, tools, and farm utensils	450
Furniture, kitchen utensils, &c	1,350
Library and kindergarten apparatus	125
Clothing	800
Total	28,775

There is also a carp pond, which will soon furnish a supply of fresh fish.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The institution was represented at the meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction held at Willard Hall in this city on the 4th of June, by Mrs. O. D. Conger, Mrs. J. P. Voorhees, Mr. Lewis Abiahm, and Mr. W. S. Stockbridge, superintendent.

NEW PRESIDENT.

Mr. B. H. Warner resigned the office of president to which he had been elected at the last annual meeting, and the vacancy thus created was filled by the election of Mr. Charles E. Foster, on the 4th of May. Hon. R. B. Vance was elected to succeed Mr. Foster as vice-president.

DONATIONS.

Our thanks are extended to friends who have aided the institution by contributions in cash or material, a list of whom is appended. The reports of the treasurer and superintendent are also appended (Exhibits A and B).

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. FOSTER,
J. B. T. TUPPER,
LEWIS ABRAHAM,
Committee on Annual Report.

EXHIBIT A.

To the Board of Managers of the Industrial Home School:

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures of the Industrial Home School for the year ending June 30, 1885:

To amount on hand June 30, 1884	\$1,403 13
To amount received from Commissioners District of Columbia, maintenance	1,788 50
To amount received from membership fees	24 00
To amount received from donations and board	42 62
To amount received from produce and work of inmates	308 03

To amount received from Commissioners District of Columbia, tree boxes and stakes.....	3,285 16
To amount received from Treasurer of the United States.....	12,500 00
	19,351 44
By amount paid bills contracted prior to July 1, 1884	4,453 01
By amount paid salaries	3,075 83
By amount paid labor and clerk hire	1,176 98
By amount paid for bread	1,000 84
By amount paid groceries and vegetables	1,068 47
By amount paid for milk	626 67
By amount paid for meat	381 12
By amount paid for lumber and wharfage	2,081 22
By amount paid for hardware	213 83
By amount paid for furniture and household utensils.....	562 66
By amount paid for fuel	518 00
By amount paid for shoes	468 60
By amount paid for insurance	12 50
By amount paid for clothing and dry goods	544 70
By amount paid for improvements and repairs	1,160 94
By amount paid for feed, horseshoeing, &c	228 05
By amount paid for postage, advertising, and miscellaneous.....	898 90
Balance on hand	879 12
	19,351 44

A portion of the above expenditures, as will be seen, was for bills payable prior to June 30, 1884, and was included in last year's report as outstanding liabilities. The outstanding liabilities June 30, 1885, were \$1,493.97, from which deduct cash on hand, leaves liabilities of \$614.85. This apparent showing does not, however, represent the real deficit, for there was due from the District for maintenance and tree boxes and stakes for June, 1885, \$322.51, and we also had on hand \$208.25 of material for such stakes, leaving an actual deficit for the year of \$84.09.

Accompanying this report will be found a list of the vouchers paid by me during the past year, as also a list of the bills outstanding on July 1, 1885.

Very respectfully,

W. W. CURTIS,
Treasurer.

Outstanding bills against Industrial Home School, July 1, 1885.

Mayfield & Hieston, coal (February to June, 1885)	\$254 50
R. D. Weaver & Bros., meats (February, March, May, and June, 1885).....	213 38
B. Nordlinger, shoes	141 35
Buckey & Marbury, hardware (April to June, 1885)	42 80
Fred. Stohlman, bread (May and June, 1885)	190 40
Wm. A. Dix, harness, &c. (July, 1884, to April, 1885)	5 10
John Lynch, horseshoeing (October, 1884, to June, 1885)	18 00
Joseph & L. E. Libbey, lumber	238 91
H. W. Blackford, postage (June, 1885)	4 57
Dr. Appleby, medical attendance (July, 1884, to June 30, 1885)	49 00
W. S. Stockbridge, sundries (June, 1885)	41 42
W. S. Stockbridge, expense of trip to Spartanburg, S. C.	57 00
Luttrell & Wine, dry goods (April to June, 1885)	26 68
Geo. T. Fritch & Sons, brooms and whisks (May, 1885)	5 50
M. Angie Brewer, stationery (October and November, 1884)	4 23
F. L. Moore, flowers, plants, &c. (March to June, 1885)	66 36
Mrs. Emerich, millinery (April, May, November, and December, 1884)	19 05
W. G. Offutt & Bros., feed (June, 1885)	24 62
W. G. Offutt & Bros., groceries (June, 1885)	47 30
Mrs. Russell Brace, medicines (April to June, 1885)	34 75
A. K. Williams, stationery (February to June, 1885)	4 65
M. C. Mitchell, repairs to tinware (January to April, 1885)	2 90
J. G. & J. M. Waters, cement (June, 1885)	1 50
Total	1,493 97

EXHIBIT B.

To the Board of Managers of the Industrial Home School :

I respectfully submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1885.

The school statistics have been furnished by me to the committee on the general report.

The same committee also detailed the principal improvements and give a general idea of the school work.

It only remains for me to speak of the principles underlying the management, and to enumerate its most pressing wants.

It has been my aim to secure persons of the highest character and intelligence as assistants in all departments of the institution's work, and a steady improvement in that respect has been made each year.

All the positions among the employés are onerous and the pay not large, and it requires a good deal of the missionary spirit to undertake the tasks and continue the sacrifices that are necessary in our work. If suitable persons could be found willing to devote their lives to such service as is required here, it would be a vast gain to the institution, for it requires years of training before one can fulfill all the requirements of a position in such a school.

It is a proverb of institutions that the Government and discipline should be parental, but it takes time and training for the parental spirit to grow in a whole band of employés, and without the co-operation of all, without a general solicitude and watchfulness on the part of every one having any independent work to do in the institution, parental discipline fails.

But it is not enough to say that the government of a school is parental. It must be more and different in many details. The circumstances and conditions are different. There is now a dual arrangement. The natural parents and the institution both claim the right of control and in many things are in conflict, and until the influence of fathers and mothers can be abated, and the institution provided with at least one teacher or monitor for every twelve or fifteen children, the term parental government, is from necessity a misnomer. In the mean time the best modification of it possible is to be adopted.

Neither do I think it sound or statesmanlike doctrine to hold that the State is under no further obligation to the class of children under our charge, in the way of teaching trades and handicrafts, than it is to other children. Other children have parents who are suitable guardians of their children and assume all the responsibility of their education and the risks of their non-education, while these children are the direct wards of the State, which for its own security, as well as to fulfill its obligation of right guardianship, should teach each child some trade, that it remain dependent upon the State no longer than possible, and that will insure its not returning in after years to become a public charge.

The immediate pressing wants of the institution are a suitable building for a public school, a play-house for the boys, and a laundry fitted up with modern conveniences for doing the work of a large institution.

An appropriation for a suitable fence along the High street front is again asked for this year.

W. S. STOCKBRIDGE,
Superintendent.

EXHIBIT C.

*Donations—from October, 1884, to 1885.**Pictures.*—Mr. Abraham, Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Teller, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Tupper, Mrs. J. C. Stockbridge.*Books, magazines, and cards.*—Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Samo, Dead Letter office, Mrs. Eaton, Foundry Sunday-school.*Paper.*—Mitteneague Paper Company, of West Springfield.*Milk.*—Miss Kate Barnard.*Dry goods and clothing.*—Mrs. Dr. Appleby, Wheatley Bros. (dyers), Lansburgh & Bro., Luttrell & Wine, Mrs. Blackford.*Turkeys, fruit, ice-cream, cakes, &c., for Thanksgiving and Christmas.*—Mr. Curtis, Weaver Bros., Mr. Foster, Mrs. Edmonds, Offutt Bros., Mayfield & Hieston, Mr. Warner, Mr. Brace, Buckey & Marbury, W. Nordlinger, Jos. & J. L. Libby, Mr. Stohlman, Mr. Corcoran, W. F. Seymour, Russell Brace, B. Nordlinger, Geo. Freeman, Geo. B. Lockhart, C. H. Demar, C. B. Finkling, Thos. Knowles, F. L. Moore, Craig & Jackson, Brown & Lewis, J. J. Gould, Luttrell & Wine, Mrs. P. Emrick, Mrs. H. A. Willard, Mrs. J. B. Edmonds, Mrs. Edwin Godey, Mrs. B. T. Jamney, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Conger, Mrs. M. H. Doohttle.*Toys.*—J. K. Brown.

CASH.

Horace W. Latimer	\$20 00
Mrs. Edwin Green	2 00
Mrs. H. M. Teller	5 00
Robert Cumming	15 62
	42 62

EXHIBIT D.

[Form of application for admission.]

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ———, 188—.

Application is hereby made for admission of ———; age, ———; born in ———.

Father, ———; mother, ———.

Communications to be addressed to ———.

Recommended by ———.

Remarks ———.

The undersigned, in making this application, promises and agrees to comply with the laws, rules, and regulations of the Industrial Home School, and not to remove said ———, or either of them, without the permission of the officers.

The superintendent will admit the above child, ———, when a favorable report is made by the examining physician. ———.

I hereby certify that I have made personal examination of the above-named child, and there is no objection to ——— admission by reason of any mental defect or physical disease.

—————, M. D.

Special memorandum by examining physician: ———.

H. Ex. 1, pt. 6—8

LIST OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS
OF INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR 1885-'86.

Mr. Charles E. Foster, president; Hon. R. B. Vance, vice-president; Mrs. H. W. Blackford, secretary; Mr. W. W. Curtis, treasurer.

Committee on education.—W. W. Curtis, chairman; Hon. R. B. Vance, Patent Office; B. H. Warner, 916 F street; Mrs. O. D. Conger, 1329 M street; Mrs. T. B. Palmer.

Admission and placement.—L. Abrahams, chairman, 1311 F street, N. W.; B. H. Warner; F. L. Moore, Georgetown; W. W. Curtis; Mrs. W. W. Curtis; Mrs. J. H. Voorhees, 2101 G street; Dr. M. D. Peek, 1313 N street.

Industrial committee.—J. B. T. Tupper, chairman, 510 I street; William B. Webb; B. H. Warner; M. H. Doolittle, 1925 I street; L. Abrahams; Mrs. Dorman B. Eaton; Mrs. H. W. Blackford; Mrs. M. H. Doolittle; Mrs. J. H. Voorhees; Mrs. Charles E. Foster; F. L. Moore.

Ways and means.—Hon. J. B. Edmonds, chairman; Hon. R. B. Vance; W. W. Curtis; B. H. Warner; Hon. William B. Webb; W. Nordlinger.

Greenhouse and garden.—Hon. William B. Webb, chairman, 406 Fifth street, N. W.; Hon. R. B. Vance; Mrs. H. W. Blackford, Georgetown; Mrs. Charles E. Foster, 915 Rhode Island avenue.

Housekeeping.—Mrs. Dorman B. Eaton, chairman, Wormley's Hotel; Mrs. W. W. Curtis; Mrs. H. A. Willard, 1333 K street; Mrs. H. M. Teller, 928 M street; Mrs. M. H. Doolittle, 1925 I street; Mrs. J. B. Edmonds, 1625 K street; Mrs. T. P. Palmer, 1528 K street; Mrs. J. H. Voorhees; Mrs. Charles E. Foster.

Accounts.—B. H. Warner, chairman; M. H. Doolittle; W. Nordlinger; M. D. Peek; J. B. T. Tupper.

Buildings, grounds, live stock.—Hon. R. B. Vance; J. B. T. Tupper; W. Nordlinger, Georgetown; W. W. Curtis.

Employés.—W. W. Curtis; F. L. Moore; L. Abrahams; Mrs. J. H. Voorhees.

O.—REPORT OF THE SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

OFFICE OF SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

Washington, D. C., November 9, 1885.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that my official duties for the year ending October 31, 1885, have been performed in about the same manner as heretofore, they being principally routine.

In the years past I have thrown out a few suggestions that I thought might lead to improvement.

I will again take the liberty of bringing to your attention some things that I have noticed while on my visits to the several "marts" of the District.

The District of Columbia is the owner of seven hay-scales. Those scales are sold at public sale annually, on or before the 1st day of July, to the highest bidder. The persons purchasing are required by law to give bond, take an oath of office as weighmaster, &c., for their prompt attention and a faithful discharge of their duties. Those scales are used for weighing hay, straw, fodder, oats on the straw, and live stock, &c., that may be brought to this District for sale, and a certain fee is charged, as fixed by law. These scales have sold for a high figure at

times. The price paid was generally in accordance with the hay crop made in the surrounding country. But of late years the purchasers have been unable to see their way clear; hence the falling off in the "bonus" paid for the annual privilege.

What is the cause of this?

The facts are that farmers find it to their advantage to bale their hay and straw at home and then send it to market baled, and the person purchasing in almost every instance is a dealer, and as they (the dealers) have certified scales of their own, as a consequence the purchaser of the hay-scale loses the "stipend" in all sales of this kind.

Baled hay is hardly ever brought to the public hay-scales for reasons before given. And why not? Don't the law say that it shall be weighed and marked? Yes. But whose duty is it to require the owner of baled hay to bring it to a public hay-scale? It cannot be those seven (7) persons who purchased the annual privilege or any one of them; and if any one of them, which one? As dealers have at their places of business scales of the proper standard and certified to once in every six months, and can weigh the hay at the time it is delivered to the purchaser, it is only a matter of time before the public hay-scales will be of little value as a source of revenue to this District.

In relation to the sale of wheat, oats, corn (shelled), corn meal, and potatoes, the law is all right; but corn in the ear should be sold (when offered for sale) by weight, and 70 pounds to constitute a bushel, (that is, 56 pounds in grain and 14 pounds for the cob). That is the only fair way to dispose of that article.

We have bread sold by weight, butter the same; the butcher and huckster are required to have scales at their several places of business and to weigh when delivering to the customer, and those regulations work very nicely.

The regulations in the sale of coal might be modified so as to make it read 2,000 pounds in place of 2,240 pounds to the ton. It would be easier for the horses to haul the lesser quantity, and the price would regulate itself, so that the consumer would not lose anything by the change.

There is no standard for apples, and as there are a great many sold, the size of barrels vary so much, I think it would be well to have a standard, say 48 pounds to the bushel, established.

Coke and charcoal should be sold by weight; also vegetables, such as turnips, onions, carrots, and such like.

Poultry, live as well as dressed, is principally sold by weight, and those handling it admire the system and consider it the only fair way.

Many articles used in the construction of buildings, such as brick, lime, cement, nails, iron, galvanized iron, &c., can be sold by weight or measure. Some might say what has the sealer, &c., got to do with the material used in the construction of buildings. The sealer has a duty to perform, and that is to see that the scales used for weighing those articles that can be weighed are up to the standard. What would be the state of affairs, for instance, if a contractor furnished either of the articles above named and a dispute arose about the quantity furnished? Then the matter might be easily adjusted by having the material weighed on a scale thoroughly tested by the sealer, and a satisfactory adjustment made almost immediately in the manner I propose.

The package system mentioned by me last year is on the increase, and nothing to indicate the correct weight or measure, except the "packer's" statement.

I would again call your attention to the sale of oysters in the shell at

the wharves on the river front. The measuring of those bivalves might be improved upon by having a sworn measurer at those places.

In conclusion, I would recommend that where any article, whether it be in package or otherwise at the time it is offered for sale (if the purchaser desire it), shall be weighed and its correct quantity made known to the purchaser under a heavy fine or other penalty.

I am, in great respect, your obedient servant.

JAMES SMALL,

Sealer of Weights and Measures, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

P.—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

Washington, D. C., October 20, 1885.

SIRS: I herewith submit, in compliance with the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, an itemized report of receipts and expenditures of the Reform School during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. There have been no changes in the administration of its affairs during the year. Each department has been efficiently conducted, the discipline has been excellent, the general health above the average, and the board of trustees believe that with some additional legislation the school will be prepared to render the most effective service that may be required by the increased demands of the future. For the next fiscal year Congress has made a slight change in the control of the revenues, other than those from the regular appropriations, by requiring that they be covered into the Treasury of the United States for the benefit jointly of the United States and the District of Columbia. For the present fiscal year they amount to \$4,835.49, including the receipts from the farm and workshop, which amounted to \$4,268.74.

The receipts of the school from all sources during the year, as will appear by the report of the treasurer appended hereto, were as follows:

From appropriation for salaries.....	\$10,916 00
From appropriation for subsistence.....	22,000 00
From appropriation for new bell and painting buildings.....	1,350 00
From superintendent, sale of farm products and proceeds of work in shops.....	\$4,268 74
From Department of Justice, support of boys committed by United States courts outside the District of Columbia.....	566 75
	4,835 49
	39 101 49

The disbursements of the treasurer, given in detail in his report, may be summarized as follows:

For salaries and wages.....	\$12,211 50
For subsistence, including groceries, flour, meats, dry goods, leather, gas, coal, table and kitchen ware, farm implements and seed, harness and repairs thereon, fertilizers, stationery and books, medicines and medical attention.....	20,082 65
For repairs and improvements, including paving, painting, glazing, plumbing, fencing, and purchase of farm stock, wagon and carriage, and house furniture.....	6,655 85
For new bell and its erection.....	150 00
Total.....	39,100 30
Leaving an unexpended balance of.....	1 19

The board of trustees have again most respectfully but earnestly recommended to the Attorney-General an increase in the accommodations for the school. These are now so restricted that the board for some time past has, at different periods of the year, been compelled to notify the criminal and police courts of the District that they could not, for want of room, receive committals, thus compelling the courts to send juvenile offenders to the District jail, while the president of the board, under the authority given him by law, has likewise been unable to make commitments for boys who were incorrigible or who were in danger of leading a vagrant life. The additional room is also needed in order that the school may be properly graded and classified, so that the smaller boys may not be contaminated by association with those who are older and more hardened. For this purpose another family building should be erected. Congress has been appealed to for four years to make this much-needed appropriation. The board of trustees beg that you will urge favorable action upon the coming Congress. They only ask that the school be placed upon the same basis of similar institutions in this District, for which necessary appropriations have been made from year to year for improvements.

The school is exclusively a Government institution, under the direction of the President, who appoints its trustees, and the Department of Justice. The local government of the District of Columbia has no control whatever over its buildings and grounds, though represented on the board by one of its Commissioners as a trustee in the management and maintenance of the school. The estimates for contemplated improvements, including the erection of new buildings, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, are as follows:

For one family building of brick and stone	\$15, 000
For one chapel building of brick and stone	7, 500
For one brick tank-house, iron water-tank	4, 500
For grading and improving school grounds	1, 500
	28, 500

In some of the schools under State and municipal control authority has been given to the board of trustees, in their discretion, to give a leave of absence to the boys, instead of an absolute discharge, requiring them to report at stated times. In case of failure to do so they are looked after by the authorities of the school. This, as the superintendent says in his report (a copy of which is submitted herewith), gives them leave of absence during good behavior. It has worked well elsewhere, and experience has demonstrated the need of it here. The board, therefore, has asked, through the Attorney-General, the required legislation from Congress.

As the Department of Justice last year requested that minors sentenced by the Federal courts outside of the District of Columbia may be sent to this school, an amendment to the act of Congress incorporating the school is necessary; for now committals can be made only by the courts in the District or by the president of the board of trustees. The board has renewed its recommendation for the amendatory legislation.

The full and interesting report of G. A. Shallenberger, the superintendent, and that of the treasurer of the board, S. W. Curriden, giving the itemized expenditures of the year, are submitted herewith. The board has already submitted to you the estimates of appropriation necessary for maintenance for the coming fiscal year, as follows:

For one superintendent	\$1, 500
For one assistant superintendent	900
For teachers and assistant teachers	3, 000

118 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

For one matron of school.....	\$600
For two matrons of families.....	360
For one superintendent of chair-shop.....	660
For one farmer.....	480
For one engineer.....	396
For one shoemaker, one baker, one tailor, one cook, and one florist, each \$300.....	1,500
For one seamstress, one chambermaid, one laundress, and two dining-room servants, each \$144.....	720
For watchmen, not to exceed four in number.....	960
For one secretary and treasurer of the school.....	600
In all.....	11,676
For support of inmates, including groceries, flour, feed, meat, dry goods, clothing, leather and shoes, gas, fuel, hardware, table ware, furniture, farm implements and seeds, harness and repairs to same, plumbing, painting and glazing, stationery and books, medicine and medical attention, fertilizers, stock, fencing, and other necessary items, including compensation, not exceeding \$600, for additional labor or services.....	\$25 000

A copy of the report of the attending physician, Dr. Charles A. Wells, is also submitted herewith.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. W. ADAMS,

President of the Board of Trustees of the Reform School, D. C.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

October 15, 1885.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present herewith the sixteenth annual report of the superintendent, embracing a condensed summary of the condition and progress of the school during the financial year ending June 30, 1885.

From the official records, statistical information has been gathered as follows, viz:

Total number of boys received since opening.....	1,074
Total number of deaths since opening.....	7
Rate of mortality less than one-half per cent. of entire population.	
Average age of boys received since opening.....	13
Age of oldest boy when received.....	19
Age of youngest boy when received.....	6
Number of boys in institution June 30, 1884.....	163
Committed during the year as follows:	
By the supreme court.....	6
By the police court.....	67
By the president of the Board.....	13
Returned to the school.....	1
	87
Total population during the year.....	250
Received on first commitment.....	78
Received on second commitment.....	7
Received on third commitment.....	2
	87
Age of oldest boy received during the year.....	17
Age of the youngest boy received during the year.....	7
Average age of boys received during the year.....	12.6

Maximum number during the year	166
Minimum number during the year	145
Average number during the year	155

Number discharged during the year, as follows:

By order of the board of trustees	93
By order of the courts	2
By the board on physicians' certificate	2
By escape, still absent	4
	101

Number remaining June 30, 1885	149
--------------------------------------	-----

	Years.
Average age of boys discharged during year	13.3
Average time served by discharged boys	1.7
Longest time served by any one boy	6
Aggregate of time served by six oldest boys	21

Nativity of boys received during the year:

American	68
Irish	10
German	4
English	1
Canadian	1
French	3
Total	87

Parental relations of boys received during the year:

Number having both parents living	26
Number having lost father by death	34
Number having lost mother by death	26
Number having lost both parents by death	16
Number having parents living in separation	7
Number having step-fathers	14
Number having step-mothers	7

Age of boys received during the year:

Number at seven years	1
Number at eight years	1
Number at nine years	3
Number at ten years	6
Number at eleven years	4
Number at twelve years	16
Number at thirteen years	14
Number at fourteen years	14
Number at fifteen years	23
Number at sixteen years	3
Number at seventeen years	2
Total	87

Causes of commitment:

Incorrigibility	37
Larceny	23
Vagrancy	12
House-breaking	3
Assault	3
Malicious trespass	1
Profanity	1
Forgery	1
Arson	1
Total	87

120 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Religions training of boys before commitment :

Parents attend Baptist Church services	35
Parents attend Catholic Church services	18
Parents attend Episcopal Church services	6
Parents attend Methodist Church services	24
Parents attend Presbyterian Church services	2
Parents attend Lutheran Church services	1
Parents attend Deaf-Mute Church services	1
Total	87

Education of boys when received :

Number who did not know the alphabet	7
Number who knew the alphabet only	16
Number who could spell easy words	12
Number who could read tolerably well	33
Number who could read well	19
Total	87

Number who could not write	36
Number who could write imperfectly	20
Number who could write legibly	18
Number who could write well	13
Total	87

Number who had never studied arithmetic	52
Number who had advanced to multiplication	17
Number who had advanced to division	14
Number who had advanced to fractions	4
Total	87

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The superintendent has received from various sources the sum of \$4,835.49, as follows :

Received from chair-shop account	\$1,920 05
Received from sales of farm products	1,233 99
Received from sales of fruits	278 33
Received from Department of Justice, support of boys	566 75
Received from other sources	836 37
Total	4,835 49

which amount has been duly turned over to the treasurer of the board and disbursed by your order, as will appear in his report of school finances for the year.

Estimates for current expenses for the ensuing year have been formulated and presented to the honorable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as follows :

For subsistence and miscellaneous supplies, including ordinary repairs, fencing, live stock, &c.	\$25,000 00
For salaries of officers and employés, including secretary and treasurer of school	11 700 00

Receipts from the farm and school for the fiscal year 1887 will be covered into the United States Treasury, for the benefit of the United States and the District of Columbia jointly.

Estimates have also been submitted for the year ending June 30,

1887, to the honorable the Attorney-General of the United States for contemplated improvements, including the erection of new buildings, as follows :

For one family building, of brick and stone.....	\$15,000 00
For one chapel building, of brick and stone.....	7,500 00
For one brick tank-house, iron water-tank, &c	4,500 00
For grading, draining, and improving school grounds	1,500 00
Total for buildings and improvements	28,500 00

The aggregate amount asked for is not in excess of the actual and necessary wants of the institution. With respect to buildings and suitable means for separating and classifying our boys with special reference to age we are sadly deficient, and by fair comparison are much below the standard of other similar schools, either under State or municipal control. We ask only to be placed in a position relatively favorable in order that the highest results may be attained.

I believe it to be in the interest of the Government to provide these buildings, and, representing the only similar institution under national control, continue to present its reasonable claims, and press an early recognition of the same upon the attention of Congress at its coming session.

There have been no special changes during the year in the general arrangement and organization of the school sessions. The boys are divided into two separate families only, but there should be three, and would be if the necessary accommodations were provided. Each of these families occupy a separate building, and one of them has been overcrowded for years. The school sessions of each family are held in their respective buildings, and the present organization is as follows :

Family A, occupying the separate building: Officers and teachers in charge, Samuel R. McMorran and I. D. Porter; number of boys in family June 30, 1885, 92.

Family B, occupying wings of main building: Officers in charge, George O. Atherton and R. E. Dinsmore; number of boys in family June 30, 1885, 57.

The schools have been in session during the year under the supervision of competent teachers, with the exception of the usual summer vacation. The average age of boys received has been below that of former years, giving us a larger proportionate number of younger children, and in the same ratio the school grade has been reduced. Only the ordinary branches of a common-school education are taught, including reading, writing, written and mental arithmetic, geography, and spelling. A limited number of boys study English grammar and history.

Boys are discharged, as usual, on acquiring their "honor badge," which, in addition to the required number of merits for good conduct, includes advancement in their school grades to a knowledge of reading, writing, and a limited experience in figures, with ability to recite the multiplication table from memory.

At the time of his admission every boy is examined as to his past school record. A large number of them honestly admit their repugnance to study and the discipline of the school-room. Their refusal to attend the public schools at home often sends them to us, and hence our naturally increased proportion of tardy scholars. But we get also a number of bright, intelligent boys, and often find among them very interesting specimens of undeveloped mental ability, and possessing a very decided originality of character. Under patient training and with

proper encouragement, these boys often make rapid progress in study, and generally come to the front in our winter evening recitations, and take leading parts in all our school entertainments.

In this connection a few thoughts and suggestions are offered with reference to our honorably discharged boys. Many of them go directly back to their homes, where they are again brought under parental care, and are doing well. Others go to homes secured for them, and when located at a distance from the city, with an employer who deals fairly by them, succeed in making an honest living. Very satisfactory reports from many of these boys, both in person and by letter, have been received within the past year. There are others again who manage to get along very well while under the restraints and discipline of the school, but when returned to the city, and finding it difficult to secure employment, soon become discouraged, and, having no friends at hand to advise, naturally enough drift back into their old habits of idleness. This soon leads them to make companions of others more thriftless than themselves, and, in time, they either come back to us or find a temporary home in the District jail. Want of employment seems to be the most fruitful source of trouble. Even among well-meaning boys, as we find, those who have no homes, or at least none deserving the name, failing to secure work, and otherwise disheartened, sometimes return voluntarily to the school and accept for a time its sheltering care.

I would recommend that authority be asked of Congress to empower the board of trustees, at their discretion, to discharge boys on their "parole," and without further process of law return them to the school in case of forfeiture. This simply gives them leave of absence during good behavior, and places them on their "word of honor" for a stated time. Their final discharge would be made only upon satisfactory evidence of their ability to care for themselves.

It is a matter for further consideration that boys are sometimes committed to us by the courts under false statements concerning their age, and who are much beyond their years in criminal experience. Having led a vicious and vagrant life, they naturally resist restraint, and often necessitate a severe and exceptional discipline. There should be some appropriate legislation by Congress to meet these special cases whereby the committing authorities would be legally qualified to direct their immediate transfer to the District workhouse for a limited time. This would have a salutary influence upon others, and soon become an efficient means in securing a uniform discipline throughout the school.

The same industries have been prosecuted as during the past fiscal year and with corresponding creditable results. Chair-caning is still productive of the largest income, speaking in a strictly financial sense, and more boys are employed at this work than in any other single industry. This labor is performed almost entirely by the smaller boys, while others, according to age and physical ability, are especially detailed to assist the farmer and those in charge of varied and necessary domestic duties. Thus our entire population, while in health, is engaged in some kind of manual labor during a portion of every working day. This, with regular hours for study during school sessions, and stated intervals for daily exercise and recreation, favors both physical and mental development, and is cheerfully accepted by a large majority of boys during their time spent at the school.

The shoe and tailoring departments, together with the laundry, bakery, and kitchen, each in charge of a competent and responsible person,

furnishes opportunities for a limited number of boys to secure a knowledge of the several trades, which, if honestly prosecuted after their discharge, will enable them to earn a comfortable living.

There has been liberal provision made throughout the year of all supplies necessary for the health and comfort of the inmates. Wholesome food has been provided for the tables, varied as often as practicable, and during the summer months with an abundance of choice vegetables grown on the farm. Suitable clothing has also been furnished, made of plain substantial fabrics, and changed, with special reference to health and comfort, summer and winter. All the legal holidays were duly observed by a suspension of work, and a general indulgence in favorite games. Upon these occasions extra provision is also made for the tables, so that, as nearly as possible, every boy present may be made to feel that he loses nothing but the home associations while eating his Christmas pie or Thanksgiving turkey with his new-found friends at the school.

The per capita cost for subsistence and ordinary supplies has not been increased beyond the average of the past eight years, but this average has always been somewhat above that of several leading institutions older, and having a much larger population than ours, and more favorably located as to markets and sources of supply. The cost of maintenance must ever be considered an important item in the management of any public trust, and a prudent economy is necessary to insure the financial safety both of the family and the state. Upon the other hand it may be argued that a too rigid adherence even to this cardinal virtue may lead in time to parsimony, which must become little else than a vice if applied to the support even of paupers and criminals. During the past number of years it has been my steady purpose to administer the economies of the institution, in so far as my responsibility extends, in the common interest both of the giver and the receiver. If the cost to the one has been in any degree augmented, to the other it has been faithfully transferred, and this fact is made plain by the evidence of a steady increase in all property values, and in the advanced condition of everything pertaining to the school.

Within the year much has been done to improve the condition of the farm and school grounds, which has been accomplished without aid from any special appropriation. A large number of shade trees, furnished by the superintendent of the Parking Commission, has been planted on either side of the main roadway leading to the buildings, and the road itself thoroughly repaired and graveled. The court between wings of main building has been repaved with asphalt, the chair-shop and old frame buildings repaired and painted, as also the main and family buildings, while a large amount of miscellaneous work has also been done by the older boys on the farm and school grounds, including the planting, cultivation, and harvesting of our entire field and vegetable crops. Much additional labor has been expended also in grading, draining, and paving roads and walks east and south of building, and in efforts to extend and improve our family play-grounds.

Over one hundred panels of picket and wire fence have also been built, inclosing barn and other out-buildings, together with convenient pasturage for milch cows and other farm stock. The lumber used was of the best red cedar and white pine, and, of similar material, a fence has also been constructed around the wells which furnish our water supply, and the ground thus inclosed thickly planted with trees. Eight hundred feet of galvanized iron pipe has been laid to convey the sur-

plus water from large spring to the piggery, or to the wells at pump-house, as necessity may require.

We have had no deaths to report during the past two years, and but seven boys have died at the school out of all that have been received during the sixteen years of its existence. This shows a remarkably low rate of mortality—less than one-half of one per cent. rating by the average yearly population since that time. Considering the natural advantages of our elevated position, with a soil and atmosphere almost free from dampness and malarial influences, we need only to practice habits of cleanliness, and enforce a thorough sanitary régime, in order to secure comparative freedom from all local diseases.

But with all these favorable surroundings we have not been entirely free from sickness, as will appear from the annual report of the attending physician, Dr. Charles A. Wells. Our hospital accommodations are ample, and have provided every necessary convenience and comfort for a number of very sick boys, while every demand of the physician has been fully and promptly supplied. Dr. Wells has proved a faithful friend, professionally and otherwise, to those requiring medical attention, always responding promptly when called, and ever ready to treat patiently even the imaginary ills of our few little waifs, who are permitted to make chronic visits to the hospital, but who generally find an antidote for their troubles in a special prescription filled only for them, and with a healing quantity of kind and encouraging words.

The school has received its full quota of visits during the year from those officially responsible for its conduct and maintenance. We have also been greatly encouraged and aided by the presence and counsel of many friends, eminently qualified by experience and sympathy to strengthen our efforts in the routine of daily duty. Among these occasional visitors we have pleasure in naming the honorable the Vice-President of the United States and his equally honored wife, whose personal interest in our special work is widely and favorably known.

During the early summer the Conference of Corrections and Charities held its twelfth annual session in the city of Washington. The school was represented in this conference by a special committee appointed by the board of trustees. The number of delegates was larger than usual, and much interest was manifested from day to day in their discussions and deliberations upon the important work to which they had been called.

During the intervals of business a large number of those directly interested took occasion to visit the school, where they were cordially received and welcomed by the superintendent and matron, in behalf of the board of trustees. It is through these unofficial interchanges of opinion, and by a candid comparison of our individual experiences, that most of our practical information is secured. Thus also we succeed in awakening new interest, inspiring new lines of thought that may lead eventually to the possible solution of the problems we are mutually laboring to solve.

Acknowledgments are hereby cordially extended to all who have so generously assisted in our Sabbath-day services, as well as to many other good friends who have not failed to remember the boys by timely donations to our library of juvenile books, magazines, pamphlets, and other select miscellaneous reading.

It may be suggested here that in many of our city and county homes there is an accumulation of excellent miscellaneous reading no longer

in use, and waiting only a convenient opportunity for its gratuitous distribution. We would cheerfully accept donations of this kind, and send for them promptly if notified as to time and place where they could be had. In behalf of our boys, who greatly enjoy the means of passing a leisure hour, let me ask who first and from how many of their friends may we expect to hear during the present school year?

But few changes have been made in our official force since my last annual report. I believe all on duty have endeavored to give faithful service in their respective positions, and the support thus extended to the superintendent has been cordial and sincere. When changes do occur, they are made only for cause, or at the option of the parties concerned.

This, gentlemen of the board of trustees, will close my fourth annual report. Throughout the present, as in former years, I have tried to deserve your confidence in my ability to execute your will in the varied duties my position has imposed. I thank you, in the belief that my efforts have met your generous approval.

Our school year has been crowded with blessings. To the Divine Giver we owe all the praise.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. A. SHALLENBERGER,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
Washington, October 10, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith a detailed statement of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the Reform School for the fiscal year ended 30th June last.

As appears thereby the sum of \$1.19 remains in my hands to the credit of the school.

Very truly,

S. W. CURRIDEN,
Treasurer.

GEORGE W. ADAMS, Esq.,
President Board of Trustees Reform School, D. C.

Statement.

RECEIPTS.

From appropriation for salaries.....	\$10,916 00
From appropriation for subsistence, &c.....	22,000 00
From appropriation for new bell and painting of buildings.....	1,350 00
From Department of Justice, support of inmates committed by United States courts outside of the District of Columbia.....	\$566 75
From superintendent, sale of farm products and proceeds of work in shops.....	4,268 74
	<u>4,835 49</u>
Total	<u>39,101 49</u>

126 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

EXPENDITURES.

1884.			
July.	George A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll July	\$860	33
	George A. Shallenberger, superintendent, sundries, July	35	11
	W. E. J. Varney, salary	31	25
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries	178	17
	Browning & Middleton, groceries	175	24
	George M. Oyster & Co., butter	50	80
	W. M. Galt & Co., flour	45	28
	G. F. Swift & Co., meat	170	01
	J. T. Varnell & Son, meat	48	22
	A. Lisner, dry goods	20	33
	Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods	13	65
	Hood, Bonbright & Co., dry goods	52	39
	H. Adler, agent, dry goods	12	16
	A. Saks & Co., clothing	42	39
	Eiseman Bros., clothing	33	75
	Anerbach & Bro., clothing	12	50
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas	18	60
	L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware	25	10
	Frank P. May & Co., hardware	4	30
	Geo. Watts & Son, table ware	6	40
	Hebner & Sons, farm implements	190	00
	E. W. Ross & Co., farm implements	46	75
	Jno. A. Baker, seeds	68	70
	Washington Brick Machine Company, fertilizers	49	80
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., paints	9	30
	Tschiffely & Evans, medicine	20	05
	Geo. N. Holland, lime	14	75
	McGill & Clarke, miscellaneous	12	
	Thos. W. Smith, lumber	10	10
	Adams Bros., lumber	10	25
	C. W. Thorn & Co., miscellaneous	4	27
	Burns & Son, wages	13	50
Aug.	Geo. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll, Aug. 1	883	00
	A. A. Leary, wages	22	50
	Andrew Barbour, work on new barn	27	00
	Andrew Barbour, work on main building	21	37
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, miscellaneous	34	56
	Browning & Middleton, groceries	127	02
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries	137	83
	Geo. M. Oyster & Co., butter	61	76
	W. M. Galt & Co., flour	201	38
	G. F. Swift & Co., meat	115	15
	J. T. Varnell & Son, meat	34	58
	Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods	12	18
	Hood, Bonbright & Co., dry goods	42	50
	H. Adler, agent, dry goods	12	75
	A. Saks & Co., clothing	22	50
	C. H. Garden & Co	23	28
	R. Cohen, shoes	19	90
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas	24	30
	F. P. May & Co. hardware	15	80
	George Watts & Son, table ware	12	95
	William O'Donnell, repairs	84	25
	Notley Anderson, repairs	37	50
	Washington Brick Machine Company, fertilizer	28	80
	George Ryneal, jr., paints	40	27
	Tschiffely & Evans, medicines	20	85
	Charles A. Wells, M. D., medical attendance	72	00
	Thomas W. Smith, miscellaneous	31	47
	J. M. Lauxman, blacksmithing	13	20
	Independent Ice Company, ice	15	04
	George N. Holland, miscellaneous	15	00
	R. Goldschmid, miscellaneous	8	75
	J. B. Olcott, hack hire	6	00
Sept.	George A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll, September	860	50
	R. A. Dinsmore, miscellaneous	45	00
	Daniel Hannan, plumbing	17	14
	Robert Leitch & Son, plumbing	8	16

1884.		
Sept.	J. T. Walker's Sons, miscellaneous	\$4 00
	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, miscellaneous	25 15
	R. J. Kennedy, coal	435 12
	Browning & Middleton, groceries	159 83
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries	229 41
	George M. Oyster & Co., groceries	80 63
	G. F. Swift & Co., meat	151 35
	Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods	129 45
	W. R. Riley, dry goods	18 81
	C. H. Garden & Co., dry goods	17 74
	H. Adler, agent	15 77
	Eiseman Bros., clothing	28 50
	Auerbach & Co., dry goods	9 75
	R. Cohen, leather	35 75
	L. King & Bro., leather	6 88
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas	31 87
	Johnson Bros., coal	42 00
	L. H. Schneider, hardware	7 68
Oct.	M. W. Beveridge, table ware	4 95
	Wash. B. Williams, furniture	56 42
	K. Kneessi, harness	13 90
	H. A. Willard, president, fertilizers	87 36
	William Ballantyne & Son, stationery	5 01
	Thomas Somerville & Son, plumbing	13 70
	George Ryneal, jr., paints	3 00
	Tschiffely & Evans, medicines	7 10
	Louis Baer, agent, miscellaneous	40 65
	Olcott & Co., hack hire	9 00
	Simpson & Guy, hardware	93 25
	George N. Holland, miscellaneous	5 00
	Brockner & Evans, miscellaneous	25 25
	Notley Anderson, work on barn	128 13
	John P. Agnew & Co., coal	1,324 86
	W. M. Galt & Co., flour	155 44
	Hitchling & Co., miscellaneous	15 53
	Thomas W. Smith, lumber	45 25
	Charles Fanning, miscellaneous	6 50
	J. M. Lanxman, blacksmithing	13 15
	National Republican Company, advertising	22 05
	Independent Ice Company, ice	23 94
Nov.	George A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll, October	903 00
	George A. Shallenberger, superintendent, miscellaneous	31 85
	Daniel Mahoney, plastering	77 87
	Browning & Middleton, groceries	174 30
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries	166 16
	George M. Oyster & Co., butter	104 72
	G. F. Swift & Co., meat	140 17
	J. T. Varnell & Son, beef	19 18
	Edward Fick, oysters	16 80
	Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods	154 75
	William R. Riley, dry goods	33 28
	H. Alder, agent, dry goods	23 46
	Pitkin & Thomas, clothing	208 25
	Eiseman Bros., clothing	18 00
	A. Saks & Co., clothing	14 00
	C. H. Garden & Co., clothing	24 00
	Robert Cohen, leather	54 60
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas	48 90
	Frank P. May & Co., hardware	15 72
	L. H. Schneider & Co., hardware	12 50
	Simpson & Guy, hardware	1 00
	George Watts, table ware	16 74
	M. W. Beveridge, table ware	8 35
	William Ballantyne & Son, stationery	33 92
	Robert Leitch & Son, plumbing	140 25
	Thomas Somerville & Sons, plumbing	4 80
	George Ryneal, jr., painting	23 45
	Tschiffely & Evans, medicines	15 90
	Independent Ice Company, ice	16 53

1884.

Nov. Thomas W. Smith, lumber	\$62 04
McGill & Clarke, miscellaneous	1 60
George N. Holland, lime	7 00
Lewis Baar, miscellaneous	1 05
William O'Donnell, miscellaneous	80 00
Oleott & Co., hack hire	3 00
C. W. Thorn & Co., plumbing	5 94
D. W. Beveridge & Co., wire work	5 50
James P. Agnew & Co., coal	217 50
Notley Anderson, repairs	191 25
W. M. Galt & Co., flour	181 05
G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll, November	890 00
G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, sundries	26 59

1885.

Jan. Browning & Middleton, groceries	118 53
Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries	230 67
J. B. Bryan & Co., groceries	4 68
W. M. Galt & Co., flour	190 13
G. F. Swift & Co., meat	223 99
Edward Fick, oysters	11 20
W. R. Riley, dry goods	29 41
H. Adler, agent, dry goods	28 38
C. H. Garden & Co., dry goods	57 81
A. Saks & Co., clothing	26 00
Washington Gas-Light Company, gas	72 90
L. H. Schneider & Sons, hardware	4 85
Wash. B. Williams, furniture	38 63
E. W. Ross & Co., farming implements	3 75
J. W. Lauxman, blacksmithing	18 10
Washington Brick Machine Company, manure	37 20
William Ballantyne & Son, stationery	10 63
George Rynen, jr., paints	15 15
Tschiffely & Evans, medicines	13 12
Charles A. Wells, M. D., medical attendance	42 00
E. Jordan, stock	18 00
Thomas W. Smith, lumber	19 36
C. W. Thorn, plumbing	11 50
T. B. Cross, jr., lumber	91 35
Oleott & Co., hack hire	12 00
G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay roll, December	920 50
C. Denekas, yeast	20 78
G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, sundries	28 44
Browning & Middleton, groceries	183 73
Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries	190 07
G. F. Swift & Co., meat	195 06
G. M. Oyster & Co., butter	80 84
N. White & Co., oysters	3 60
Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods	79 44
Pitkin & Thomas, dry goods	37 40
C. W. Thorn & Co., dry goods	10 72
W. R. Riley, dry goods	23 85
H. Adler, agent, dry goods	13 04
Eiseman Brothers, clothing	28 00
Auerbach & Co., hats	4 50
A. M. Baer, caps	4 25
Edwards & Castle, leather	62 15
W. L. King & Bro., leather	7 20
Robert Cohen, leather	68 10
Washington Gas-Light Company, gas	91 35
L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware	7 70
Frank P. May & Co., hardware	6 29
Simpson & Guy, hardware	5 50
M. W. Beveridge, table ware	11 24
George Watts, table ware	5 96
O'Neill Brothers, farm tools	17 26
K. Kneessi, & Son, repairs	14 00
Columbia Railway Company, fertilizers	87 36
William Ballantyne & Son, stationery	38 44
Samuel S. Shedd, plumbing	4 80

1885.

Jan.	Thomas Somerville & Sons, plumbing	\$4 80
	Tschiffely & Evans, medicines	13 20
	W. G. Metzgerott & Co., miscellaneous	18 00
	J. Banngarten, miscellaneous	3 85
	W. Donnelly	3 50
	Jno. McDermott & Bro., miscellaneous	30 00
	W. E. Wood & Co., miscellaneous	3 50
	Independent Ice Company, ice	8 36
	George N. Holland, lime	3 48
	Notley Anderson, miscellaneous	43 62
	Rufus J. Allen, salary	3 00
	Oleott & Co., hack hire	6 00
Feb.	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll, January	898 91
	Edward Fick, oysters	8 40
	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, sundries	36 23
	W. M. Galt & Co., flour	187 71
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries	196 17
	Browning & Middleton, groceries	226 54
	George M. Oyster & Co., butter	108 52
	W. M. Galt & Co., flour	178 92
	G. F. Swift & Co., meat	131 27
	J. T. Varnell & Son, meat	67 34
	N. White, oysters	13 05
	Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods	26 85
	W. R. Riley, dry goods	25 88
	H. Adler, agent, dry goods	19 95
	A. Saks & Co., clothing	45 30
	Pitkin & Thomas, dry goods	241 53
	Eisenman Bros., clothing	28 00
	Robert Cohen, leather	15 60
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas	100 50
	Frank P. May & Co., hardware	20 24
	L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware	15 25
	M. W. Beveridge, table ware	14 78
	William Ballantyne & Son, stationery	14 30
	Robert Leitch & Son, plumbing	19 50
	Samuel S. Shedd, plumbing	12 65
	George Ryneal, jr., painting	6 50
	Tschiffely & Evans, medicines	4 45
	George M. Barker, fencing	5 00
	Oleott & Co., hack hire	34 00
	J. M. Lauxman, blacksmithing	12 00
	C. W. Thorn, miscellaneous	16 07
	D. Baen Street, M. D., services	5 00
	Washington Brick Machine Company, miscellaneous	13 00
	George N. Holland, miscellaneous	7 68
	Thomas W. Smith, miscellaneous	6 30
	R. J. Kennedy, coal	50 00
	C. W. Brown, printing	38 00
Mar.	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll, February	904 66
	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, sundries	18 45
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries	176 86
	Browning & Middleton, groceries	139 46
	George M. Oyster & Co., butter	90 14
	N. White & Co., oysters	14 85
	William R. Riley, dry goods	58 44
	H. Adler, agent, dry goods	15 99
	A. Saks & Co., clothing	32 90
	Robert Cohen, shoes	29 00
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas	76 95
	F. P. May & Co., hardware	10 75
	W. B. Williams, furniture	172 65
	John A. Baker, seed	10 16
	Washington Brick Machine Company, manure	58 80
	William Ballantyne & Son, stationery	8 00
	George Ryneal, jr., paint	8 70
	Tschiffely & Evans, medicines	13 60
	Charles A. Wells, M. D., medical attendance	81 00
	George Y. Hausell, paper hanging	24 38

130 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1885.

Mar.	Royce & Marean, bell-hanging	\$6 50
	Hall Brothers & Co., sundries	6 00
	Bex & Hemsch, sundries	4 00
	Leadingham & Co., hack hire	4 00
	William M. Galt & Co., flour, &c.	201 68
	G. F. Swift & Co., meat	182 75
Apr.	George A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll, March	892 66
	N. Anderson, renewing closets	228 00
	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, sundries	24 84
	Pitkin & Thomas, dry goods	174 12
	Tschiffely & Evans, medicines	9 50
	Notley Anderson, carpentering	27 37
	William H. Ernest, flower-pots	10 00
	William M. Galt & Co., flour, &c.	187 57
	A. Saks & Co., clothing	32 30
	William E. Wood & Co., castings	5 25
	Columbia Railway Company, manure	87 36
	Bex & Hemsch, hardware	15 00
	Thomas Somerville & Sons, repairs	19 10
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas	61 35
	Samuel S. Shedd, gas fixtures	9 00
	H. Adler, agent, dry goods	20 79
	John P. Agnew & Co., coal	101 15
	Johnson Bros., coal	104 00
	Anerbach & Co., hats	13 75
	Eiseman Bros., clothing	30 00
	William Ballantyne & Son, stationery	10 67
	G. F. Swift & Co., meat	216 92
	F. P. May & Co., hardware	25 40
	E. N. Gray & Co., boiler repairs	5 20
	George Watts, table ware	9 66
	A. N. Baer, hats, &c.	16 75
	Robert Cohen, shoes	23 70
	Barbour & Hamilton, hand grenades	96 50
	Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods	23 92
	G. M. Oyster & Co., butter	61 46
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries	193 13
	Browning & Middleton, groceries	161 01
	C. W. Brown, printing	12 00
	Olcott & Co., hack hire	4 00
	N. White & Co., oysters	8 80
May.	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll, April	909 67
	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, sundries	24 22
	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, railroad fares to boys	62 75
	L. H. Finney, harness	10 00
	John P. Agnew & Co., coal	189 00
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas	51 60
	Tschiffely & Evans, medicines	7 30
	R. Leitch & Sons, terra-cotta pipes	5 01
	George Watts, table ware	5 30
	Eiseman Bros., clothing	7 25
	H. Adler, agent, thread, &c.	8 27
	Olcott & Co., hack hire	8 00
	K. Kneessi, harness	9 30
	Thomas W. Smith, lumber	20 85
	Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods	11 72
	William Ballantyne & Son, stationery	14 14
	W. L. King & Bro., leather	14 37
	R. A. Golden, fish	10 17
	C. W. Thorn & Co., dry goods	14 33
	J. T. Varnell & Son, meat	30 01
	William R. Riley, dry goods	41 08
	George Ryneal & Son, paint, &c.	10 07
	F. P. May & Co., hardware	13 26
	George M. Oyster & Co., butter	73 17
	W. M. Galt & Co., flour, &c.	187 07
	G. F. Swift & Co., meat	168 10
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries	182 80
	Browning & Middleton, groceries	179 01

1885.		
May.	W. B. Williams, furniture	\$72 07
	John A. Baker, seed, &c.	60 70
June.	George A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll, May	907 67
	George A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll, sundries, May ..	42 73
	Charles R. Vernon, one horse	150 00
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas	39 15
	L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware	14 42
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries	119 91
	M. W. Beveridge, table ware	39 90
	John A. Baker, fertilizers	76 85
	F. P. May & Co., hardware	20 32
	William Ballantyne & Son, stationery	11 20
	Eiseman Bros., clothing, &c.	12 50
	Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods	78 82
	E. Morrison, paper	6 40
	H. Adler, agent, dry goods	15 52
	C. W. Thorn & Co., sundries	14 31
	A. Saks & Co., clothing	18 00
	R. A. Golden, fish	16 60
	Tschiffely & Evans, medicines	11 45
	William M. Galt & Co., flour, &c.	207 05
	E. H. Garden & Co., hats	21 00
	George N. Holland & Co., lime, &c.	16 10
	G. F. Swift & Co., meat	217 52
	William R. Riley, dry goods	59 75
	Daniel Hannan, plumbing	8 75
	C. A. Wells, medical services	48 00
	G. M. Oyster & Co., butter	94 26
	L. Baer, agent, machine needles	4 74
	Browning & Middleton, groceries	144 15
	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll, June	909 66
	C. A. Denekas, yeast	20 25
	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, sundries	29 32
	C. W. Thorn & Co., sundries	61 09
	M. W. Beveridge, table ware	23 63
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries	257 41
	Browning & Middleton, groceries	187 79
	John A. Baker, seed	70 68
	W. G. Metzgerott & Co., rent of organ	18 00
	J. D. Free, jr., books, &c.	93 63
	W. L. King & Bro., hardware	2 90
	Barbour & Hamilton, baskets	1 50
	K. Kneessi & Son, harness	9 75
	Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods	27 74
	Oleott & Co., carriage hire	3 00
	W. B. Williams & Co., carpet	120 30
	L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware	23 37
	T. B. Cross, jr., lumber	68 74
	Notley Anderson, carpentering	71 25
	Pitkin & Thomas, dry goods	15 05
	F. P. May, hardware	12 62
	A. Saks & Co., clothing	6 76
	Wm. O'Donnell, roofing	80 27
	Wm. Donnelly, dental services	5 00
	E. Morrison, paper	9 67
	J. M. Lauxman, blacksmithing	13 05
	Geo. M. Oyster & Co., butter	52 42
	Geo. Watts & Son, table ware, &c.	23 41
	G. F. Swift & Co., meat	208 72
	Geo. N. Holland, lime, &c.	10 00
	Daniel Hannan, plumbing	11 00
	Wm. R. Riley, dry goods	43 82
	Tschiffely & Evans, medicines	11 15
	O'Neill Bros., shoes	17 50
	Washington Brick Machine Company, manure	148 80
	Chas. A. Wells, medical services	4 00
	Edwards & Castle, leather	59 71
	George Ryneal, jr., glass and paint	12 45
	Wm. Ballantyne & Son, stationery	14 70

132 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1885.

June. R. Cohen, shoes	\$92 00
H. Adler, agent, sundries	19 95
J. P. Agnew & Co., coal	77 00
J. M. Lauxman, horseshoeing	32 05
Washington Gas-Light Company, gas, June	27 15
T. W. Smith, lumber	31 48
Geo. B. Clark & Son, repairing roof	8 80
Wm. M. Galt & Co., flour	275 00
Columbia Railway Company, manure	87 36
Eisenman Bros., clothing	24 00
Simpson & Guy, hardware	25 00
McDermott & Bro., carriage	117 00
Andrew Barber, labor	28 10
Louisa Johnson, services	5 00
Charles Thelicke, repairs	18 00
Peter Crowe, wages	30 00
Charles S. Beebe, baskets	23 00
John Brown, wages	17 00
Joseph Beasley, wages	5 33
Louisa Johnson, wages	7 00
J. A. Erdman, wages	5 00
Peter Crowe, wages	30 00
John Dixon, painting	55 00
Adams Bros., boxes	12 50
Charles S. Beebe, baskets	10 00
George Boone, wages	7 33
Louisa Johnson, wages	7 50
J. A. Erdman, wages	5 00
H. Topping	10 00
Carrie V. McMorran, wages	12 00
George H. Boone, wages	12 00
J. L. Gantt, wages	20 00
Peter Crowe, wages	30 00
Louisa Johnson, wages	7 50
S. W. Curriden, services	150 00
Peter Crowe, wages	30 00
John Brown, wages	12 50
Louisa Johnson, wages	6 50
John A. Erdman, wages	10 00
Andrew Barbour, mason work	17 32
Thomas Benson, wages	20 00
John Brown, wages	15 00
Peter Crowe, wages	30 00
Louisa Johnson, wages	7 50
J. E. Irvine, wages	8 33
B. P. Murray, exhibition	10 00
Peter Crowe, wages	30 00
John H. Slack, wages	20 00
Louisa Johnson, wages	7 00
S. W. Curriden, services, three months	150 00
John A. Erdman, wages	10 00
Peter Crowe, wages	30 00
Louisa Johnson, wages	7 50
S. P. Rounds, printing	7 76
John Dixon, painting	650 00
Peter Crowe, wages	30 00
Louisa Johnson, wages	7 00
John Brown, wages	14 00
Peter Crowe, wages	30 00
Louisa Johnson, wages	6 00
S. W. Curriden, services, three months	150 00
Peter Crowe, wages	30 00
John Brown, wages	14 00
Philip Nicholas, wages	20 00
Louisa Johnson, wages	7 00
Mary Casey, wages	12 00
Mary Hughes, wages	12 00
Peter Crowe, wages	30 00
Philip Nicholas, wages	20 00

1885.

June. Lonisa Johnson, wages.....	\$7 50
Notley Anderson, repairs.....	39 37
George W. Knox, transportation.....	8 00
John Brown, wages.....	14 00
Bates & Johnson, steam fitting.....	27 00
Lonisa Johnson, wages.....	7 00
Peter Crow, wages.....	30 00
Philip Nicholas, wages.....	20 00
John Brown, wages.....	14 00
David Mahoney, plastering.....	7 00
S. W. Curriden, services three months.....	150 00
H. L. Crawford, concreting.....	336 37
Bex & Hemmsch, wagon.....	110 00
N. Anderson, building portico.....	230 86
John Dixon, painting.....	187 50
N. Anderson, building stairway, &c.....	191 60
Connors, D. of C., telephone hire.....	40 00
Leon Salomon, stock.....	95 00
N. Anderson, lumber and work.....	139 40
Andrew Barber, mason work.....	31 50
Roginski & Lewis, painting.....	51 62
Notley Anderson, carpentering.....	188 10
Thomas Wightman, glass.....	168 00
George M. Barker, lumber.....	23 75
Notley Anderson, carpentering.....	67 50
Bates & Johnson, steam fitting.....	45 83

School-bell and painting account.

John Dixon, painting buildings.....	1,150 00
N. Anderson, new bell and putting in place.....	150 00
George Ryneal, jr., paint, &c.....	49 17
Total.....	39,100 30

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount received.....	\$39,101 49
Total amount disbursed.....	39,100 30
Balance on hand.....	1 19

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
June 30, 1885.

GENTLEMEN: I am glad to report that the health of the school for the past year has been better than the average.

When we consider the number of inmates, and the previous surroundings of many of the boys admitted here, it is a matter for surprise, as well as congratulation, that we have had so small a number of serious cases.

I cannot doubt that the complete cleanliness maintained throughout the institution, the thorough ventilation insisted on, the daily use of disinfectants, and the immediate isolation of every case of contagious disease have been the prime factors in preventing sickness.

CHAS. A. WELLS.

The TRUSTEES OF THE REFORM SCHOOL, D. C.

Q.—REPORT OF CENTRAL DISPENSARY.

CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL,
November 9, 1885.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C.:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report called for in your letter of October 30, 1885, prepared by me, in the absence of the secretary of the institute, by direction of the attending staff.

Very respectfully,

T. A. TAYLOR, M. D.,
Resident Physician.

Examined and approved,

E. CARROLL MORGAN, M. D.,
Executive Officer for November, 1885.

Annual report of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Total number of white patients, old and new, treated during year	1,895
Total number of colored patients, old and new, treated during year	3,899
Total number of patients treated	5,794
Emergency cases treated at hospital and fifth precinct police station	412
Surgical operations performed	488
Total number of visits of patients during year	10,564
Total number of prescriptions compounded	14,680
Total expenses for year	\$3,378 10
Number of house patients received during year	5
Number of days in hospital	33

General summary of special diseases treated:

Diseases peculiar to women	707
Diseases of the eye and ear	700
Diseases of children	1,200
Diseases of throat and chest	680
Diseases, surgical	595
General diseases	1,500
Emergency cases	412
Total number of patients treated	5,794

Respectfully submitted,

T. A. TAYLOR, M. D.,
Resident Physician.

Examined and approved November 9, 1885.

E. CARROLL MORGAN, M. D.,
Executive Officer for November, 1885,
and President of Attending Staff.

S.—REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

OFFICE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1885.

SIRS: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the telegraph and telephone service of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, being the twenty-first annual report of the fire-alarm telegraph of the city of Washington.

FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Forty-six new fire-alarm signal boxes of the latest improvements in the Gamewell system were added during the year, and all the circuits considerably enlarged and improved. Shunt switches were put into all the old signal boxes so as to get rid of the resistance of the bell magnets of all stations while at rest, thereby saving a large consumption of battery, without impairing the efficiency of the service. This large addition to the system, amounting to about 53 per cent., was made at a total cost of \$7,953.65, and supplies to a large extent a long-felt need for increased facilities for the prompt transmission of alarms of fire. In the extension of the fire telegraph, together with a few new telephone lines, some 60 miles of new wire was put up during the year; some upon poles already in position, partly over the tops of houses, and partly on the newly-erected poles through the alleys, which have been put up by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company. The right of the District to use these poles has enabled this department to put the wires of the telegraph and telephone service in a much better condition for work, as well as to abandon and take down a large number of rotten and worthless poles.

While No. 7 engine company was being equipped for service, one of the Gamewell electro-mechanical gong-strikers, known as the "Excelsior" spring gong (18 inches), was purchased for it at a cost of \$150. This is the most perfect gong-striker I have yet seen in use, and ought to be introduced in every fire company in the District. I caused to be made by Mr. C. Schneider of this city, for the same company, a new and very simple electrical device to work with an improved mechanical trip for opening the stall doors at the instant of the first stroke of an alarm of fire. These devices are independent of the alarm-gong, and work with entire satisfaction.

But for the fact that some of the wires are badly in the trees where there are short poles and high trees on the streets, the fire telegraph is in good working order, and with only one or two exceptions, caused by high winds, it worked perfectly during the entire year.

There were 230 alarms of fire during the year, which were transmitted through this office to the fire department, to wit: 187 first alarms, 3 second alarms, 6 special alarms, 5 general alarms, and 29 local alarms.

The local alarms were, in all cases, communicated by telephone to the fire company nearest the fire without striking an alarm by telegraph, and usually given in response to telephone messages announcing the existence of a fire, but where no attempt had been made to give an alarm by the use of the regular fire-alarm telegraph.

Divided by the month, the alarms came as follows :

Month.	First alarms.	Second alarms.	Special alarms.	General alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.
July	13				1	14
August	14	1	2			17
September	18				2	20
October	11				4	15
November	17					17
December	20		1		1	22
January	11	1		1	4	17
February	18		1	2	2	23
March	17	1		1	9	28
April	20		1		1	22
May	12		1		4	17
June	16			1	1	18
Total	187	3	6	5	29	230

Of the 187 first alarms, 159 came automatically from the fire alarm signal boxes located on the streets, 24 from police stations by telephone, and 4 by telephone through the exchange from citizens.

In transmitting alarms to the fire department from the central office, 167 were by the automatic repeater, 33 through the manual repeater, and 30 by telephone.

There are seven fire-alarm districts.

The alarms from the several districts were:

First district	66
Second district	33
Third district	23
Fourth district	25
Fifth district	16
Sixth district	12
Seventh district	12

These are exclusive of the alarms designated "local," and do not include either second, special, or general alarms.

The record of alarms shows that during the year 30 alarms were between midnight and 6 o'clock a. m., 47 alarms between 6 o'clock a. m. and midday, 72 alarms between midday and 6 o'clock p. m., and 67 alarms between 6 o'clock p. m. and midnight.

In extinguishing fires in response to the alarms transmitted from this office, the records show that the fire companies were absent from their respective houses 12 hours and 8 minutes during the month of July; 23 hours and 5 minutes in August; 16 hours and 40 minutes in September; 10 hours and 35 minutes in October; 15 hours and 36 minutes in November; 15 hours and 19 minutes in December; 13 hours and 8 minutes in January; 36 hours and 26 minutes in February; 18 hours and 35 minutes in March; 14 hours and 16 minutes in April; 9 hours and 48 minutes in May; 12 hours and 44 minutes in June. The total number of hours $198\frac{20}{60}$; or, counting 8 hours for a day's work, 24 days 6 hours and 20 minutes were consumed in active work subduing fires during the fiscal year. The longest time out was on March 12, being 9 hours and 27 minutes. The shortest time out, June 8, 9 minutes. The average length of time out, 1 hour and 3 minutes.

From each of the following boxes one alarm was received and transmitted, to wit: 13, 128, 129, 132, 142, 145, 149, 25, 28, 213, 216, 235, 249, 31, 37, 312, 315, 45, 413, 416, 417, 421, 431, 435, 436, 56, 512, 521, 526, 527, 63, 612, 613, 623, 627, 632, 72, 73, 712, 713, 714.

Two alarms each from the following boxes: 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 134,

135, 136, 152, 21, 214, 215, 217, 218, 241, 243, 35, 36, 39, 314, 321, 324, 415, 426, 54, 514, 621.

From the following boxes three alarms each: 12, 121, 125, 127, 23, 38, 43, 412, 53, 71, 423.

From the following boxes four alarms each: 123, 124, 151, 27, 32, 47, 51, 62, 731.

Five alarms came in from each of the following boxes: 14, 137. Six alarms from box 212, and seven alarms from box 131.

From forty-nine signal boxes no alarms were transmitted, to wit: 126, 141, 143, 146, 147, 148, 153, 154, 24, 26, 236, 237, 239, 245, 246, 247, 251, 253, 254, 256 34, 318, 319, 325, 327, 328, 41, 42, 46, 425, 427, 432, 52, 513, 516, 517, 523, 524, 528, 61, 64, 65, 67, 625, 631, 76, 721, 732, 735.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

There are fifty-one earth and two metallic telephone circuits belonging to the District in use in this service. The earth circuits are used exclusively for telephone purposes.

The two metallic circuits are used in the patrol system—telegraph and telephone combined—in the fifth and seventh police precincts.

Including the patrol service, the district has in constant use 117 sets of telephones, all of which are rented by the year from the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of this District. These telephones are distributed amongst and throughout most of the branches and departments of the District government, and have worked as well, and given as good satisfaction as can be readily obtained while using overhead wires; 151,071 messages pertaining to the transaction of police business were transmitted over the wires by telephone, to and from headquarters during the year, all of which were recorded in full, being an increase of 31,658 over the previous year. Not more than one-half of the messages, for all purposes are recorded, so that it is safe to assume that fully 300,000 messages passed over these telephone lines during the year, exclusive of the patrol service. The telephone has become a necessity in all departments of the District government, answering far better for many purposes than the telegraph. But for police business a good printing telegraph would, in my judgment, be far better. Any person who can read can readily learn to transmit and receive messages as correctly as the most skillful expert can upon the Morse instrument. All messages transmitted are printed and recorded at both the points wherever sent and where received, the actual letters of the alphabet and the numerals alone being used. The recording of the message at the point wherever sent as well as where received, prevents any disputes as to the contents of the message, and above all it is strictly confidential. It is a well known fact that very many of the messages constantly passing over the wires for police purposes are of a confidential character, but in consequence of induction in the use of the telephone, and of sound reading in the Morse system of telegraph, neither one of these systems is well adapted to police service. Messages sent by a printing telegraph can only be read by sight of the words themselves, as printed on the paper; and as a matter of economy, telegraphing is much cheaper than is telephone service.

PATROL SYSTEM.

The patrol telegraph and telephone system, known as the Gamewell, was first introduced here in the fifth police precinct, and has worked in a very satisfactory manner. During February last, five of the twenty

sentry stations, originally put up in the fifth, were removed to the seventh precinct along with ten new ones purchased for the same precinct, making fifteen sentry stations for each precinct. The total cost of the system in the two precincts amounts to \$7,600. The patrol telegraph and telephone system for police duty has become a necessity of the age, and should, in my judgment, be extended as rapidly as possible into and throughout all the several precincts. There can be and is no reasonable doubt that it affords additional security to the lives and property of the citizen that cannot be had so cheaply in any other way.

UNDERGROUND CABLES.

In my last annual report I stated that the Standard Underground Cable Company had put down certain lines of the "Waring cable" for trial use by this department, and that so far as these cables had been tried they had been satisfactory. I now supplement that report by the further statement that we have used the same cables continuously for nearly two years for both fire alarm, telegraph, and telephone business with the best possible results. In fact we have had no trouble with the cables except in a few instances, where, in the course of street improvements, laborers have cut the cables. These depredations were in no sense the fault of the system, and the damages were easily and cheaply repaired, showing that with a good system of cables no great difficulties have to be encountered in making repairs. I am aware that it will cost a large sum of money to put all the wires of the telegraph and telephone service of the District underground, and for that reason, as well as others I might assign, I would not recommend that it should all be done in one or even in two or three years; but I am so fully satisfied of the practicability of putting telephone and telegraph wires, for municipal purposes, underground that I consider it my duty to recommend that an appropriation be made of \$25,000 to begin the work. I recommend in this connection that the contemplated cables should be laid from the central office westward along D street or Pennsylvania avenue to Thirteenth street west; along Thirteenth street from D to L streets northwest; along L street, from Thirteenth to Seventeenth streets northwest, and along Seventeenth street, from L to M streets northwest, including such side loops as may be necessary to reach all boxes and instruments within two or three squares on either side of the proposed route.

Not less than 54 conductors should be provided for, in the event of laying such cables. The cables should be so constructed as that any one of the conductors may be cut at any desired place or point, and a loop inserted, so as to connect the signal boxes and other instruments along the route, with any one of the various circuits in the main cables. The "Waring cables"—and for aught I know others—possess this advantage. But most of the cables thus far constructed, can only be used to advantage for trunk lines between terminal stations.

The laying of good cables on the route proposed would be a good beginning in the right direction; would remove from the heart of the city a long line of poles, which if not disposed of in the way proposed will soon have to be replaced by new and larger poles—not a desirable thing to do if cables can be substituted. During the past year I have used about nine miles of "hard drawn" copper wire No. 14, where long stretches had to be made, and where larger conductivity was necessary. I find this, in many respects, to be the best telegraph wire yet introduced, being light weight combined with high conductivity, and having sufficient strength for all practical use.

EXPENDITURES.

The expenses incurred during the year were as follows, to wit:

Salaries of regular employes.....	\$8,440 00
Purchase of new instruments.....	6,028 53
Telegraphic supplies, including battery.....	1,683 03
Telephone rental and exchange service.....	1,966 50
Extra labor.....	541 12
New wire for extension of telegraph.....	763 90
Rent of office rooms.....	200 00
Forage.....	211 48
Blacksmithing.....	60 00
Gas light.....	87 00
Purchase of wagon and harness.....	86 00
Washing.....	24 00
Repairs of furniture.....	20 25
Stationery and printing.....	20 72
New keys and repairs of signal stations.....	114 50
Miscellaneous items of all kinds.....	138 87
Total.....	20,386 36

The rapid growth of the suburban villages immediately surrounding the city suggests the necessity of extending the fire-alarm telegraph to Uniontown, Mount Pleasant, Le Droit Park, and to a point on Seventh street road, near the Howard University. Each of the places named should in my judgment have a fire-alarm station as soon as the revenues of the District will warrant the expense.

I also recommend that provision be made for the employment of one additional repairman, and one additional laborer, as our present force is too small for the prompt dispatch of necessary repairs and other labors incident to the service.

The prompt support which I have received from the Commissioners in every effort for increasing the efficiency of this service during the past year has rendered it comparatively easy to maintain the high standard heretofore enjoyed. The police force and the fire department have, from their respective chiefs down to the privates, co-operated to their utmost capacity in both the telephone and telegraph service, for which they have my sincere thanks. The employes of this department have been diligent in the discharge of their respective duties, and for which I cheerfully commend and thank them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY R. MILES,

General Superintendent Telegraph and Telephone Service.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

T—REPORT OF THE CHURCH ORPHANAGE ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE OF RIGGS & Co.,
Washington, D. C., November 4, 1885.

SIRS: As requested in your communication of the 22d ultimo to the Rev. Dr. W. A. Leonard, secretary, I hand you herewith statement of receipts and expenditures of the Church Orphanage Association for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Very respectfully,

THOS. HYDE,
Treasurer.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C.

140 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last statement	\$628 32
Voluntary subscriptions	2,326 85
Congressional appropriations	1,500 00
	\$4,455 17

EXPENDITURES.

Maintenance of orphanage	4,050 98
Balance on hand June 30, 1885	404 19

U.—REPORT OF SAINT ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM.

SAINT ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to a request made from your office to give a statement of the workings of the asylum, I respectfully submit the following:

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, we received from the police 37 children, 5 from the different hospitals; 3 on our door step, and 17 half orphans, and from other sources, 59; total, 121. As the care of children is always the same, and all our time employed in their service, the working of the asylum is consequently the same. We cannot extend our works under our circumstances. When we will have more means, we will be able to increase our works. We are very thankful for the help we get from the Government, but if they would give about \$2,000 more, we may be able to meet the expenses which of necessity must be large. We are also indebted to the board of physicians for their untiring attention to the asylum.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

SISTER ELIZABETH RELIHAN.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Account of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Wet-nursing of infants out of the asylum	\$2,163 00
Coal	573 00
Meat	875 29
Groceries	580 92
Bread	387 49
Butter	58 74
Flour and feed	232 56
Employés for asylum	129 00
Total	5,000 00

V.—REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 20, 1885.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit, herewith inclosed, an itemized statement of receipts and expenditures of the Women's Christian Association for the year ending June 30, 1885. I would have preferred to separate the statement as to the expenditure of Government funds and private funds, but having only been treasurer for the last six months I am not able to do so this year.

I trust that in submitting your estimates of appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1887, you will not overlook our institution.

Very respectfully,

DELIA A. FREEMAN,
Treasurer Women's Christian Association.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of the Treasurer of the Women's Christian Association for the year ending June 30, 1885.

CR.

By balance private funds July 1, 1884.....	\$663 25
By receipts from board in Home and Foster Home.....	2,036 10
By Women's Exchange.....	25 00
By collections, donations, and members' fees.....	330 66
By admission fee of one life inmate.....	100 00
By an old bank account.....	45 37
By miscellaneous.....	2 50
	3,202 88
By Government appropriation.....	5,000 00
Total.....	8,202 88

DR.

To payments as follows, viz:	\$3,618 25
Table expenses and sundries for Home and Foster Home.....	1,373 50
Salaries and wages.....	598 04
Fuel and gas.....	87 65
Drugs and medicines.....	147 15
House furnishing.....	575 58
Repairs (including repainting all woodwork, inside and out).....	40 00
Insurance.....	6 00
Funeral expenses.....	217 00
Special charities (out-door relief).....	200 00
Women's Exchange.....	44 00
Printing (annual report and vouchers).....	5 00
Blank books.....	9 76
Miscellaneous.....	
	6,921 93
Total.....	1,280 95
Balance private funds June 30, 1885.....	
	8,202 88

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. DELIA A. FREEMAN,
Treasurer Women's Christian Association.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1885.

142 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

W.—REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR AND MEASURER OF WOOD,
POTOMAC DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 29, 1885.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that during the year ending June 30, 1885, I inspected and measured 15,983½ cords of wood, classified as follows:

	Cords.
Pine.....	10,656½
Oak.....	4,200½
All other kinds.....	1,126½
Total.....	15,983½

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. A. JONES,
Inspector and Measurer of Wood, Potomac District.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

X.—REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR AND MEASURER OF WOOD,
ANACOSTIA DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 19, 1885.*

GENTLEMEN: Please find inclosed statement of wood inspected and measured in Anacostia District from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

Very respectfully,

A. W. EATON,
*Inspector and Measurer of Wood for Anacostia District,
District of Columbia.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement of wood inspected and measured in Anacostia district.

	Pine.	Oak.	Hickory.	Total.
July..... 1884.				
August.....	859½	70½	5½	935½
September.....	646	20		666
October.....	744½	175½		920½
November.....	347½	186½	16½	550½
December.....	419½	133½		553
January..... 1885.	268½	110		378½
February.....				
March.....				
April.....				
May.....	115½	2		117½
June.....	504½	183½		687½
	601½	134½		736
	578½	83½		662½
Total.....				6,101

Y.—REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR AND MEASURER OF WOOD,
ROCK CREEK DISTRICT.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., October 29, 1885.

GENTLEMEN: In response to your letter of October 22, 1885, directing me to furnish a detailed statement of the operations of my office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, I have the honor to report as follows:

Number of cords of wood inspected and measured by me from June 30, 1884, to June 30, 1885, 7,372.

I have no means of stating the exact proportions of wood arriving from Maryland and Virginia during the year, but I believe the amount was about equal from each State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY BURROWS.

Inspector and Measurer of Wood, Rock Creek District.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

a.—REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF LUMBER, WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1885.

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to submit the following report of the lumber inspected and measured by us for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885:

	Feet.
Yellow pine	14,044,669
White pine	102,994
Poplar	113,326
Oak	136,894
Walnut	10,791
Cypress	311,774
Hickory	5,078
Maple	2,054
Mahogany	2,427
Ash	13,747
Total	14,743,754

Respectfully submitted.

E. CHAMPLIN,
E. L. HARBAUGH,
GEO. Z. COLISON,

Inspectors and Measurers of Lumber.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

b.—REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF LUMBER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1885.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith respectfully submit a detailed statement of the operations of my office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Quantities and kinds of lumber measured and inspected:

	Feet.
Yellow pine	5,093,946
White pine	15,022
Cypress	18,091
Oak	11,577
Ash	8,123
Total	5,146,759

Total

Yours, very respectfully,

THOS. R. RILEY,
Lumber Inspector.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

c.—REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF LUMBER, GEORGETOWN.

GEORGETOWN, *July 24, 1885.*

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit my report for the inspection of lumber for the year ending June 31, 1885, as follows:

	Feet.
Yellow pine.....	4,483,067
Oak.....	11,962
Cypress.....	121,000
Total	4,616,629

Respectfully,

C. THOMAS.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

d.—REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF FLOUR, WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, *November 5, 1885.*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my report of the amount of flour inspected by me for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Total number of barrels, 151,752.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WELCH,
Flour Inspector.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

e.—REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF FLOUR, GEORGETOWN.

Flour inspected by Jacob F. Staub for the year ending June 30, 1885.

	Barrels.
W. H. Tenney & Sons.....	22,095
Herr & Cissell.....	15,078
D. F. Robinson.....	6,794
Cissell.....	6,243
Austin Herr.....	3,374
William Gaskins.....	2,466
Hartley & Brother.....	936
J. Watters.....	182
Total	57,168

h.—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES,
Washington, D. C., November 18, 1885.

GENTLEMEN: The board of trustees, in response to your communication of October 22, requesting "an estimate of the amount required for the support of your department for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887; also a detailed statement of the transactions of your department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, with any recommendations you may deem it advisable to make with the object of increasing the efficiency of that branch of the District government," has the honor to submit the following report and recommendations, with an estimate of the amount that will be required for the support of the public schools in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887:

The number of youth of school age (6 to 17, inclusive) in the District of Columbia, according to the census of 1880, was, white, 29,612; colored, 13,946; total, 43,558.

The whole number of pupils enrolled in the public schools for the school year ended June 30, 1885, was, white, 19,173; colored, 11,009; total, 30,182.

The average number of pupils enrolled in the public schools for school year ended June 30, 1885, was, white, 16,347; colored, 8,679; total, 25,026.

The number of teachers employed for the school year ended June 30, 1885, was: in the white schools, 368; in the colored schools, 187; total, 555.

The total payments for the support of the public schools for the school year ended June 30, 1885, were \$582,034.67.

The number of school rooms owned is, for white schools, 281; for colored schools, 133; total, 414.

The number of school-rooms rented is, for white schools, 28; for colored schools, 19; total, 47.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES.

One superintendent, first six divisions	\$2,700
One superintendent, seventh and eighth divisions	2,250
One secretary to the board and clerk to the superintendent	1,200
One clerk to the superintendent	800
One clerk to the committee on accounts	300
Teachers, at an average salary of \$685	430,000
Janitors and care of buildings and rooms	35,848
Rent	7,000
Fuel	25,000
Contingent expenses	30,000
Sites and new buildings	100,000
Furniture	6,000
Total	641,098

The additional school-rooms absolutely needed for the accommodation of the pupils in the several divisions are as follows, viz:

In the first division (white schools) one eight-room building to take the place of the building at corner of Twenty-second and I streets. One eight-room building for the relief of the first and second divisions (white schools).

In the third division (white schools) one eight-room building.

In the fourth division (white schools) one eight-room building, to re-

lieve the pressure in overcrowded rooms and to remove the schools from the basement of Jefferson building and from rented rooms.

In the sixth division an added story (two rooms) to school-house at Tenthly town (for white children), and one four-room school-building at Good Hope (for colored children).

In the seventh division, one eight-room building to accommodate the pupils now in basement of Miner school, and at the building at corner Fourteenth and Q streets (owned—soon to be sold), and in rented building at Twentieth and R streets. The pupils in two remaining rooms now occupied by the lower grades at the Miner school will be crowded out by the growth of the high school at the beginning of the next school year (colored schools).

In the eighth division, one eight room building in South Washington to relieve the very crowded rooms at the Randall school, and also one eight-room building to take the place of the Proctor building (rented) and the schools now situated in the basement of the John F. Cook building.

The sixty-two rooms above asked for are absolutely needed to properly accommodate the pupils now attending the schools, without making any provision whatever for the annual increase of the population of the District.

One thousand and three more pupils had to be provided for in September of this year than in the corresponding month of last year.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. BROOKS,

Chairman Committee on Ways and Means, &c.

B. G. LOVEJOY,

President Board of Trustees of Public Schools.

Attest:

J. G. GURLEY, *Secretary.*

Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

i.—REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE COLORED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

As required by law, I present the following report of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885:

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation by Congress	\$7,000 00
Interest	286 20
Board	164 00
Membership fees	48 00
Donations	57 97
Sale of old building	117 96
Sale of rags, &c	12 37
	7,686 50

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and wages	2,243 31
Groceries	943 70
Meat	705 66
Bread	689 85
Milk	501 00
Clothing	471 41

Shoes	\$118 75
Hats and caps	8 52
Matron's current expenses	240 00
Coal	411 55
Plumbing	153 98
Carpentry	115 73
Hardware	141 05
Shoe-mending	113 34
Gas	27 90
Gas-service pipe	16 60
Medical attendance	112 50
Medicine	23 48
Insurance	28 10
Printing and stationery	32 25
Slat cots	5 00
Wardrobe	5 50
Manure	6 80
	7, 115 98

LUCY S. DOOLITTLE,
Treasurer.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

k.—REPORT OF THE NIGHT LODGING HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10, 1885.

SIR: In obedience to your request of the 20th ultimo, that a report be made of the operations of the Night Lodging House for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, I have the honor, as secretary to the Board of Directors, and by direction of the president of the Board, now absent from the city, to state that during the period stated the Lodging House supplied lodgings to 2,225 persons, and furnished supper and breakfast to each lodger. These meals generally consist of hot coffee, fresh bakers' bread, and vegetable soup. At times the meals vary according to circumstances, but generally are of the character described.

It is not the purpose of the directors to serve luxuries to the lodgers, but instead to give plain wholesome food and sufficient of it. Before retiring at night all are required to submit to a warm bath, and are furnished with clean night-robes.

The lodgers are of all nationalities, both white and colored, generally non residents, and appear to be worthy men with honest motives, generally in search of employment, and many seeking the settlement of claims against the Government. No tramps or intoxicated persons are admitted or tolerated at the Night Lodging House.

In quite a number of instances the directors have sent out food for days and weeks at a time to the deserving poor of our own District, where they are known to be deserving and destitute.

For obvious reasons, lodgers are limited to a term of three days as inmates, the purposes being not to set up a free boarding-house for the public; but for good and sufficient reasons the term is sometimes extended.

The records of the treasurer show that every dollar apportioned from the charity fund was expended in the purchase of food, all the furniture and personal effects having been paid for from contributions by citizens and sojourners in this District.

Appended to this statement, I beg leave to lay before the Commissioners an extract from memorandums sent by our president, Mr. A. S. Solo-

mons, now absent in New York, to Hon. William B. Webb, recently placed on the Board of District Commissioners, that he might be equally informed as to the purposes of the institution and the scope of work accomplished by it since its incorporation :

The Washington Night Lodging House (incorporated) first opened its building on the 4th day of March, 1876.

This charity is exclusively for the benefit of male and female non-residents of the District, who visit the city in search of work, or having claims against the Government become financially stranded while awaiting their settlement. Many of the applicants are ex-soldiers and sailors, who are thus substantially assisted while prosecuting just claims that otherwise might be lost to them.

The rigid system in force almost totally excludes professional tramps. Each person is provided with a clean, comfortable bed and night-gown, and is compelled to take a warm bath before retiring. They are given two substantial meals each day, and are allowed these privileges for three days and nights only, unless there is good reason for their remaining longer, which is discretionary with the officers.

All are admitted after examination by the officers in charge of the police stations, and are certified to by them or by the superintendent. No charge is made for any of these privileges.

Since the house was first opened the beds have been occupied 33,806 times, and over 68,000 meals have been served. The premises are located at No. 312 Twelfth street, next to the fifth precinct station house.

The house is a brick one, with a capacity of fifty beds and the rooms necessary for cooking, bathing, and sitting in.

The premises were bought at the reasonable price of \$4,500, \$1,500 of which have been paid by private subscriptions, leaving a balance of \$3,000 due on the purchase money, for which an appropriation is respectfully asked from the Congress of the United States. The board of managers are Matthew G. Emery, Thomas J. Fisher, A. S. Solomons, John T. Mitchell, Edward F. Simpson, George E. Lemon, F. C. McGuire, William Ballantyne, James E. Fitch, A. C. Richards, Charles J. Bell, and H. O. Noyes.

Respectfully submitted,

H. O. NOYES,

Secretary Board of Directors.

Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

I.—REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S DISPENSARY.

NOVEMBER 3, 1885.

GENTLEMEN: In response to your printed request of October 22, I have the honor to submit herewith the report of Dr. J. J. Sumner, resident physician, exhibiting the work of the Woman's Dispensary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

This report shows the number of patients treated during that period to be 495, and 1,804 prescriptions dispensed. By reference to the classification it will be seen that 25 per cent. of the cases are recorded as gynecological, thus showing at once the character of diseases treated and the necessity for such an institution as ours, where poor women, suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex, may have the advice and sympathetic counsel of a woman physician.

The necessity for such a charity as the Woman's Dispensary being made apparent, it is hoped that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may more fully recognize its needs by increasing their present allowance towards its support.

The money received from the District is used to assist in paying the rent of the building in use by the dispensary.

Very respectfully,

W. S. THOMPSON,

Secretary Woman's Dispensary.

Hon. COMMISSIONERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE WOMAN'S DISPENSARY.

Statement of cases treated in the Woman's Dispensary from June 30, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

Number of patients treated in the dispensary	495
White	47
Colored	448
Number of prescriptions compounded	1,804
Nationality :	
American	486
Irish	4
German	3
Swiss	1
Civil state :	
Married	277
Single	120
Children	98

The 1,804 prescriptions do not include applications to diseased surfaces, the addition of which would make an increase of from 1,200 to 1,500 more. Five surgical operations have been performed on patients connected with the dispensary. About 2,500 visits have been received from patients.

Gynecological:

Amenorrhoea	14
Anteflexion of uterus	1
Anteversio of uterus	11
Cellulitis	2
Cervix, hypertrophy of	1
Cervix, and laceration of	9
Cystitis	9
Cystocele	1
Dyspareunia	1
Endometritis	5
Endocervicitis	7
Epithelioma of cervix	1
Epithelioma of cervix and vagina	1
Erosion of cervix uteri	1
Fibroid tumor of uterus	6
Hystero epilepsy	1
Menorrhagia	8
Metrorrhagia	7
Perineum and cervix, laceration of	2
Pregnancy	7
Prolapsus of uterus	10
Pruritus vulvæ	1
Retroversion of uterus	5
Rectocele	1

Medical—Continued.

Insomnia	1
Indigestion	35
Laryngitis	3
Liver, congestion of	8
Malaria	8
Marasmus	2
Neuralgia	6
Neurosthenia	1
Odontalgia	1
Oxyuris vermicularis	1
Parotitis	5
Pertussis	2
Phthisis	9
Pneumonia, chronic	4
Pyrosis	2
Rheumatism	18
Stomatitis	1
Tonsillitis	12
Tonsils, enlargement of	1
Ulcerated throat	2
Uvula, elongation of	1
Valvular disease of heart	3

239

112

Surgical:

Abscess, anal	1
Acne	2
Clavus	1
Conjunctivitis	3
Eczema	3
Elbow, dislocation of	1
Epistaxis	1
Erysipelas	1
Fatty tumor	1
Fistula in ano	1
Fissure, anal	1
Gonorrhœa	1
Glandular enlargement	2
Hemorrhoids	10
Hernia femoral	1

Medical:

Aphonia	1
Ascaris vermicularis	1
Asthma	5
Bronchitis	25
Cephalalgia	10
Chorea	1
Constipation	35
Diarrhœa	10
Diarrhœa, chronic	1
Dyspepsia	11
Enteritis	1
Enuresis	6
Gastritis	2

Surgical—Continued.

Hernia umbilical	1
Herpes zoster	1
Indolent ulcer of leg	5
Nasal catarrh	2
Needle in wrist	1
Otitis	2
Paronychia	1
Rachitis	1
Scrofula	5

Surgical—Continued.

Strain	2
Sprain of ankle	1
Syphilis	16
Varicose veins	3
Wounds	3
Urticaria	8
Unclassified	85
	59

JEANNETTE J. SUMNER, M. D.,

Attending Physician.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 2, 1885.

m.—REPORT OF THE HOMCEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

JUNE 8, 1885.

DEAR SIR: I herewith present to you the reports of the secretary and treasurer of the Homœopathic Free Dispensary for the year ending May 31, 1885. You will see by the report of our secretary, (marked A) that the number of patients treated has steadily increased, and that the average number has been the same during the summer and winter months. Two new members were added to our medical staff about the 1st of April, thus enabling us to have the dispensary open for one additional hour on Mondays and Thursdays, and, for the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, for two additional hours on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The dispensary has not been advertised, even by an entertainment to be given for its benefit, and no special inducements have been offered to increase the number of its patients. The new patients who have come to us came upon the recommendation of their friends, already benefited by treatment received from our physicians, and the fact that the number increases with each year we consider the best evidence that our work has been done in a careful and thorough manner.

From the medical report of the Central Free Dispensary for the month of April, 1885, I take these items, writing under them our report for the same month:

Name.	Prescrip- tions.	New patients.	White.	Colored.
Central Free Dispensary, April, 1885				
Homœopathic Free Dispensary, April, 1885	1, 014	515	132	383
	540	166	55	111

I think if we could compare the total amount of work done by each during the past year, we would average a little less than half the work at an expense less than one-fifth of sum given by your board to the Central Dispensary each year.

Our treasurer's report (marked B) will show you that we have expended \$538.87 during the year. Take from this \$96 given for medicines to the "physician to the poor," and the exact amount expended for the dispensary is \$442.87. Our physicians, therefore, have given 4,687 prescriptions for less than \$450.

It is true that our average number of prescriptions to each patient seems larger than that shown by the report of the Central Dispensary,

as quoted above, a showing due in large measure to a different method of registering new patients, as well as to the fact, well understood among physicians, that the new school always attracts the majority of chronic cases. It is impossible to give an accurate account of patients cured, but among the many patients who come to us after unsuccessful treatment at other dispensaries, both physicians and lady visitors report a large number who are cured, or most decidedly improved, under the care of our physicians.

Dr. Lee, who was two years ago appointed homœopathic physician at large to the poor, has labored under many disadvantages. To-day a great many people do not know that our school of medicine is represented among the physicians to the poor, and a great many poor people, who prefer homœopathic treatment, find it inconvenient, if not impossible, to send perhaps three or four miles to Dr. Lee's office or to the dispensary to summon him to their homes, and so send for the physician appointed to serve their particular district of the city. Any physician who is expected to visit patients in all parts of a city like this must find his task a very difficult one. Frequently he will be called to three or perhaps four extremes of the city on the same day, and the time consumed in going from one to the other will leave very few hours at his disposal for other cases.

Through the kindness of the health department (memorandum marked C) I am able to state that, in spite of all these difficulties, Dr. Lee has made during the past year 707 visits, 715 prescriptions, and has been consulted at his office 303 times. In addition to this, Dr. Lee has prescribed for 321 patients at the dispensary. Reference to the summary (memorandum C) will show that the largest number of visits and prescriptions made by one physician for the past eleven months has been made by Dr. Holden, of South Washington, and the smallest number exclusive of the county physicians has been made by Dr. Beatty, in the southeastern part of the city.

Physicians.	Patients treated.	Visits made.	Office.
Dr. Holden, southwest	2,099	3,515	407
Dr. Beatty, southeast	501	512	135
Dr. Lee, entire city	715	717	303

Considering all the difficulties under which Dr. Lee has labored, and also taking into consideration the report of our dispensary, we think there is ample evidence of the need for homœopathic physicians for the poor. We feel that if the city could be divided into three, or at least two, districts, and one homœopath appointed for each, there would soon be sufficient evidence, in the work done by each, to show the necessity for such appointments. Of the \$240 given to the dispensary for medicines for the poor, Dr. Lee has received \$96 each year, and has found it sufficient to meet all his requirements, so that such appointments would require a comparatively small addition to the amount to be expended in this way from the appropriation for the District poor. Reference to the printed reports of the health officer will show that in 1882 (page 21), \$2,758.05; 1883 (page 20), \$3,156.85; 1884 (page 14), \$2,990.10 was expended for medicines for the poor.

In 1882, before Dr. Lee's appointment, the average amount expended for medicine for each physician was \$250.82. In 1883 and 1884,

the Homœopathic Dispensary received \$240, leaving the remainder to be divided among the ten other physicians.

	Average.
1882, total amount, \$2,759.05 - 11	\$250 82
1883, total amount, 3,156.85 = \$240.00 = \$2,916.85 - 10	291 68
1884, total amount, 2,300.10 = 240.00 = 2,060.10 - 10	206 01
Actual amount expended by homœopathic physicians	96 00

We then ask that your honorable Board of Commissioners will, as a favor to our dispensary as well as an act of justice to a large number of poor people, and to the fifty homœopathic physicians in our city, appoint at least two homœopathic physicians to the poor.

We regret that Dr. Lee, who has so ably represented us during the past two years, finds it incompatible with his personal interests to continue to give the amount of time required for a faithful performance of the duties of his position.

Accompanying this letter you will find the application (marked D) of Dr. Edgar Janney, of No. 1501 Vermont avenue. His immediate neighborhood is one of the most densely populated colored districts in our city, one church alone showing a membership of 1,600. A letter (marked E) will show the amount of work performed by Dr. Janney during the last twelve months at the dispensary. There are also two letters (marked F and G) from members of the dispensary staff and forwarded to me without Dr. Janney's knowledge or solicitation. Also one from Chief Justice Waite (marked H). I would also respectfully call your attention to the names of well-known citizens attached to Dr. Janney's application. These gentlemen desire the appointment of homœopathic physicians for the poor in our city, and Dr. Janney is personally known to them as worthy of confidence as a gentleman and physician.

I also present the application (marked I) of Dr. Charles F. Goodell, of No. 225 Thirteenth street southwest. Dr. Goodell is a resident of the district in which Dr. Holden has made the largest number of visits made by one physician during the last eleven months. With his application you will find (marked J) a list of visits and prescriptions he has made in South Washington to people from whom he expects no remuneration, also (marked K) a synopsis of his work in the dispensary since his appointment two months ago. Dr. Goodell's friends in South Washington are preparing a petition for his appointment, which they will present to you in a few days.

Both applicants are members of our dispensary staff, energetic and earnest young men, willing to devote a large proportion of their time to this service, in addition to the time they already give to the dispensary work, and their appointment as physicians to the poor will be extremely gratifying to our board of directors, whose approval has been noted on each application.

Homœopathy has always claimed marked success in the treatment of cholera and yellow fever, and should our city be afflicted by an epidemic during the coming summer, we trust that your honorable Board will give our physicians an opportunity to work side by side, under circumstances at least fairly equal, with the practitioners of the older school.

We are grateful for the favors granted our dispensary in the past, and I hope we are to be still more deeply grateful in the near future.

Respectfully,

ISOBEL H. LENMAN,

President Homœopathic Free Dispensary Association.

Hon. JAMES B. EDMONDS,

Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

A.—*Report of Secretary.*

Number of patients treated at the Homœopathic Free Dispensary from June 1, 1884, to June 1, 1885, as reported each month by the president of the medical staff.

Months.	Number prescriptions issued.	Number new patients.	White.	Colored.
1884.				
June	342	96	38	58
July	374	104	49	55
August	402	141	61	80
September	356	134	59	75
October	424	115	30	85
November	271	93	33	60
December	263	86	32	54
1885.				
January	315	118	48	70
February	388	120	63	57
March	484	149	59	90
April	540	166	55	111
May	528	132	63	69
Total	4,687	1,454	590	864

ISABELLA M. BITTINGER,
Secretary Homœopathic Free Dispensary Association.

JUNE 5, 1885.

B.—*Treasurer's report.*

Treasurer's report of money expended from June 1, 1884, to June 1, 1885.

June, 1884	\$71 77
July, 1884	20 00
August, 1884	36 25
September, 1884	31 75
October, 1884	48 60
November, 1884	58 61
December, 1884	63 74
January, 1885	28 00
February, 1885	39 74
March, 1885	28 61
April, 1885	60 21
May, 1885	51 59
Total	538 87

Less amount paid to homœopathic physician to the poor for medicines for 12 months	96 00
Exact expenditure for dispensary for year ending May 31, 1885	442 87

ANNA P. WESTCOTT,
Treasurer Homœopathic Free Dispensary Association, Washington, D. C.

154 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Memorandum.

Week ending—	Dr. George Lee.					Dr. R. P. Holden.					Dr. L. K. Beatty.				
	Patients treated.	White.	Colored.	Visits made.	Office consultations.	Patients treated.	White.	Colored.	Visits made.	Office consultations.	Patients treated.	White.	Colored.	Visits made.	Office consultations.
1884.															
July 5	11	4	7	10	8	35	9	26	70	10	8	5	3	7	2
12	12	2	10	13	7	27	6	21	43	6	8	7	7	7	1
19	12	4	8	11	9	32	11	21	48	1	5	4	1	11	3
26	13	7	6	10	9	16	3	13	34	7	5	6	6	7	3
Aug. 2	9	2	7	7	7	29	9	20	42	1	8	3	3	10	1
9	7	2	5	4	7	19	7	12	37	1	6	4	4	7	3
16	11	3	8	9	7	20	6	14	30	5	6	3	3	4	1
23	11	3	8	5	11	31	10	21	41	7	6	3	3	5	2
30	13	7	6	10	6	29	10	19	60	3	6	3	4	12	2
Sept. 6	13	6	7	10	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	3	3	8	1
13	11	7	4	7	5	81	28	53	147	20	4	2	2	3	2
20	10	7	3	7	10	37	12	25	60	8	4	4	4	8	2
Oct. 27	12	4	8	16	6	51	18	33	93	10	7	3	4	13	2
4	12	7	5	11	8	61	24	37	120	5	15	6	5	12	2
11	21	15	6	35	11	56	20	36	83	10	19	13	6	32	1
18	32	15	17	65	9	40	15	25	48	11	8	3	5	12	1
25	23	15	8	43	8	50	23	27	62	16	10	5	5	14	3
Nov. 1	16	9	7	33	3	46	21	25	77	9	10	7	3	14	1
8	11	5	6	11	6	45	20	25	85	6	9	3	6	12	2
15	15	8	7	17	7	39	10	29	65	9	8	2	6	14	1
22	19	10	9	18	12	31	14	17	52	4	9	2	7	14	2
29	14	8	6	13	6	37	12	25	70	5	9	4	5	13	1
Dec. 6	15	6	9	15	7	33	12	21	62	7	8	5	3	7	4
13	18	3	15	21	3	34	7	27	66	5	7	3	4	12	1
20	24	7	17	27	6	31	12	19	49	9	9	5	4	13	2
27	19	10	9	19	9	26	9	17	41	1	4	2	2	6	1
1885.															
Jan. 3	19	9	10	22	5	48	13	35	65	10	6	1	5	11	1
10	17	8	9	21	6	49	15	34	68	16	18	5	13	19	4
17	20	8	12	17	6	39	10	29	61	9	11	7	4	14	4
24	18	14	4	13	12	47	13	34	77	3	9	3	6	13	1
31	15	9	6	22	8	65	17	48	123	12	19	6	13	22	7
Feb. 7	18	12	6	11	11	53	16	37	86	5	17	8	9	17	4
14	14	9	5	14	7	52	15	37	96	5	15	8	7	13	4
21	15	10	5	18	6	52	19	33	94	8	15	3	12	16	2
28	21	11	10	27	6	66	22	44	126	9	16	7	9	20	2
Mar. 7	21	10	11	22	7	56	21	35	87	11	20	11	9	22	7
14	20	6	14	31	6	49	17	32	91	5	15	9	6	15	6
21	13	7	3	14	-----	56	16	40	77	10	19	14	5	15	5
28	13	11	2	22	-----	60	15	45	94	13	18	11	7	22	2
Apr. 4	18	12	6	22	5	47	18	29	78	10	15	11	4	12	7
11	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	54	19	35	87	5	11	6	5	8	4
18	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	55	14	41	96	13	11	3	8	11	7
25	23	11	12	25	13	61	12	49	101	12	20	12	8	25	6
May 2	19	5	14	11	12	60	18	42	114	8	18	11	7	17	8
9	14	6	8	8	8	31	11	20	41	12	15	10	5	15	5
16	17	6	11	18	8	61	22	39	95	14	15	8	7	22	3
23	13	4	9	10	8	59	27	32	93	15	7	5	2	3	4
30	16	3	13	12	10	43	17	26	69	19	7	4	3	13	1
Total..	715	347	368	707	330	2,099	694	1,405	3,515	407	501	253	248	512	135

* No report.

† Sick.

SUMMARY.

Dr. Lee:	
Total number of patients treated	715
Total number of visits made	707
Total number of office consultations	303
Dr. Holden:	
Total number of patients treated	2,099
Total number of visits made	3,515
Total number of office consultations	407
Dr. Beatty:	
Total number of patients treated	501
Total number of visits made	512
Total number of office consultations	135

OFFICERS ELECTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 5, 1884.

President.—Miss ISOBEL H. LENMAN.*Vice-President*.—Mrs. CAROLINE B. WINSLOW, M. D.*Secretary of Association*.—Mrs. ISABELLA M. BITTINGER.*Secretary of Board of Directors*.—Mrs. S. C. HERRON.*Treasurer*.—Mrs. ANNA P. WESTCOTT.*Directors*.—Mrs. I. M. BITTINGER, Mrs. J. O. CLEPHANE, Mrs. G. H. HERRON, Mrs. J. G. HOIT, Miss I. H. LENMAN, Mrs. W. L. VAN DERLIP (out of town), Mrs. ANNA P. WESTCOTT, Mrs. C. B. WINSLOW, M. D.; Mrs. S. P. DUNCANSON.*Attending Staff*.—L. B. SWORMSTEDT, M. D. (*president*); D. H. RIGGS, M. D.; MARY E. HART, M. D.; GRACE ROBERTS, M. D. (*secretary*); GEORGE LEE, M. D.; EDGAR JANNEY, M. D.*Consulting Board*.—G. W. POPE, M. D.; C. B. W. WINSLOW, M. D.; S. I. GROOT, M. D.; T. S. VERDI, M. D.; LEWIS RAUTERBERG, M. D.*Pharmacist*.—MARY E. HART, M. D.*Oculist*.—W. R. KING, M. D.

C. F. GOODELL, M. D., appointed March, 1885.

MARY HISLOP, M. D., filling Dr. HART'S hour during her absence from the city.

n.—REPORT OF THE AGED WOMEN'S HOME.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your letter requesting a report of the Aged Women's Home, in Georgetown, I will state that accommodation is for thirteen old women, unable to provide themselves with a home. It gives to each one a room. Their support is derived from charity.

For the past year, as follows:

From Benevolent Society, about.....	\$660 00
District of Columbia Commissioners.....	250 00
Interest on 3.65 District of Columbia bonds.....	36 50
Different churches in Georgetown.....	76 00
Subscriptions.....	17 00
Total.....	1,039 50

Their further needs are supplied by voluntary contributions.

The Home is in its beginning; we hope to make it an institution of note.

Very respectfully,

MRS. B. W. KENNON,

President Aged Women's Home, Georgetown, D. C.

HON. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

o.—REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request I submit the following detailed report of the society for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

During that year the Benevolent Society received \$400 of the Poor Fund in sums of \$100, and reported to the Commissioners after the receipt of each \$100 the use made of it.

We have endeavored to carry out the object for which the society was organized by the Commissioners in 1881—to relieve both simple cases of poverty and those more complicated cases of distress which heretofore it has been almost impossible for a public organization to reach. Our method has been to visit and investigate thoroughly, and then relieve with fuel and grocery tickets on reputable firms, who promise to give

only "honest groceries" and to return to us the tickets, with what was called for written on them. Only in one or two instances was money given, in cases of peculiar delicacy, where a grocery ticket would have been impossible.

We are indebted to the police in all parts of the city for the unfailing interest and assistance they have given us in furnishing us with valuable information, and going with us to places into which we could not go alone. We are glad to feel that we have been able to act for them in some very delicate cases of distress reported to them.

We also gratefully acknowledge the courtesy and promptness of the sanitary officer, to whom we often apply to remove people to hospitals, &c.

In answer to your question, "What suggestions do you think it advisable to make?" we respectfully reply that years of experience among the poor of Washington has taught us to believe that the need is great—greater than is usually supposed—and the only way to meet it is to increase the fund in the hands of the police.

Very respectfully,

HARRIET LORING,

Secretary and Treasurer, Benevolent Society of Washington.

Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

First \$100.

- Judson Bell, 620 Massachusetts avenue northwest; colored; sick; twelve in family; groceries, fuel.
- Mrs. Sales, 705 New Jersey avenue northwest; old; groceries, fuel.
- Mrs. Rasser, 491 C street southwest, Island; widow; sick; five in family; groceries, fuel.
- Mrs. Henryon, 1205 Eighth street, Capitol Hill; very old and infirm; groceries.
- Mrs. Naylie, 1740 Riggs street; old and infirm; three in family; groceries.
- Mrs. O'Day, Ninth and Boundary northeast; sick; four in family.
- Mrs. Riley, 207 Missouri avenue northwest; old; widow; paralyzed daughter; three in family; groceries.
- Mrs. De Kraft, 20 First street, Capitol Hill; groceries; out of work.
- Mrs. Ward, 925 Ninth street, near H street, northwest; much sickness; six in family; groceries, fuel.
- Mrs. Collins, 705 Twentieth street; sick; out of work; two in family; groceries, fuel.
- Mrs. Little, 1247 Seventh street northwest; no work; sickness; eight in family; fuel, groceries.
- Mrs. Jackson, Lingle's alley; colored; sickness; seven in family; fuel, groceries.
- Mrs. Douglas, 2213 I street; sick; six in family; fuel, groceries.
- Mrs. Phil. Thompson, H street, near Seventeenth; colored; old; sick; three in family.
- Mrs. Bassett, 1215 E street; very old and infirm; two in family; fuel, groceries.
- Mrs. Carpenter, I near Third street; five in family; sickness; fuel, groceries.
- Mrs. Crawford, 2025 Eleventh street northwest; ten in family; sickness; fuel, groceries.
- Kate Scriveriner, 1 Erie street northwest; sickness; four in family; groceries.
- Anna Kay, 2010 M street; sickness; two in family; fuel, groceries.
- Mrs. Gladmon, 507 Twentieth street; sick mother; no work; two in family; fuel, groceries.
- Private case.
- Mrs. Woodson, 917 Seventeenth street; colored; seven in family; sick; fuel, groceries.
- Mrs. Evans, 1637 New Jersey avenue; seven in family; sickness; groceries.
- Mrs. Garrison, alley from Eighteenth to E streets; colored; five in family; sickness; fuel, groceries.
- Private case.
- Mrs. McEntee, 712 Twenty-fourth street; sickness; seven in family; groceries.
- Mrs. Brown, 1117 E street, Island; insane; sick; five in family; groceries, fuel.
- By direction of the Commissioners, \$25 was expended for Mr. Sasistro during the summer and fall.

Second \$100.

Mrs. Davis, 344 Pennsylvania avenue; husband sick; five in family; fuel, groceries.
 Mrs. Bishop, 116 C street, Capitol Hill; sick; six in family; fuel, groceries.
 Eliza Freeman, Glick's alley; much sickness; eight in family; colored; fuel, groceries.

Bertha Keine, Eighth near N streets; unable to get work; groceries.
 Mrs. Lee, 1517 M street; colored; very old; five in family; fuel, groceries.
 Mrs. Bowen, Boundary and Twelfth streets; seven in family; fuel, groceries.
 Mrs. Green, 1113 Twenty-fourth street; very old; colored; four in family; fuel, groceries.
 Mrs. Soper, 2025 Eleventh street northwest; out of work; six in family; fuel, groceries.

Mrs. Kelly, 2412 G street; consumption; five in family; fuel.
 Anna Ray, 2010 M street; two in family; fuel, groceries.
 J. Boswell, 1325 Union street, Island; six in family; very infirm; fuel, groceries.
 Mrs. Cornell, 1112 Fifth street northwest; sickness; eight in family; fuel, groceries.
 Mrs. Fagan, 2218 B street; sick husband; six in family; fuel, groceries.
 Mrs. Hunt, D and Fourteenth streets, Island; sick husband; seven in family; fuel, groceries.
 Mrs. Owens, 1109 Twentieth street; colored; seven in family; fuel, groceries.
 Mrs. Jackson, alley from M to Twentieth streets; colored; seven in family; fuel, groceries.

Private case.

Mrs. McCann, 607 Indiana avenue, Island; four in family; fuel.
 Mrs. Crawford, 2025 Eleventh street; ten in family; sickness; fuel, groceries.
 Honor Buckner, 1025 First street; colored; five in family; sickness; fuel, groceries.
 Mrs. Sales, 705 New Jersey avenue; old and infirm; fuel.
 Mrs. Matthews, 2442 G street; nine in family; widow; fuel, groceries.
 Mrs. Mohny, 507 M street, Island; five in family; widow; groceries.
 Mrs. O'Day, 10th and H streets northeast; four in family; groceries.
 Mrs. Gallagher, 210 Thirteenth-and-a-Half street, Island; consumptive husband; four in family; fuel, groceries.
 Mrs. Taylor, 2442 G street; widow; sick; four in family; fuel, groceries.
 Mrs. Brown, Purdy's court; sick; six in family; groceries.
 Mrs. Riley, 25 H street northeast; old; sick; five in family; groceries.
 Elizabeth McConnell, 23 Ninth street; groceries.
 Mrs. Hill, 1221 Boundary; five in family; groceries.
 Jerry Mowhay, 1336 Thirteenth street; colored; blind; five in family; groceries.
 Mrs. Fletcher, Gay near Montgomery street; old; four in family; groceries.
 Mrs. Forrest, 926 Fifth street; six in family; groceries.
 Mrs. Kelly, 1237 Pennsylvania avenue northeast; six in family; groceries.
 Mary Kennedy, 1215 E street; old and infirm; groceries.
 Josephine Roach, 614 Twelfth street; groceries.
 Mrs. Loughran, 24 H street northwest; seven in family; groceries.

Third \$100.

Mrs. Burroughs 1222 L street, Capitol Hill; sick child; husband in jail; fuel, groceries.

Mrs. Brown, 1116 Sixth street northeast; sick husband; eight in family; groceries.
 Mrs. Bassett, 1215 E street northwest; old; utterly infirm couple; fuel.
 G. Furguson, 705 New Jersey avenue; out of work; sickness; seven in family; fuel, groceries.

— Gallagher, L street, near Seventeenth street; sickness; four in family; groceries, fuel.

Anna Ray, 2010 M street; two in family; groceries.
 Eliza Freeman, Glick's alley; sickness; eight in family; colored; fuel, groceries.
 Mrs. Stanton, 1010 Virginia avenue, Island; lame; out of work; groceries, fuel.
 Mrs. Kelly, 2412 G street; consumption; five in family; six in family;
 Mrs. Folk, Twenty-second and F streets; husband badly injured; six in family; fuel, groceries.

Mrs. Gallagher, Jackson alley; very old; idiot son; four in family; fuel, groceries.
 Mrs. Bannisher, 1222 C street northeast; very old and infirm; groceries, fuel.
 Mrs. Rothrock, 926 Fifth street; much sickness; seven in family; groceries, fuel.
 Mrs. Owen, 1109 Twentieth street northwest; colored; seven in family; groceries.
 Annie Foskey, 1327 L street northwest; colored; five in family; sick; fuel, groceries.

Mrs. Buchanan, 920 E street; sick; groceries.

- Mary Woodson, 917 Eighteenth street; colored; seven in family; sickness; groceries.
- Mrs. O'Conner, 403 R street northwest; six in family; sickness; groceries, fuel.
- Mrs. Reynolds, 235 Missouri avenue; six in family; groceries, fuel.
- Mrs. Bishop, 116 C street, Capitol Hill; sick; six in family; fuel.
- Honor Buckner, 1025 First street; colored; sick.
- Mrs. King, 1222 C street southeast, Capitol Hill; husband in jail; three in family; groceries.
- Mrs. Frost, 1012 D street, Island; sickness and four in family; groceries.
- Mrs. Crawford, 2025 Eleventh street northwest; sickness; ten in family; groceries.
- Fanny Cole, 5 Union alley; colored; five in family; no work; groceries.
- Mrs. Collins, 507 Twentieth street northwest; very old and infirm; two in family; groceries.
- J. Thornton, 425 First street, Capitol Hill; consumptive; six in family; groceries.
- Amelia Stanley, 1733 E street northwest; colored; three in family; groceries.
- Mrs. Bassett, 1215 E street northwest; old, infirm couple; unable to work; groceries.
- Joanna Paine, 1121 Fifteenth street; colored; sick; four in family; groceries.
- Mrs. Frasier, 638 Virginia avenue; sick; crippled child; six in family; groceries.
- Mrs. Burroughs, 221 C street southeast; sick child; no work; groceries.
- Mrs. Dulaney, 213 Virginia avenue southeast; colored; sickness; groceries.
- Mrs. Washington, 1118 Fifteenth street; colored; very old and infirm; groceries.
- William Turner, 480 K street southwest, Island; out of work; seven in family; fuel, groceries.
- Geraldine Monbray, Fourteenth, near G street; colored; blind; four in family; groceries.
- Mrs. Jones, 513 Fourteenth street northeast; sick husband; groceries.
- Miss Josephine Roach, 614 Twelfth street; groceries.
- Mrs. A. Kelly, 1237 Pennsylvania avenue southeast; six in family; groceries.
- Mrs. Forrest, Sixth and H streets southeast; six in family; groceries.
- Elizabeth McConnell, Virginia avenue, near the tunnel; groceries.
- Mrs. Loughran, 24 H street northeast; seven in family; groceries.
- Mrs. Hammond, 428 First street southeast; colored; six in family; groceries.
- Fourth \$100.
- Mrs. Johnston, 233 Pennsylvania avenue; bedridden husband; fuel; groceries.
- Mrs. Bittenton, 918 Eighteenth street; husband sick and out of work; five in family; groceries, fuel.
- Mary Alexander, 1617 Corcoran street; colored; sickness; four in family; groceries.
- Mrs. Poland, 1336 Twenty-second street northwest; sickness; unable to get work; three in family; groceries, fuel.
- Mrs. Skinner (Fredericksburg), C street, Island; cancer; four in family; groceries, fuel.
- Mrs. Plant, 234 Massachusetts avenue; sickness; no work; six in family; groceries.
- Private case.
- Polly White, alley, Eighth and D streets northeast, Capitol Hill; colored; very old; groceries.
- Mrs. Folk, 514 Twenty-fifth street northwest; husband disabled; five in family; groceries.
- Private case.
- Mrs. Lewis, 1214 Fifth street northwest; sickness; nine in family; groceries.
- Jones, First and O streets; colored; sickness; eight in family; groceries.
- Mrs. Phipps, Second street and Maryland avenue, Capitol Hill; very old and helpless; groceries.
- Kelly, 2412 G street northwest; consumption; six in family; groceries, fuel.
- Jerry Monbray, colored, Fayette street; blind; four in family; groceries.
- Mrs. Fales, 213 D street northwest; sick; old; unable to work at present; groceries.
- Mrs. Nest, 1914 M street; colored; sick; five in family; groceries, fuel.
- Mrs. McMahon, B and First streets, Capitol Hill; sick; seven in family; groceries.
- Mrs. Norcum, 203 Massachusetts avenue; disabled; five in family; groceries, fuel.
- Mrs. Jones, 514 Fourteenth street northeast; sickness; four in family; groceries.
- Mrs. McConnell, Virginia avenue, near tunnel; four in family; groceries.
- Mrs. Loughran, 24 H street northeast; seven in family; groceries.
- Mrs. Riley, 28 H street northeast; sickness; five in family; groceries.
- Mrs. Rothrock, 812 Fifth street; sickness; seven in family; groceries, fuel.
- Mrs. Carroll, Shot alley; infirm husband, out of work; groceries.
- Mrs. Wylie, 1740 Riggs street; three in family; fuel, groceries.
- Mrs. Bassett, 1215 E street; old, infirm couple; groceries.
- Mrs. Taylor, 2442 G street; sick; four in family; fuel.
- Private case.

Mrs. Lewis, 2248 Twelfth street northwest; sickness; five in family; groceries.

Susan Wilson, Union alley, colored; six in family; sick; groceries.

Mrs. Johnson, 1713 E street northwest; colored; old, infirm; four in family; groceries.

Mrs. Buchanan, 904 E street; old and infirm; groceries.

Mrs. Moran, 707 G street; groceries.

Mrs. Matthews, 2442 G street northwest; nine in family; groceries.

Mrs. Gallagher, Jackson alley; infirm old couple, with idiot son; groceries.

FIRST PRECINCT,
Washington, D. C., November 4, 1885.

SIR: I would respectfully invite your attention to the good work performed by Miss Loring and Miss Riggs, in the way of ferreting out and relieving the worthy and needy of this precinct.

During the past year they have without doubt been of great assistance to me in getting down to those cases where help is needed and the party in need being ashamed to apply for it.

They have also in more than one instance detected frauds, in the way of those who travel from one precinct to another and make a business of begging.

It affords me great pleasure to state that these ladies have been seemingly untiring in the good work of helping to assist the worthy poor of this precinct.

Respectfully,

A. A. GREER,
Lieutenant, First Precinct.

WM. MCE. DYE,
Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

FIFTH PRECINCT,
Washington, D. C., November 4, 1885.

SIR: I respectfully beg leave to report that Misses Harriet Loring and Alice Riggs have done much charitable work in this precinct. They have almost daily called here to find out something relative to destitute people.

They have been instrumental in aiding young girls to get homes, and in being the means of rescuing young women from dissolute habits, many of whom they saw safely placed in institutions suited for their reformation. In like manner orphan children and the children of indigent and worthless parents owe these ladies a debt of gratitude for the homes they found for them in the various asylums. Many old and infirm persons remember them for kindnesses. I have no doubt that there are many who have been provided for by these ladies that I do not know about, as these ladies are constantly in search of the sick, the poor, and the destitute.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ARNOLD, Lieutenant.

WM. Mc E. DYE,
Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 3, 1885.

SIR: I would respectfully state that Miss Alice Riggs and Miss Harriet Loring have been for the past two years visiting and administering to the wants of deserving poor, who were in immediate want in this precinct, by furnishing them with means in the way of coal, wood, and groceries, and in their many acts of Christian charity to those deserving the same. In stating these facts, I would also state that the inclemency of the weather never prevented these ladies from visiting and attending to those whom they considered worthy of attention.

Very respectfully,

JOHN F. GUY, Lieutenant.

Maj. WM. MCE. DYE,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

SECOND PRECINCT STATION,
November 4, 1885.

SIR: I take great pleasure in calling to your attention the commendable efforts of the Misses Loring and Riggs, in their generous acts of charity in relieving the destitute poor in this precinct during the past year. These ladies certainly merit commendation of the Police Department for their benevolence and self-sacrifice in facing the storms of winter in their noble efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the destitute.

Respectfully yours, &c.

J. W. GESSFORD,
Lieutenant, Second Precinct.

Maj. WM. MCE. DYE,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

WASHINGTON, November 5, 1885.

SIR: This is to certify I have known Miss Loring to have been in this precinct many times during the time that I have been in charge of this precinct, in all sorts of weather, searching for the poor and destitute people who needed assistance, and I know of several instances where she has given relief to destitute persons, and she has not only requested me but the different officers to the effect that where we knew of such worthy persons needing assistance to give them a note and send them to her, and she would see that they were assisted. I am sure that Miss Loring is one of the best ladies in the business.

Yours, most obediently,

JOHN F. KELLY,
Lieutenant, Seventh Precinct.

Maj. WM. MCE. DYE,
Superintendent of Metropolitan Police.

SIXTH PRECINCT STATION,
Washington City, D. C., November 3, 1885.

SIR: I respectfully state that I have known of Miss Loring being frequently engaged in finding and relieving the worthy poor in the District of Columbia.

Respectfully, &c.

M. A. AUSTIN,
Lieutenant.

WM. MCE. DYE,
Major and Superintendent.

A. A. Greer, et al., lieutenants Metropolitan police force, express their appreciation of the services rendered by Misses Loring and Riggs, in relieving the poor in the District.

November 4, 1885.

OFFICE OF MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN POLICE,
November 6, 1885.

Respectfully forwarded to the honorable Commissioners.
It gives me much pleasure to corroborate the within, and to bear testimony to the fidelity with which these self-sacrificing ladies labor in the cause they seem to have so much at heart. Coming continually before the Police Department are cases which it is impossible for a policeman to do justice to. At such times these ladies always cheerfully respond to calls. They are to be seen in every part of the city where there is poverty and suffering.

They deserve the gratitude of the poor and the thanks of this department.

WM. MCE. DYE,
Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

p.—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF SURGEONS ON CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 4, 1885.

In compliance with instructions from you, the Board of Police Surgeons have inspected the below-named institutions of charity in the District of Columbia, and have the honor to submit the following report:

THE GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This institution was found in rather an improved condition over that of last year. An addition has been erected to the original building, to be used as a general dining-room, and the upper story as a dormitory for boys, which dormitory will relieve the present crowded state of the main building. Would suggest that no future appropriation be made for enlarging the present building, which is of wood, remote from aid in case of fire, not even having a telephone communication with the city, the police, or fire department. Should future appropriations be asked for additional accommodations, they should be for a fire-proof building, and not for the enlarging of a perishable, combustible one. The children looked very well and clean. No death has occurred during the year. Number of children, 36.

THE WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

This was found in excellent condition, the blemishes of last year having been removed. The new hospital building is worth duplicating, that all the hospital buildings may be replaced by new ones, suited to the purpose for which they are used, and then all connected by a covered foot-walk to protect the physicians from the weather.

THE HOME OF THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.

This was not inspected, because the sister in charge very courteously objected to an official visit, but not to a social one. She stated that the spirit of their order prevented them from receiving aid for the support of the Home, or any patient in the Home; that it was supported by "begging" and by the personal gifts, and not by Governmental aid, but that building had been put up by money from the Government. The desire was to be free from both aid and official inspections, but that any one could visit and would be cheerfully shown through the Home at any time. While the visit was a pleasant one, and everything was found in most excellent condition, we feel it just to the lady in charge to consider the visit unofficial.

HOME FOR COLORED WOMEN AND CHILDREN—(EIGHTH STREET EXTENDED).

Since the date of the last inspection the new building that was erected last year has been occupied. This adds very much to the comfort of the inmates. There seems to be ample air, space, and good ventilation. The children were generally in excellent condition and appeared to be contented and happy. An attending physician to the institution was appointed last spring. This very properly relieves the physician to the poor. There were 95 children and 6 old women in the

Home at the date of visit. Some of them still occupied a portion of the old building. It was expected to abandon this by cold weather, as by that time the addition to the new building would be completed. The premises were well kept.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

There were 41 patients in the hospital. The average daily attendance at the dispensary was upwards of twenty. The neat and orderly appearance of this institution was again observed. Extraordinary precautions against fire have been taken, by placing chemical fire extinguishers in many places. The inmates looked as well as could be expected considering the nature of their afflictions.

CHURCH ORPHANAGE.

There were 55 children in the institution. It gives great pleasure to report the excellent condition of these children. They were very happy, and all seemed to be in excellent health. Since last year an addition has been built. This gives the much desired room. In this building there is the dining-room, a school-room, and two dormitories. These are all well lighted, heated, and ventilated. The old crowded dormitories have been abandoned.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

This institution was found in excellent condition in every respect. The inmates were clean and healthy looking. The food is good in quality and of sufficient quantity and variety. The dormitories, wash-rooms, school and play rooms are tidy and well ventilated. The erection of a capacious water-tank since our last inspection insures a bountiful supply of pure spring water, and must be noted as an important addition to the institution.

SAINT ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM.

Here the inspection revealed the same condition of excellent management noticed in former reports. The children appeared in excellent condition, were well fed, clean, and cheerful. The play-rooms and dormitories are clean and well ventilated; the lying-in ward and private rooms are well suited for their purpose.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

With regard to this institution we can but reiterate our commendations given in our last report. The wards and rooms are in excellent sanitary condition, while special attention is paid to thorough and systematic disinfection.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

Condition much improved since last visitation. Number of prescriptions compounded during the past year, 22,000. Number of patents treated, between five and six thousand. Average number of emergency cases, 30 per month. The management of the hospital seems to be satisfactory, all the officers performing their duties with fidelity.

The institution has two resident physicians and one apothecary. While this hospital is doing a great amount of good, great care should be exercised to see that the charities thus extended should in all cases be given only to such as are not able to make proper compensation. The continuance of the present appropriation is earnestly solicited.

REFORM SCHOOL.

Everything pertaining to the management of the institution and its sanitary arrangement were as good as the circumstances would allow. The farm furnishes an abundance of fresh vegetables. The bread is of an excellent quality. Number of inmates at present, 165; colored, 98; white, 67. The school was established sixteen years ago, during which time there were seven deaths—a remarkably small death rate, which speaks well for the management. The water-closets in the yard are not supplied with water, which is a mistake. They claim that the water-supply is deficient. A remedy is suggested in this way: There are a large number of buildings from which if the rain-water was all collected into a large tank an abundant supply would thus be afforded. The dormitories for the accommodation of the colored boys were found to be in a very crowded condition, there being 40 sleeping in one room 60 by 40 feet and 48 in another of the same dimensions, sufficient air space per boy not thus being allowed—the air becoming vitiated during the night. The only wonder is that such a condition has not caused some virulent disease. This is not the fault of the management, as they are deficient in proper room. The remedy for this crying evil is the erection of another building to meet the increasing demands of this much-needed institution.

AGED WOMEN'S HOME.

In this institution, which affords a home to a number of aged indigent women, the rule is to provide a separate room for each inmate. The rooms were found clean and tidy, and the beneficiaries in as good physical condition as could be expected in people of their age. The food is good and abundant.

NIGHT LODGING HOUSE.

This house had not begun operations at the date of this report.
Respectfully submitted.

C. H. A. KLEINSCHMIDT,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
(*Through William McE. Dye, Maj. and Sup't Metropolitan Police.*)

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 30, 1885.

The Board of Police Surgeons have the honor to submit the following supplemental report on the institutions of charity in the District of Columbia:

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HOME.

This institution showed marked improvements in all its departments. The walls had been wainscoted, paint liberally used, carpets in the corridors, and the several rooms of the inmates of the Home had been furnished with all needed comforts and presented a very inviting and

164 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

homelike appearance. Each objectionable feature mentioned in previous reports had been removed, and in every respect the Home receives our commendation.

The Foster Home, an annex to the Woman's Home, being for orphan or half-orphan children, also showed the same character of improvements as the Woman's Home. The children were bright, happy, and well. Out of an average number of about 38 children, one died during the year of kidney disease, being the second death among children in the house in nine years.

Great good would be granted the children if the large porch on the south side of the Home was glazed, by which an excellent sunny play-room would be secured for cold weather or during seasons when it might not be prudent to allow them out on the wet ground.

We commend the institution as a most deserving charity, lacking, however, sufficient means to fully meet the ends designed by its establishment.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. A. KLEINSCHMIDT,
Secretary Board of Surgeons.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
(Through Maj. W. McE. Dye, Superintendent Metropolitan Police.)

g.—REPORT OF OPERATIONS OF THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MAJ. GARRETT J. LYDECKER, CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
U. S. A., ENGINEER COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A.—REPORT OF CAPT. F. V. GREENE, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.,
ASSISTANT TO THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1885.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit herewith my seventh and last annual report concerning the streets and roads of the District of Columbia, being the report of work performed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. The nature of the work is shown in the following statement:

Summary statement of operations and estimates.

No.	Description.	Expended 1884-'85.	Appropriated 1885-'86.	Estimated 1886-'87.
1	Engineer Department, salaries	\$58,689 37	\$50,890 00	\$69,150 00
2	Engineer Department, contingent expenses	4,998 85	5,000 00	5,500 00
3	Engineer Department, office of inspector of gas and meters.	599 10	800 00	800 00
4	Replacement of pavements and work on sundry streets and avenues	268,248 09	265,000 00	325,000 00
5	Repairs to concrete pavements	49,998 62	50,000 00	75,000 00
6	Material for permit work	36,985 53	50,000 00	50,000 00
7	Repairs to bridges	499 34	6,000 00	5,000 00
8	Current repairs of streets, avenues, and alleys.	24,963 49	25,000 00	30,000 00
9	Repairs of county roads	32,651 13	40,000 00	45,000 00
10	Cleaning streets	40,000 00	45,000 00	} 60,000 00
11	Cleaning alleys	9,833 64	10,000 00	
12	Lighting streets and erecting lamps	95,380 00	100,000 00	105,000 00
13	Parking commission	17,848 37	18,000 00	20,000 00
14	Continuation of surveys with reference to the future extension of streets and avenues to the District line.	5,203 65	5,000 00	5,000 00
Total		646,099 18	679,690 00	795,450 00

PAVEMENTS.

The condition of the streets on July 1, 1885, as shown in detail by the tabular statement in the appendix, is as follows:

Description.	Square yards.	Miles.
Concrete (asphalt or coal-tar)	1,486,063.00	63.38
Stone blocks (granite or trap)	324,143.00	20.57
Rough stone (cobble or rubble)	562,634.00	15.68
Macadam	196,060.00	6.88
Gravel	735,238.00	36.26
Wood	32,522.00	.56
Total improved	3,536,659.00	143.33
Unimproved	1,643,717.00	91.00

The most noticeable feature about this statement is the small amount of wood. With the completion of the work during the present summer, for which contracts have already been made, the last of the wooden pavements will have disappeared. As has been stated in various previous reports, the amount of wood laid by the Territorial government between 1871 and 1874 was 1,188,000 square yards, covering a length of 50 miles, and costing over \$4,000,000. The principal work done on the streets during the eleven years since the Territorial government was abolished has been the replacement of this wood by durable pavements. The portion of the work accomplished since 1878 is shown in the following statement:

Replacement of wooden pavements.

Years.	With asphalt.		With granite.		With asphalt blocks.		Total.	
	Square yards.	Cost.	Square yards.	Cost.	Square yards.	Cost.	Square yards.	Cost.
1878-79 ..	104,023	\$200,900 18	56,993	\$129,657 32	1,094	\$2,661 61	162,110	\$333,219 11
1879-80 ..	67,963	104,143 17	45,084	87,390 42	3,214	6,349 50	116,261	197,889 10
1880-81 ..	75,469	146,291 70	47,743	103,678 86	.....	.....	123,212	249,970 56
1881-82 ..	72,624	156,663 71	15,477	42,529 05	4,987	9,318 60	93,038	208,511 36
1882-83 ..	87,111	197,765 19	.....	.....	14,130	31,639 68	101,241	229,404 87
1883-84 ..	87,045	201,261 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,045	201,261 78
1884-85 ..	26,870	62,407 26	10,019	26,437 64	.....	.....	36,889	88,844 90
Total ..	521,105	1,069,432 99	175,316	389,693 29	23,375	49,969 40	719,796	1,509,095 68

The wooden pavements were laid in Washington at a time when they were very popular throughout the country. They were also laid with such rapidity that it was impossible to secure proper materials and proper workmanship. Since that time this class of pavement has fallen into general discredit in this country except in the cities on the North-lakes, where the proximity of the great lumber districts of the Northwest makes it so cheap that it is almost impossible for good pavements to compete with it. While it has been gradually discarded in this country, wooden pavements of a different class have come into use in London and Paris. It seems proper to refer to both of these classes somewhat in detail.

In Chicago the wooden pavements now laid are exclusively of round cedar blocks, 7 inches deep, from 3 to 10 inches in diameter, laid on a flooring of 1½-inch planks, with a foundation of about 3 inches of sand, and the joints filled with tar and gravel. The price in previous years

has been as low as \$1.25, and this year has gone down to \$1.14½ per square yard. As thus laid the pavement remains in good order under ordinary travel for from two to three years. Then the edges of the blocks begin to wear and "broom up," and the pavement becomes more or less rough. At the end of five years extensive repairs are needed, which it is difficult, if not impossible, to make on account of the irregular depth of the blocks. After about seven years the pavement is completely worn out and needs an entire replacement. In addition to the wear of the blocks on top, the lack of durable foundation of any sort causes depressions in the pavement wherever the ground underneath is at all yielding in character.

The "improved wood pavement" of London and Paris is laid on a solid foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, 6 inches in thickness. The blocks are 3 inches wide, 6 inches deep, and 9 inches long, of Norway pine, obtained by sawing ordinary 3 by 9 planks of that lumber crosswise into 6-inch pieces. A small amount of sand is spread over the foundation as a bed for the blocks, which are laid at right angles to the street, with ½-inch joints, which are filled with a grout of hydraulic cement. It is paid for on the installment plan, the annual installments (which include both first cost and maintenance) varying, according to the amount of travel, from 80 cents to \$1 per yard per year for a period of eighteen years. It is stated that some of this pavement has stood the test of five years' heavy travel, and is still in good order; but it is expected that the contractor will usually have to renew the entire surface of wood every four to six years, depending on the amount of travel. (The above data are obtained from the report of M. Barabant, chief engineer of the second division of Paris, dated ———, 1884.)

From the above it is evident that wood, with all the improvements suggested by years of experience, is not a durable material for paving, and that a wooden pavement can be kept in order only at an enormous expense, fully 400 per cent. greater than the cost of our asphalt and granite pavements. While it is noiseless, and, so long as kept in repair, is smooth for driving and offers little resistance to traction, yet when the fibers are wet it absorbs a great deal of filth and gives out unhealthy odors, and the street on which it is laid must be torn up for relaying every five or six years. Above all, it is very costly. While it could probably be laid in this country at a cost much less than is paid in London and Paris, yet I doubt if the expense for first cost and constant maintenance could be brought down to less than twice the cost of our asphalt under the same conditions. These are the reasons which have caused the rigid exclusion of wood from this city during the last ten years. I am convinced that these reasons still remain in full force, and that it would be a mistake of the most serious character to permit its reintroduction in this city.

Of the granite pavements laid here since 1878, it is only necessary to say that they have given entire satisfaction, except on the score of noise. Where the contractor has faithfully performed his work (which has been the case in all but one or two instances) his guarantee of five years has not involved him in a cent of expense. The character of the travel has not seemed heavy enough to justify the expense of a concrete foundation, and experience has fully warranted this judgment. The cost of the pavement has varied with the market prices of stone and labor. Last year the pavement cost about \$2.65 and this year about \$2.50 per square yard, including the five-years' guarantee. This class of pavement has been generally restricted to business streets and streets of heavy grade. Of late the opposition to it, on account of the noise, has

seemed to be growing. In making up recent contracts it was found necessary to change from granite to asphalt on C street, between Four-and-a-half and Seventh streets, although this is essentially a business street, of heavy travel, in deference to the almost unanimous wish of the property-owners. On some streets paved with granite only a few years ago, and now in perfect order, there is also complaint of the noise and a desire expressed to have the granite taken up and asphalt substituted. If this can be accomplished without expense to the District (the value of the granite blocks being nearly equal to the entire cost of an asphalt pavement, and the property-owners possibly being willing to make up the balance), I see no objection to these requests being granted.

The asphalt pavement has been the standard pavement for the last seven years, about 600,000 square yards having been laid on a foundation of hydraulic concrete, and about 160,000 yards more on the stone foundations of the worn-out tar pavements. This pavement is made of refined Trinidad asphalt, softened with the residuum of petroleum oil, and mixed in certain proportions with sand and powdered limestone. Full details as to the manufacture and laying of this pavement will be found in the specifications, which are given at length in the appendix. Its cost for the last three years has been about \$2.25 per square yard. When made with skilled labor and laid under proper supervision it seems to answer all the requirements of a first-class pavement in this city. It is almost noiseless, not slippery under ordinary conditions, offers little resistance to traction, is easily repaired and cleaned, and it is very durable. Large numbers of streets have now been laid five, six, and seven years, and are in perfect order, although not a cent has been expended on them for repairs. On other streets mistakes have occasionally been made in the mixture, and defects have appeared which have needed repairs. Nearly all of these repairs have been made at the contractor's expense during his guarantee period; but, as nearly as it can be ascertained, the total expense, both to contractors and the District, for repairing asphalt pavements during the eight years since they were first laid, has been about \$30,000, or \$3,750 per year. During these eight years the average number of yards has been 427,000, so that the average annual expense for maintenance up to date has been nine-tenths of 1 cent per yard per year. This is certainly a small expense for the luxury of smooth pavements, and much less than for any other pavement having the combined durability and smoothness of the asphalt.

The French asphalt pavement, made from the natural bituminous limestone of Switzerland, and similar in every respect to the asphalt pavements as laid in Paris, was tried here in 1873 and 1876, 31,388 yards having been laid on the following streets, viz, Pennsylvania avenue between First and Sixth streets, I street between Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets, and Grant Place between Ninth and Tenth streets. Experience has shown that this pavement is more slippery than the pavement of sand and Trinidad asphalt, and that it is not quite as durable. Its cost is nearly 50 per cent. greater. For these reasons no more of it has been laid.

The coal-tar or concrete pavements laid between 1871 and 1877 differed from the present standard pavement of asphalt in two important particulars; first, the cementing substance was a product of the distillation of gas-tar instead of being a natural asphalt or bitumen, and second, the base was of broken stone partly cemented with tar, instead of being a rigid mass of concrete masonry. The use of coal-tar as a

paving cement is objectionable both on account of the volatile oils which it contains and on account of its sensitiveness to heat, which makes it soft in summer and brittle in winter. On account of these defects the coal-tar pavements have proved, in the main, less durable and more expensive to maintain than the asphalt. These pavements were laid under various patents and with different compositions, and the results varied greatly. Some of them went to pieces and had to be resurfaced in less than two years, and some of them (in which a certain proportion of asphalt was mixed with the tar) are still in good order, after ten years' use, without any repairs at all. Their general history is shown in the following statement:

Coal-tar pavements.

Laid 1871-77.	Yards. 741,415.	Cost. \$2 281,004.91.
Resurfaced with coal tar, 1875-78.....	218,843	\$329,378 69
Replaced with asphalt, 1879.....	11,864	29,691 90
Resurfaced with asphalt:		
1878-80.....	53,436	59,187 40
1880-81.....	20,451	31,300 48
1881-82.....	31,172	45,741 86
1882-83.....	19,445	29,682 03
1883-84.....	19,427	31,555 55
1884-85 (about).....	17,000	26,000 00
Total resurfaced	397,638	582,537 81
Minor repairs:		
1875-78.....		3,099 62
1878-79.....		18,618 22
1879-80.....		8,206 26
1880-81.....		23,020 47
1881-82.....		21,759 48
1882-83.....		18,967 04
1883-84.....		12,043 23
1884-85.....		22,000 00
Total for resurfacing and repairs		710,245 13

The average age of these pavements is now twelve years, so that the average annual cost of maintenance has been a little less than \$60,000, or about 8 cents per square yard per year.

During the last three years the appropriation for repairs to concrete pavements has been \$50,000. Of this about \$20,000 has been required for minor repairs, leaving \$30,000 for resurfacing. There are over 300,000 yards of these pavements which have never been resurfaced, and their surface is rapidly wearing out. Unless they can be resurfaced with asphalt more rapidly than at present, in a few years they will go to pieces, as it will be impossible to preserve them by patching. It is necessary, therefore, to increase the appropriation for repairs to concrete pavements, and in making up the next estimates I think that this item should be not less than \$75,000.

The asphalt-block pavements have been laid each year since 1878 in small quantities, the total amount laid to date being about 45,000 yards. Some of the blocks have not been entirely satisfactory, but the quality of them has greatly improved in the last two years, and in the contracts recently awarded for 1885-86, the amount of asphalt blocks was about 30,000 yards. The cost of this class of pavement has always been somewhat less than asphalt. Its use is restricted to residence streets of light traffic, where it is entirely satisfactory, provided the blocks are properly made.

ESTIMATES FOR FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS.

The necessity for replacing the wooden pavements has retarded the improvement of the streets and the growth of the city very materially during the past seven years. In the main the work on the streets during that period has been the doing over of work already done, and as the wood was principally laid in the northwest section the money spent in replacing it has necessarily been largely confined to that section. In the last two years, however, the wood having nearly disappeared, it has been possible to extend the area of improvements. A large portion of the appropriation for these years has been expended in the eastern and southwestern section, with most beneficial results, the street improvements being followed very quickly by the improvement of abutting property. Although the northwest section pays about 80 per cent. of all the taxes, yet I think it is best for the general interests of the city that, for the next two or three years at least, its share of street improvements should be restricted to about 50 per cent. of the appropriation. This will permit the replacement of the rubble on portions of Four-and-a-half, Sixth, Fourteenth, and H streets, and Indiana avenue, and will provide for the gradual paving of the streets in the extreme northwest. At the same time the area of good pavements on Capitol Hill, South Washington, and Georgetown can be extended at the same rate as during the last two years. Nothing enhances the value of real estate so much as good pavements, and from this time forward every dollar spent on the streets will have a very marked effect in improving real estate and increasing the District revenues.

In order to show how little of new improvements it has been possible to make until very recently, the following statement of new improvements is given for comparison with the statement on a previous page of the expenditures in replacing the wooden pavements.

New improvements, 1878-'85.

Years.	With asphalt.		With granite.		With asphalt block.		Grading and regulating.	Total.	
	Square yards.	Cost.	Square yards.	Cost.	Square yards.	Cost.	Cost.	Square yards.	Cost.
1878-'79							\$11,522 70		\$11,522 70
1879-'80							55,164 91		55,164 91
1880-'81	9,951	\$17,228 58	3,110	\$6,914 68	2,889	\$7,661 03	10,238 48	15,950	42,042 77
1881-'82	8,229	21,243 97	16,687	42,296 11			13,674 68	24,916	77,214 76
1882-'83			15,815	48,475 28			7,361 55	15,815	55,836 83
1883-'84	34,780	92,403 76	11,388	38,168 46			33,672 85	46,168	164,245 07
1884-'85	31,802	90,057 93	9,167	33,320 11	11,448	27,440 98	25,133 34	52,417	175,952 36
Total ..	84,762	220,934 24	56,167	169,174 64	14,337	35,102 01	156,768 51	155,266	581,979 40

In other words, while more than \$1,600,000 has been spent in replacing the wood, less than \$600,000 has been available for new improvements, and the greater part of this during the last two years. As previously stated, now that the incubus of the wood pavements is removed, the appropriation for street improvements will all be available for new work.

STREET REPAIRS.

The repairs to concrete pavements are executed by contract at fixed rates. The amount and cost of this work during the past year were as follows:

	Yards.	Cost.
Minor repairs to asphalt	6,831.28	\$11,963 42
Minor repairs to coal-tar	9,118.02	9,804 77
Resurfacing coal-tar with asphalt	17,000.00	27,098 62
Cost of inspection		1,205 00
Total	32,949.30	49,988 62

All other repairs of streets, avenues, and alleys are executed by days' labor, under the superintendent of streets, Mr. J. J. Burrows. This work includes the repairs of cobblestone pavements on streets and alleys, of macadam and gravel roadways (aggregating over 43 miles in length), the repairs of dangerous holes in sidewalks, and other miscellaneous work of that character, a detailed statement of which will be found in the appendix. The labor of the workhouse inmates is utilized in grading and filling up streets in the extreme eastern section of the city, and in cleaning unimproved streets and alleys.

The "permit work," in which the District pays for the materials and the property owners for the labor, is also executed by days' labor under the superintendent of streets. During the past year this work included $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of curb, gutters, and sidewalks; 3,092 square yards of alleys paved with cobble; and 2,943 yards of asphalt blocks and 1,885 yards of granite blocks laid on streets, alleys, and sidewalks, besides various culverts and bridges built on the "Klingbe road" in the county. A more complete statement of this work will be found in the appendix. The appropriation act for next year authorizes the Commissioners to compel the repairs of sidewalks and alleys under this system whenever they "deem it necessary for the public health and comfort," and to assess the cost of the labor against the abutting property. As the act only takes effect July 1, 1885, no proceedings have yet been taken to carry out this provision. As the streets are being paved with the best known pavements, without special charge on the abutting property, it is only fair and proper that a portion of the cost of maintaining the sidewalks and alleys should be charged against the property which is specially benefited by it. As a general rule the property owners gladly avail themselves of this system to make small improvements which are desired immediately, but in some cases a minority refuse to pay voluntarily their share of the cost of labor, and it is to meet such cases, where sidewalks are dangerous or alleys unhealthy, that the law was passed.

STREET AND ALLEY CLEANING.

The contract for street cleaning during the past year was awarded to L. P. Wright & Son, as an extension of their contract of the previous year. The price was 29½ cents per 1,000 yards. The contract for alley cleaning was awarded, after advertisement, to John White, the lowest bidder, at 42½ cents per 1,000 yards. Unpaved streets and alleys were cleaned and ice and snow removed by days' labor.

The total expenses were as follows:

Cleaning paved streets (115,242,263 yards)	\$33,998 58
Cleaning unpaved streets	3,434 91
Removing ice and snow	1,348 51
Cost of inspection	1,218 00
Total for streets	40,000 00
Cleaning paved alleys (17,597,058 yards).....	7,478 65
Cleaning unpaved alleys	905 49
Cost of inspection	1,480 00
Total for alleys	9,833 64

In the month of May last proposals were invited, under authority of an act of Congress, for cleaning the streets for the periods of one, three, or five years, respectively. There were only two bidders, L. P. Wright & Son and I. S. Filbert. With the improvements in the Filbert machine since it was used here some years ago, it is now practically as efficient as the Wright machine, so that the two bidders were on an equal footing. The bidding was very close, the lowest bids being as follows: For one year, Wright & Son, at 28½ cents per 1,000 yards; for three years, Wright & Son, at 28½ cents per 1,000 yards; for five years, Filbert, at 27¾ cents per 1,000 yards.

It was evident that the saving in money by a long contract would be very slight, and that there were objections to making a contract for several years, during which the District would be unable to take advantage of any improvements in methods or machinery for cleaning. The contract was therefore awarded to Wright & Son for one year only.

In my last annual report I recommended that the appropriation for street cleaning be increased from \$40,000 to \$45,000, and the appropriation was made for next year in the latter amount. I recommend that the appropriation for 1886-'87 be still further increased to \$55,000 and that the appropriation for street and alley cleaning be united into one item of \$65,000, so that the money can be used for the alleys or the streets as may be most necessary.

The necessity for this increase is apparent to every one. For the last two months the streets have been extremely dirty, for the simple reason that there was not money enough to clean them. In order to keep within the appropriation it has been necessary to reduce the schedule of cleaning to one-half the usual amount. The appropriation for street cleaning has been very little increased during the last seven years, while during that period the area of good pavements has nearly doubled and the amount of traffic on the streets has increased by 50 per cent. it has not more. Moreover, the appropriation has been so small that it has not been possible, except on special occasions, such as "race week," to provide for sprinkling the macadam and gravel streets, where in hot weather the dust is almost intolerable. On many of these streets, such as Four-and-a-half southwest, New York avenue, H. T. and Boundary streets northwest, Eleventh street southeast, and the roads leading to the Soldiers' Home, the traffic amounts to several thousand vehicles daily, which pass through clouds of dust, besides injuring the roadways for lack of sprinkling. Now that the wood pavements are gone, and the District has 63 miles of asphalt and concrete and 20 miles of good stone blocks, it can certainly afford to keep the streets thoroughly clean at all times. The schedule of sweeping should be largely increased and the macadam and gravel streets should be well watered in dry weather. These objects can only be accomplished by an increase of the appropriation.

tion. As to the method of cleaning, I think no changes are necessary. The system of cleaning by contract, with large machines, at a fixed rate for each 1,000 yards cleaned once, is entirely satisfactory. Possibly some device may be invented for scraping the dirt into heaps and loading it into carts by machinery, instead of by hand as at present, but the "self-loading" machines hitherto offered have been almost worthless.

STREET LIGHTING.

The appended report of the superintendent of lamps shows the following:

Number of lamps June 30, 1884.....	4,366
Erected 1884-'85.....	125
Number of lamps June 30, 1885.....	4,491
It is estimated that 150 lamps will be erected during 1885-'86, making 4,641 to be provided for during 1886-'87. Of these, 94 are chargeable to the railway companies, leaving 4,547 to be paid for by the District. At the price paid by law, \$22 per lamp, these will cost \$100,034, and I recommend an appropriation of \$102,000 for 1886-'87, which will leave \$1,966 for erection of lamps during that year. A large part of the eastern and southern section of the city is not yet properly lighted, and lamps are also necessary on some of the suburban streets just north of the city. The expenditures for the past year were as follows:	
Lighting, cleaning, repairs, &c.....	\$95,742 31
Purchase of lamps.....	724 95
Total.....	96,467 26

The suit of the gas companies against the District, involving the question of the cost of erecting new lamps, which was explained at length in the report of last year and the year previous, has not yet been decided.

Under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1882, the Commissioners are authorized to substitute the electric light or other method of illumination for gas, at the same or a less price. It is not practicable to furnish the electric light at the same price as gas, especially in view of the requirement of underground wires in the central portion of the city; but on F street, between Ninth and Fifteenth streets, the property owners have made up the difference in cost, and a very satisfactory light has been furnished by the United States Electric Light Company. The lamps are placed on ornamental iron posts and the wires are carried underground. The District pays only at the legal rate for the number of gas-lamps for which the electric light is substituted. Negotiations have been in progress for a long time for the lighting of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street on the same plan, but they have not yet been successful, as it is not remunerative to the companies.

PARKING COMMISSION.

During the past year 2,084 trees have been planted and 258 old trees removed. The number of trees now on the streets is 64,571, of 36 different varieties, covering nearly 150 miles of streets.

I desire once more to call attention to the splendid success achieved by the members of the Parking Commission, Messrs. W. R. Smith, William Saunders, and John Saul, in their efforts at systematic tree planting in this city. Their work began in 1871, and the results of

their intelligent plans and botanical knowledge are now the admiration alike of every visitor and resident. While it was necessary to use large numbers of the quick-growing, soft maples, yet they are interspersed with elms and other hard varieties, which will take the place of the short lived trees when the latter shall have passed their prime. Of lindens alone there is a continuous drive of 13 miles in length, with four rows on Massachusetts avenue in one stretch of over 3 miles long. Of Carolina poplars, tulip trees, and buttonwoods, there is about an equal length. The trimming of the trees is carried on solely according to the judgment of the Parking Commission, in the furtherance of their plans for improving the appearance of the trees. No trimming is ever permitted in the interest of telegraph wires, and if no other means can be found to remove them the trees will drive the wires off the streets in a few years at the most.

COUNTY ROADS.

The appropriation for repairs of county roads during the past year was \$25,000 with a proviso in the deficiency bill that any unexpended balances under the head of "improvements and repairs" might be used to meet any deficiencies for the roads. The total expenditures were \$32,651.13.

Of this more than \$10,000 was expended on the Seventh street road, completing its entire reconstruction from Boundary street to the Maryland line, a distance of nearly five miles. This work was begun in the summer of 1880, and has been continued every summer since then. The total expense has been about \$45,000. The work has comprised over 50,000 square yards of new macadam, from 6 to 10 inches in thickness, and 50,000 square yards of gravel, besides curbing and gutters at the lower end, near Boundary. The road is now in first-class condition, with the exception of the portion nearest to Boundary. This is practically a street, and supports a heavier traffic than three-fourths of the streets within the city limits. Under this traffic the macadam wears out very rapidly and has to be extensively repaired every year. In the interest of economy it will probably be necessary to pave this portion of the road with granite blocks at an early day.

The Tenallytown road, leading out of Georgetown, is only secondary in importance to the Seventh street road. It was acquired from a turnpike company a few years since, by whom it had been allowed to go to ruin. It will be necessary to entirely rebuild it, in the same manner as the Seventh street road has been rebuilt. Its length from the limits of Georgetown to the Maryland line is a little over three miles, and the cost will be about \$30,000. Work was begun last season and completed as far as Woodley Lane, a distance of about 3,000 feet, at a cost of \$5,700. This work is to be resumed this summer and continued as far as Pierce's Mill road, or possibly to Tenallytown.

In the eastern district the most important road for the farmers is the Good Hope road. This was thoroughly repaired during the past year for about half a mile from Uniontown. During the present year it is proposed to continue this work to the top of Good Hope hill.

A detailed statement of the expenditures on the roads will be found in the appendix.

In addition to the work already named, large expenditures were made in rebuilding culverts and bridges just east of the Eastern Branch, which were washed out by a heavy storm in July last, also in straightening and repairing several of the suburban streets near Mount Pleasant, and

in general repairs throughout the county. One new road, called the "Klingie road," connecting Woodley Lane with the Pierce's Mill road was dedicated by the property owners a few months since, and nearly half the expense of opening it was paid by them. Work on this road is now in progress and will be finished in a few days.

For the year 1885-'86 the appropriation is \$40,000, and as the roads aggregate 116 miles in length, and travel on them is constantly increasing, this amount should not be diminished for 1886-'87.

In connection with the topographical survey of the county, special maps have been made and preliminary plans prepared for the extension of Massachusetts avenue from Boundary street to Tenallytown road, including a handsome bridge across Rock Creek; for a drive along the banks of Rock Creek, from P street bridge to Pierce's Mill, and for the extension of Rhode Island avenue from Boundary street, past the new reservoir, to Middleton's corner, just east of the Soldiers' Home. The completion of these plans depends upon the consent of the property owners, by whom the land must be dedicated, and this will involve a considerable amount of negotiation and discussion. It is believed, however, that the lines can be adjusted satisfactorily for a portion of the Massachusetts avenue extension and the Rock Creek drive, at an early day, in order to permit some work upon them during the present season.

There is a large demand for the opening of the suburban streets laid out on paper, just beyond the city limits. It is impossible to accede to these requests unless the property benefited will pay part of the cost. Where the property owners will lay the curbs and sidewalks on proper grades, under the permit system, the District can improve the roadways.

The survey of the county with reference to the extension of streets and avenues has continued as usual during the past year. Nine sheets, covering an area of about 11 square miles, have now been completed and photolithographed. Three sheets are in the hands of the draughtsman and should be completed this summer. The triangulation was completed four years ago. The scale of this map is 400 feet to the inch ($\frac{1}{13\frac{1}{2}0}$) and the contours are 5 feet apart. The topographical work is of the highest order of excellence, being done by officers of the Coast Survey, with Assistant J. W. Donn in charge. The utility of these accurate maps of the county is every year more apparent, not only in reference to the lines and grades of suburban streets, but also in connection with questions of water supply and drainage for the suburban district, the solution of which will have to be undertaken before many years.

TELEGRAPH WIRES.

During the past year permits were issued for 266 new poles, of which 64 were on the streets, 177 in the alleys, and 25 in the county. The number of poles removed was 29, so that the net increase within the city limits was 212, nearly all of which were on the alleys. The total number of poles at this date is 2,900, with about 850 miles of wire attached to them. At the date of the last report the amount of underground lines was something over 6 miles, with 285 miles of wire. Since then the telephone company has added $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles of line, with 574 miles of wire underground, and is now engaged in laying three more lines aggregating $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length with 519 miles of wire. When these lines are completed the telephone company will have about 1,300 miles of wire underground in this city. All of the lines hitherto laid are now in successful operation. The difficulties attending the underground system are

somewhat lessened by permitting the use of poles in alleys for distributing purposes. All new poles, however, whether on the streets or alleys, are erected only on a written agreement that they shall be taken down when ordered by the Commissioners, so that no vested rights to this use of the streets can be held to be acquired.

The older telegraph companies have not as yet made much progress with underground wires, but the Baltimore and Ohio Company is now making plans for a line from its depot to Seventeenth street, which will remove nearly all of its poles from the central part of the city. The Western Union Company made application in May last for a rearrangement of its lines, and the permit was granted on condition that about 1 mile should be laid underground, 2½ miles on new poles, and 11 miles of poles should be removed entirely. This would have made a net reduction of 8½ miles of pole lines, with over 300 poles, and probably 150 miles of overhead wire. A part of the new line was to be on Seventh street, this street having been selected because it is devoted almost exclusively to business purposes and contains no trees. The property-owners on that street obtained an injunction against the erection of these poles, and the whole plan has, therefore, been brought to a stand-still until the question of the authority of the Commissioners to regulate this matter—which until now has never been seriously questioned—can be passed upon by the higher courts. It is to be noticed that in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, laws have been passed ordering the peremptory removal of all telegraph poles on a certain date. In all of these cities the dates have passed and the laws have not been repealed, but the poles still stand on the streets. The interests involved are too great to permit the telegraph business of the country to be cut off in this summary manner. The placing of wires underground in cities will require a large outlay of capital, and will consume a considerable amount of time. The work can only be done gradually. More progress has been made in Washington than in any other city in the country. The policy adopted by the Commissioners and consistently carried out for the last three or four years, has been to refuse permits for reconstructing pole lines within the central part of the city, and to permit extensions in the outer streets and in alleys, only on conditions that a certain amount of underground work shall be done as an equivalent.

The Telephone Company has been most in need of extensions, and hence it has to-day the largest amount of underground wires. The electric-light companies have been refused any permits except on the same terms, and they are still debating whether it will be profitable to accept them. No extensions of the electric light (except the underground line on F street) have been made in the last three years. The older telegraph companies, having their pole lines already established, have not, until now, felt the necessity of asking for permits. But the rotting of poles and the growth of trees, carrying moisture into their wires, have compelled them to make a beginning, and the same causes would in a few years effect the removal of all objectionable poles in the heart of the city; and thenceforth the placing of wires underground would keep pace with the growth of the city, provided the Commissioners retain control of the matter and pursue the same policy they have been pursuing. If the higher courts confirm the decision already made, that the Commissioners have no legal right to make such agreements as they made with the Western Union Company, then of course the matter will have to go to Congress for new legislation; in which it is to be

hoped that the Commissioners will succeed in increasing the power they have already exercised, to prevent the aggregate increase of pole lines and to compel the gradual removal of the most objectionable ones.

SEWERS.

In the last annual report a general explanation was given of the system of sewerage adopted for this city, and the plans for its completion under the advance of \$500,000 made by Congress for that purpose. Full details were given as to the contracts which had been made and the streets on which the sewers were to be laid. Some slight modifications have been made as the work progressed, and in the appendix will be found a complete statement of the work as executed, together with the cost of each portion of it. Between 16 and 17 miles of sewers have been built within the year and the work is now all completed with the exception of the intercepting sewer on Q and Fifteenth streets in the northwest, the sewer on F street between Fourth and Seventh streets northeast, and the great intercepting sewer on Boundary street in the northwest.

On the former sewer, rock was unexpectedly encountered, which has caused great delay and largely increased the expense. It is now expected that this sewer will be completed by September 15. On the Boundary sewer, the western section, which finds a temporary outlet at the head of Tiber sewer, is progressing favorably and will be finished in August. The middle section has not yet been commenced, but it can be completed within the contract time (December 31) if it is commenced during the present month and prosecuted vigorously. On the eastern section (where the size is largest) the work of construction was not begun until this spring, and at the rate it is progressing it cannot by any possibility be finished within the contract time (December 31). The forfeit is \$100 per day for non completion, and the contractor has been repeatedly notified, both verbally and in writing, that this provision would be rigidly enforced. Every facility has been given by the District for forwarding the work, and the District is in no way responsible for the delay. No fault can be found with the construction so far as it has gone, but the work is unnecessarily slow on account of insufficient plant.

Prior to the commencement of this work a careful recomputation was made of all the data entering into the question of the size of this sewer. It was tested by the latest empirical formulae in regard to the proportion of rainfall reaching the sewer under the existing and future local conditions, and the meteorological data of the Washington station of the Signal Service, since its establishment, were carefully analyzed in order to form a correct judgment as to the heaviest rainfalls to be provided for. As a result of these calculations the size of the sewer was reduced from 20 feet circular to 15 by 17½ feet, which is nearly the equivalent of 16½ feet circular. In the shape finally adopted, the invert is a semicircle, with a diameter of 15 feet, and the arch a three-center curve, with span of 15 feet and rise of 10 feet. The saving thus effected, without impairing the efficiency of the sewer for the purpose for which it was designed, is \$20.85 per foot. The middle section was similarly reduced from 10½ by 15½ feet to 10 feet circular, at a saving of \$4.53 per foot. The aggregate reduction of expense was \$53,591.25. These computations, and all the data connected with them, have been placed in full upon the records of the office.

With the completion of the contracts made under the \$500,000 appro-

provision the main sewerage of all that portion of the city west of Eleventh street east is provided for. Many miles of small pipe laterals will yet be needed before every house and lot has sewer facilities. These can be built at comparatively small expense, year by year, as needed, and the permit system is always open to those who desire immediate connections. But the plans for the "completion" of the sewerage took no account of the outlets, and these will have to be provided for at an early day. The main outlets are, (1) The James Creek Canal; (2) the inner harbor along Water street; (3) the sewer canal across the flats, and (4) Rock Creek, which is dammed at its mouth by the works of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The average distance of the mouths of the sewers from deep running water is from 3,000 to 6,000 feet. Preliminary studies have been made for obtaining deep-water outlets for the sewage proper, leaving the storm water to take the same course as at present, with the following results:

First. In the Rock Creek basin, which is the most important in view of the proximity of dwellings, an iron pipe can be laid on the bank of the creek, intercepting the dry-weather flow of the sewers on both sides, and carrying it by gravity under pressure to the main channel of the river, for about \$40,000. It will be necessary to condemn a portion of the right of way for this purpose, for which legislation will be required.

Second. The outlet of the B street area, at Seventeenth and B streets, is below low tide. In order to carry the sewage across the flats to the main channel, pumping works will be necessary in the vicinity of Seventeenth and B streets and tidal gates at the mouth of the sewer. After the sewage has been raised by pumping, it can be carried by gravity in one or more pipes laid on the piles which were driven across the flats while they were being filled. The cost will be in the vicinity of \$50,000. Both of these estimates are merely approximate, as the details have not yet been fully worked out. Whether the plans should be completed in time to submit proper estimates to Congress at the next session, so that the work can be done during the year 1886-'87, is a matter for your consideration in view of the other pressing demands on the District revenues.

Third. The James Creek outlet does not require immediate attention. It can be treated in the same way as the B street area by pumping the sewage and discharging it by gravity into the sewer on Second street east and extending the outlet of this latter to deep water.

Fourth. For the inner harbor an intercepting sewer will be necessary in Water street, and it will probably be cheaper to build this of an area large enough, in spite of its flat grade, to discharge the sewage by gravity into the channel at Arsenal Point. No estimates have been made of the cost of this, as it does not appear to be immediately necessary.

In the last annual report it was stated that the sewers of this city are calculated to carry 2 inches of rainfall per hour, or, what is the same thing, they are large enough for a 3-inch rainfall, provided only two-thirds of it reaches the sewer. What portion does reach the sewer has not yet been exactly determined. Many engineers have assumed that the proportion is one-half; the Burkli-Zeigler formula for the conditions existing here gives seven-tenths. It is certain that in the well built-up districts of this city, with asphalt pavements, grades between one and three in one hundred, and tin roofs connected directly with the sewers, the loss of rainfall by evaporation before reaching the sewer is inappreciable; the loss by absorption occurs only on that portion of the street area occupied by parking land on the unpaved portions of yards, and it is probably much less than has been heretofore supposed. In order to obtain accurate data in regard to this important question,

a self-recording gauge has been devised and placed in the White Lot sewer (8 feet in diameter), which drains an area of about 200 acres, completely paved with asphalt and well built up. The Signal Service station is close to this area. By comparing the hourly record of rainfall with the hourly record of sewer discharge, it will be possible after a sufficient number of storms have been observed, to tell very accurately what proportion of the rainfall does reach the sewers and how quickly it gets there. Since the sewer-gauge has been placed in position, only two storms have occurred of any magnitude. One of them was one half inch of rain in fifteen minutes, or at the rate of 2 inches an hour. The sewer rose almost immediately after the rain began, and fell to its normal level within a few minutes after the rain ceased; its maximum height was 5.7 feet, or about three-fourths of the capacity of the sewer. The second storm occurred on June 28 (two days since). The record of the sewer-gauge tallies exactly with the record of the rain-gauge of a few minutes earlier. At its maximum period the rain fell for thirty-seven minutes at the rate of .9 inch per hour. The sewer-gauge rose to a height of 3.7 feet or about .47 of its capacity. Both of these storms show that on asphalt pavements the water is discharged into the sewers with great rapidity and with very little loss. The records of the Signal Office from 1871 to 1884 show that during that period there have been four storms between 1 and 2 inches per hour; five storms between 2 and 3 inches per hour; and three storms of duration less than an hour, but at a rate exceeding 3 inches per hour. Hardly a year passes without at least one storm of 2 inches or more per hour.

It is evident, therefore, that the assumption of a 2-inch rainfall as a basis in computing the size of the sewers is none too large, although it is proper to add that the sewers have not been built of this capacity in any other city.

The sewers laid under the permit system and the repairs and cleaning of sewers have been in charge of Lieutenant Townsend since the 1st of last January, and will be reported upon by him.

DISTRICT BUILDING.

The lack of a suitable building for the offices of the District government is a matter which requires serious attention. The present hired quarters are in every way unsuitable. They are very combustible, and are liable to be destroyed by fire, with all the records contained in them, at any moment. They are wholly insufficient in size for the clerical force now employed. The arrangement of rooms is extremely inconvenient, both for the public and for the officers. They are infested by rats and vermin, which not only add to the discomfort of the inmates, but seriously injure a portion of the records. They are badly ventilated, and so badly lighted that gas is necessary in some of the rooms at all hours, and several of the clerks have had their eyesight permanently injured thereby. Probably no other city of the size of Washington, or half its size, has such bad accommodations for its municipal offices. For several years plans have been discussed and presented to the committees of Congress for a new city building in connection with a new post-office or other building for some branch of the General Government. Nothing definite has resulted from them, and it seems best that the District should endeavor to build its own building independent of other branches of the Government. What is needed is a plain brick building, with beams, stairs, and roof of iron and floors of concrete. The floor space required is about 30,000 square feet, independent of hall-

ways, or, say, three stories, with a ground plan of 12,500 square feet. From some approximate calculations of cost, and from data kindly furnished by General Meigs, I am of opinion that a building of the character of the new Pension building, but much smaller in size, can be built for \$125,000 at the most (\$10 per square foot). As to sites, the District already owns the ground just south of Louisiana avenue and east of Ninth street, which is well adapted for the purpose, or Congress might give its consent to placing the building on Judiciary Square. It would require nearly two years for its completion, and the drain on the District revenues would not be excessive. There is certainly no other object for which the money could be spent to better advantage for the general interests of the District.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this, my last report, and terminating my connection with the District, after more than six years of uninterrupted service in the engineering department of its government, I beg leave to place on record my sense of deep obligation for the unfailing kindness and support which I have always received from yourself and your predecessor, the late Major Twining. I also desire to commend to your favorable consideration the various assistant engineers, clerks, superintendents, inspectors, and foremen connected with the department, many of whom have been appointed during my term of service and on my recommendation. With but very few exceptions, they are a remarkably intelligent and efficient body of men, thoroughly familiar with their duties and faithful in the performance of them. I may also be permitted to express my regrets at severing the cordial relations which, in the course of my service here, I have been able to form with so many of the citizens of Washington, and to state my unbounded confidence in the future prosperity of this city and its position as the worthy capital of a great nation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. V. GREENE,
Captain of Engineers.

Maj. G. J. LYDECKER,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Engineer Commissioner, D. C.

180 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

B.—REPORT OF LIEUT. C. McD. TOWNSEND, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.,
ASSISTANT TO THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER,
Washington, D. C., November 17, 1885.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the water department and a partial report of sewers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885:

Summary statement of expenditures and appropriations.

Description.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.
Water office:			
Salaries	\$9,312 90	\$9,339 00	\$14,234 00
Contingent expenses	2,062 44	2,400 00	2,400 00
Pumping expenses and pipe distribution	97,351 35	78,000 00	65,000 00
Interest and sinking fund on water-stock bonds	44,610 00	44,610 00	44,610 00
Interest and sinking fund on account of increasing water supply, as per act of July 15, 1882		55,047 27	57,239 00
Cleaning and repairing lateral sewers and basins	21,998 42	20,000 00	30,000 00
Completion of sewerage system of District of Columbia	297,332 61	500,000 00	.....
Lateral sewers	97,673 65	25,000 00	.....
Public bay-scales, repair and replacement	322 14	500 00	500 00
Cleaning tidal sewers and Rock Creek basins	2,998 24	5,000 00	.....
Pumps, repair and replacement of	2,995 60	3,000 00	3,000 00
Construction of new sewers			75,000 00

WATER DEPARTMENT.

RECEIPTS.

July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885, inclusive.

Water rents	\$118,527 20
Water taxes	20,579 88
Water taps	3,402 00
Water permits	3,076 09
Total	145,585 17
Water-main tax arrears	36,385 33
Interest	15,657 45
Total arrears	52,042 78

EXPENDITURES.

July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885, inclusive.

Salaries	\$9,312 90
Contingent expenses	2,062 44
Pipe distribution	97,351 35
Interest and sinking fund	44,610 00
New debt	11,426 22
Total	164,762 91

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 181

Summary statement showing the length of mains of different diameters, number of stop-cocks, fire-plugs, and hydrants in the District of Columbia, June 30, 1885, inclusive.

	Feet.	Miles.
75-inch main	662	0.125
48-inch main	6,848	1.296
36-inch main	16,500	3.125
30-inch main	20,150	3.816
24-inch main	10,350	1.960
12-inch main	68,030	12.884
10-inch main	5,525	1.046
8-inch main	5,925	1.122
6-inch main	603,265	114.254
6 and 4-inch main to fire-plugs	26,280	4.977
4-inch main and smaller	108,030	20.460
	871,565	165.065
Stop-cocks	1,188	
Fire-plugs	720	
Hydrants	236	
Taps		23.507

The expenditures of the water department during the last fiscal year have exceeded the receipts \$19,177.74. It is expected during the year 1885-'86 that a corresponding deficit will obtain, owing to the amount to be paid to the interest and sinking fund on account of the increased debt caused by the building of the new conduit and reservoir. It will soon be necessary to increase the water rents, but it is not deemed advisable so to do until by the introduction of the new water supply, the water-takers derive a corresponding benefit. It is believed that the balance to the credit of the water fund is large enough to enable this course to be adopted.

The apparent increase in the estimates for salaries for the fiscal year 1886-'87 is due to the transfer of the pay of five inspectors from "Pumping Expenses and Pipe Distribution" to the former heading.

The estimate for pumping expenses and pipe distribution has been correspondingly reduced.

There have been laid during the year 963 feet of 12-inch pipe, 27,766 feet of 6-inch pipe, 358 feet of 4-inch pipe, and 485 feet of 3-inch pipe; 438 feet of 4-inch pipe have been replaced by 6-inch pipe; 1,403 additional houses have taken Potomac water. This large increase has appreciably diminished the flow in the higher portions of the city.

182 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following table shows the total number of houses using Potomac water and their dimensions:

Water-takers (domestic purposes).

	Two stories.	Three stories.	Four stories.	Five stories.	Six stories.	Total.		Two stories.	Three stories.	Four stories.	Five stories.	Six stories.	Total.
Front feet:							Cut-offs:						
16.....	6,821	1,724	174	5		8,724	16.....	220	47	6	1		274
17.....	561	452	177	15		1,205	17.....	5	6				11
18.....	879	888	212	12		1,991	18.....	24	14	2			40
19.....	270	316	148	10		744	19.....	5					5
20.....	1,388	993	511	17		2,909	20.....	31	18				49
21.....	224	212	169	11		616	21.....	5	4				9
22.....	282	380	184	11		896	22.....	15	3				18
23.....	115	167	113	6		491	23.....	8	4				12
24.....	178	238	181	9		696	24.....	9	6				15
25.....	154	224	201	11		590	25.....	9	4				13
26.....	48	101	76	8		233	26.....	2	5				7
27.....	22	29	54	3		108	27.....	4					4
28.....	30	48	39	4		121	28.....	1	1				3
29.....	16	12	10	2		40	29.....	1					1
30.....	41	45	37	1	1	125	30.....	4	1	1			6
31.....	8	9	8	1		26	31.....	1	1				2
32.....	16	20	11	1		48	32.....	1					1
33.....	9	14	7	1		31	33.....	1	2				3
34.....	13	7	4	1		15	34.....		2	1			3
35.....	20	10	6	1		37	35.....	2	3				5
36.....	13	16	9			38	36.....		1				1
37.....	5	3	4			33	37.....		2				2
38.....	11	8	14			33	38.....						
39.....	4	5	4			13	39.....		1				1
40.....	19	23	26			68	40.....						
41.....	3	6	3			12	41.....						
42.....	2	7	8			17	42.....	2	1				3
43.....	1	2	2	1		6	43.....		1				1
44.....	2	3	7			12	44.....						
45.....	2	9	13	1		25	45.....						
46.....		4	9			13	46.....						
47.....	3		1			4	47.....						
48.....	3	4	6			13	48.....						
49.....			4	1		5	49.....						
50.....	1	8	10	2		21	50.....						
51.....			2			2	51.....						
52.....			1			1	52.....						
53.....	1		1			2	53.....						
54.....	2	1	2			5	54.....						
55.....	2					2	55.....						
56.....		2				2	56.....	1					1
57.....		1				1	57.....						
58.....			1			1	58.....						
59.....	1					1	59.....						
60.....	2	2	2			6	60.....						
61.....			1		1	2	61.....		1				1
62.....		1				1	62.....						
63.....			1			1	63.....						
64.....			1			1	64.....						
65.....				1		1	65.....						
66.....				1		1	66.....						
67.....				1		1	67.....						
68.....				1		1	68.....						
69.....				1		1	69.....						
70.....				1		1	70.....						
71.....				1		1	71.....						
72.....				1		1	72.....						
73.....				1		1	73.....						
74.....				1		1	74.....						
75.....				1		1	75.....						
76.....				1		1	76.....						
77.....				1		1	77.....						
78.....				1		1	78.....						
79.....				1		1	79.....						
80.....				1		1	80.....	1					1
81.....				1		1	81.....	1					1
82.....				1		1	82.....						
83.....				1		1	83.....						
84.....				1		1	84.....						
85.....				1		1	85.....						
86.....				1		1	86.....						
87.....				1		1	87.....						
88.....				1		1	88.....						
89.....				1		1	89.....						
90.....				1		1	90.....						
91.....				1		1	91.....						
92.....				1		1	92.....						
93.....				1		1	93.....						
94.....				1		1	94.....						
95.....				1		1	95.....						
96.....				1		1	96.....						
97.....				1		1	97.....						
98.....				1		1	98.....						
99.....				1		1	99.....						
100.....				1		1	100.....						
101.....				1		1	101.....						
102.....				1		1	102.....						
103.....				1		1	103.....						
104.....				1		1	104.....						
105.....				1		1	105.....						
106.....				1		1	106.....						
107.....				1		1	107.....						
108.....				1		1	108.....						
109.....				1		1	109.....						
110.....				1		1	110.....						
111.....				1		1	111.....						
112.....				1		1	112.....						
113.....				1		1	113.....						
114.....				1		1	114.....						
115.....				1		1	115.....						
116.....				1		1	116.....						
117.....				1		1	117.....						
118.....				1		1	118.....						
119.....				1		1	119.....						
120.....				1		1	120.....						
121.....				1		1	121.....						
122.....				1		1	122.....						
123.....				1		1	123.....						
124.....				1		1	124.....						
125.....				1		1	125.....						
126.....				1		1	126.....						
127.....				1		1	127.....						
128.....				1		1	128.....						
129.....				1		1	129.....						
130.....				1		1	130.....						
131.....				1		1	131.....						
132.....				1		1	132.....						
133.....				1		1	133.....						
134.....				1		1	134.....						
135.....				1		1	135.....						
136.....				1		1	136.....						
137.....				1		1	137.....						
138.....				1		1	138.....						
139.....				1		1	139.....						
140.....				1		1	140.....						
141.....				1		1	141.....						
142.....				1		1	142.....						
143.....				1		1	143.....						
144.....				1		1	144.....						
145.....				1		1	145.....						
146.....				1		1	146.....						
147.....				1		1	147.....						
148.....				1		1	148.....						
149.....				1		1	149.....						
150.....				1		1	150.....						
151.....				1		1	151.....						
152.....				1		1	152.....						
153.....				1		1	153.....						
154.....				1		1	154.....						
155.....				1		1	155.....						
156.....				1		1	156.....						
157.....				1		1	157.....						
158.....				1		1	158.....						
159.....				1		1	159.....						
160.....				1		1	160.....						
161.....				1		1	161.....						
162.....				1		1	162.....						
163.....				1		1	163.....						
164.....				1		1	164.....						
165.....				1		1	165.....						
166.....				1		1	166.....						
167.....				1		1	167.....						
168.....				1		1	168.....						
169.....				1		1	169.....						
170.....				1		1	170.....						
171.....				1		1	171.....						

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 183

Schedule of miscellaneous water-takers.

For what use.	Number.	For what use.	Number.
Bar-rooms	462	Halls	35
Bakeries	75	Houses:	
Barber-shops	88	Ware	19
Barbers	10	Slaughter	4
Bath-houses	13	Hot	2
Bathing depots	15	Horses:	
Banks	7	Private	332
Boat-houses	4	Work	3,732
Breweries	1	Beating	3
Bridges	13	Laundries	25
Bath-tubs	1	Mills:	
Bar-houses	284	Flour	3
Boilers (horse-power)	2	Paper	1
Black yards	15	Planing	2
Blacksmith-shops	1	Manufactories, ice	1
Boat-horse	5	Manufactories, soda-water	899
Cash factories	8	Market stalls	745
Colleges	4	Offices	18
Cash-rooms	1	Photograph galleries	30
Cash-stables	1	Printing offices	2
Canning establishments	2	Photo-lithographing offices	1
Carpenter-shops	1	Park	
Carpenter-shops	1	Rooms:	
Cars, washing	2	Hotel	1,870
Cars, washing	1	Boarding-houses	1,003
Cemeteries	84	Stores	688
Drug stores	18	Schools	12
Dairies	11	Street-washers	1
Dye-houses	4	Shops	91
Depots	12	Stables	4
Eating-houses		Safe-Deposit Company	1
Engines:		Theaters	6
Horse-power	761	Tempering clay	1
Gas	3	Tar-sheds	1
Elevators	8	Urinals	4
Ice-factories	1	Wharves	8
Foundries	9	Wash-stands	1
Farm-horse	1	Yards:	
Factories, soap	2	Lumber	1
Green-houses	12	Marble	2
Gas-holders	3	Stone	5

A detailed statement of the operations of the water department will be found in the report of the superintendent, Appendix 21.

The accompanying map of pipe distribution has been prepared during the year.

The summary statement has been computed from this map. The discrepancy between this and those of previous reports arises principally from the fact that the latter show the total number of feet of pipe that have been laid by the District of Columbia and the United States Government, the former the number of feet of pipe now in use within the city limits.

There have been numerous applications by residents of the District north of Boundary street to lay water mains and sewers in that locality. The increase of population will soon necessitate their introduction, but it is not deemed advisable to extend the supply of Potomac water to this region until the new reservoir is completed. The Washington high service is not adapted to this purpose. Built to supply the higher portions of the city, the standpipe at the head of Sixteenth street has not sufficient elevation to give a proper head of water to the heights beyond. The supply of water from it is wholly inadequate for the city proper. It should be removed as soon as practicable, if for no other reason, because of its conspicuous ugliness.

SEWERS.

A full report of the construction of sewers to June 30, 1885, is given in the report of Captain Greene. All of the sewers under the appropriation for the completion of the main sewer system of the District of Columbia have now (November 17) been constructed, with the exception of the eastern and middle sections of the Boundary-street sewer. The middle section can be completed by December 31, 1885. The eastern section will not be finished at that date. The rate of progress on this section has not been satisfactory.

A large number of lateral sewers must be built to connect houses with the main sewers. As large an appropriation as practicable should be devoted to this purpose. While the permit system is open to those who require sewers before they can be constructed by the city, the necessity for its use should be reduced to a minimum. It is an injustice to the few to take advantage of their necessities to compel them to construct works from which the many derive equal advantages. Of the outlets of sewers discussed by Captain Greene, the one requiring the earliest attention is that at Seventeenth and B streets northwest. If it is decided that this work shall be performed by the city, the estimate for sewers should be correspondingly increased.

The cleaning and repairing of sewers has been under the direction of the superintendent of streets. A detailed statement of the work of this department will be found in Appendix 19. It is recommended that the appropriation for this purpose be increased to \$30,000.

There have been built during the last year over sixteen miles of sewers. To clean these sewers and clean and flush the traps connected with them has largely increased the work of this department. With the introduction of the new water supply, automatic flushing apparatus can be introduced which will reduce the amount of cleaning of sewers which will be necessary, but the health and cleanliness of the city will require frequent flushing and cleaning of traps. A number of sewers constructed under the board of public works should be relaid. It is impossible to do this work this season on account of the necessity of husbanding this appropriation for cleaning traps and for the minor repairs which are continually required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. MCD. TOWNSEND,

First Lieutenant of Engineers, U. S. A.

Maj. G. J. LYDECKER,

Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.,

Engineer Commissioner, D. C.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. 1.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CLERK.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER,
Washington, November 17, 1885.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the operations and clerical work performed in this department for the year ending June 30, 1885:

Number of communications received, briefed, and recorded in letters received..	4,001
Upon these 11,867 indorsements have been made and 4,579 reports submitted.	
Number of orders and letters written	3,279
Number of copies of contracts drawn and recorded	330
Number of permits (gas, sewer, water, and miscellaneous) issued	5,081
Number of vouchers and bills prepared and forwarded in triplicate.....	1,894

A consolidated summary statement of the operations of the department, showing the expenditures for the past fiscal year and estimates for the ensuing year, is herewith submitted. The expenditures for replacement of pavements and improvements of streets and avenues exceed the amount appropriated \$5,248.09; also the expenditure for repairs of county roads exceeded the appropriation \$7,651.13. These amounts were paid from an unexpended balance of the appropriation for the purchase of material for permit work, in accordance with authority granted in the deficiency appropriation bill approved March 3, 1885.

The tabular statement, herewith submitted, shows the condition of the revenues and expenditures of the public markets for the same period.

Since the establishment of the permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, under the act of Congress approved June 11, 1878, Congress has appropriated large sums of money for the purpose of increasing the accommodations and efficiency of the school, fire, and police departments, more especially in the matter of the construction of buildings.

The building accommodations and facilities afforded these several departments, will compare favorably with similar departments of sister cities. For capacity, convenience, and comfort they are amply provided for for the demands which may be made upon them for quite a number of years to come, with a possible exception in favor of the schools.

In June, 1871, the offices of the municipal government were removed from the old city hall and quartered in the present building (Morrison building) on Four and-a-half street, with the exception of the health, police, and fire-alarm departments, which were quartered in several buildings on streets adjacent to the headquarters of the government.

The surveyor's office has always remained in the basement of the court-house.

In 1873 the District government sold to the United States for the sum of \$75,000 all of its interest in the old city hall, thus depriving itself of any permanent habitation so far as ownership is concerned. The money was to be employed in constructing a new government building, but was never used for that purpose.

The buildings occupied for municipal offices are illy adapted for the purposes for which they are used, with little or no ventilation provided. The rooms are small and dark, and the air is very impure. They are now very much overcrowded with valuable records, the safety of which is greatly endangered by the combustible material of which the buildings are constructed, and the old methods of heating, by stoves and fire-places. In case of fire their destruction would be inevitable, and the loss, an irreparable one, would lead to ceaseless litigation.

The growth of the city in wealth and population entails upon the city government additional cares and work annually, and the time is not far distant when it will be compelled to seek larger, safer, and more commodious quarters. In view of this fact, I have again to call your attention to the need of a new building for municipal offices commensurate with the wants of the city at present and in years to come. The rapid growth of taxable property, which is increasing annually, will yield a sufficient revenue to warrant the construction of a fire proof building, in which all local municipal offices and local courts could be located, that would be useful and an ornament to the community.

The amount now paid for rent and repairs, the increased cost for fuel and lighting, would pay 3 per cent. per annum on a capital of \$300,000.

Under the act of Congress "providing for the settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia, and conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear the same," three hundred and ninety-four suits were filed, embracing claims for millions of dollars. All but forty cases have been disposed of, with but few cases where recovery was made against the District, and in these, the amount so recovered was greatly reduced. In many cases counter judgments were secured. Of the forty remaining cases quite a large number will be disposed of during the present term of the court, they having been reported upon by referees. Of the balance, quite a number can be disposed of in like manner, a statement of account being required. There are also two other cases—the Carroll and Bowen cases—pending in this court. It is a matter of some satisfaction to know that the records of the District pertaining to these cases were so complete as to refute in quite positive terms the multitude of claims that were so filed.

The department still renders to the Department of Justice assistance in the remaining cases whenever called upon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH C. ROCK,
Chief Clerk.

Maj. G. J. LYDECKER,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Commissioner D. C.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 187

Consolidated summary statement of operations of the Engineer Department, showing the expenditures for the past fiscal year, together with appropriations made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, and estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

Description.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.
Engineer Department:			
Salaries	\$58,889 37	\$50,890 00	\$69,150 00
Contingent expenses	4,998 85	5,000 00	5,500 00
Office of inspector of gas and meters, contingent expenses	599 10	800 00	800 00
Water Department:			
Salaries	9,312 90	9,339 00	14,234 00
Contingent expenses	2,062 44	2,400 00	2,400 00
Pumping expenses and pipe distribution	97,351 35	78,000 00	65,000 00
Interest and sinking fund on water-stock bonds	44,610 00	44,610 00	44,610 00
Interest and sinking fund on account of increasing water supply, as per act of July 15, 1882		55,047 27	57,239 00
Cleaning and repairing lateral sewers and basins	21,998 42	20,000 00	30,000 00
Completing the sewerage system of District of Columbia	297,332 61	500,000 00	
Lateral sewers	97,673 65	25,000 00	
Public lay-seals, repair and replacement of	322 14	500 00	500 00
Cleaning tidal sewers and Rock Creek basin	2,998 24	5,000 00	
Pumps, repair and replacement of	2,995 60	3,000 00	3,000 00
Construction of new sewers			75,000 00
Replacement of pavements and improvement of streets and avenues	268,248 09	265,000 00	325,000 00
Repairs to concrete pavements	49,998 62	50,000 00	75,000 00
Material for permit work	36,985 53	50,000 00	50,000 00
Repairs to bridges	499 34	6,000 00	5,000 00
Ordinary care of Benning's, Anacostia, and Chain bridges	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
Current repairs of streets, avenues, and alleys	24,963 49	25,000 00	30,000 00
Repairs of county roads	32,651 13	40,000 00	45,000 00
Cleaning streets	40,000 00	45,000 00	60,000 00
Cleaning alleys	9,833 64	10,000 00	105,000 00
Lighting streets, &c	95,380 00	100,000 00	20,000 00
Parking Commission, labor, &c	17,848 37	18,000 00	
Continuation of survey of the District, with reference to the extension of various avenues to the District line	5,203 65	5,000 00	5,000 00

Summary statement of various District markets, 1884-85.

Class of stall.	Eastern market.		Western market.		Georgetown market.	
	No. of stalls.	Monthly rent.	No. of stalls.	Monthly rent.	No. of stalls.	Monthly rent.
Butcher	18	\$4 50	20	\$4 50	16	\$2 16
Bacon	5	4 00	21	9 00		
Butter	7	4 00	1	7 50	4	2 16
Huckster	39	3 00	3	3 75	12	2 16
Fish	3	3 00	7	3 00	29	2 16
Miscellaneous	8	4 00	27	6 00		
			9	3 00		
			3	6 00		
			2	3 00		
			6	6 00	8	2 16
			6	3 00		
Receipts		2,871 50		5,128 30		1,231 92

* Fish stands sold at public auction annually.

188 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX NO. 2.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

Washington, D. C., September 23, 1885.

SIR: Pursuant to instructions I have the honor herewith to transmit a report of the transactions of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

During that period 873 orders for surveys were received from private parties and 147 subdivisions recorded, and services for the District of Columbia, per order of the honorable Commissioners, rendered as follows, viz:

Ten surveys of lots, streets, alleys, roads, wharves; lots for schools, fire and police stations.

Five plats of changes of roads in the county were recorded.

Two hundred and sixty-one surveys for numbering houses were made.

Twenty-three reports (after investigation) upon alleys and miscellaneous subjects.

Thirty maps, plats, and tracings.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. FORSYTH,

Surveyor District of Columbia.

Maj. G. J. LYDECKER, U. S. A.,

Engineer Commissioner District of Columbia.

APPENDIX NO. 3.

REPORT OF THE PARKING COMMISSION.

SIR: The Parking Commission have the honor to offer the following report of their operations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885: The number of trees planted in various streets and avenues amounted to 2,084; trees replanted, substituting trees injured by accident and other causes, 606; holes prepared for planting, 1,946; old and decaying trees removed, 266; 3,350 tree boxes set in place; 43,000 stakes to fasten boxes, and 2,000 pounds of leather straps used in securing trees from injury by winds.

A commencement was made to lower the soil which has accumulated around the stems of the trees from the settling of dust blown from the streets. Over a large portion of the city this has so completely filled up the holes as to entirely prevent the entrance of water to the roots, to the manifest injury of the trees.

Many of the old trees have been removed from parkings and sidewalks; many yet remain to be removed. These, for the most part, are not only superfluous, but more or less injurious to the trees which are in proper place, as well as interfering with the proper use of the pavements, as happens when the pathway is obstructed with large trees.

When trees are properly placed they have a valuable sanitary effect in modifying temperatures in cities, but when they are so close to dwellings as to cause a constant dense shade on houses and prevent the free admission of currents of air and sunshine they are not conducive to comfort or health, and should be removed from parkings, especially when in close proximity to the building-line, and indeed in all cases

where the curb-line of the street is not more than 20 feet from that of the building.

The furnishing and maintenance of tree boxes is a heavy item of expense. In regard to young trees protection is absolutely necessary, but when once they have become established, and have gained sufficient age and strength to withstand the force of winds, boxes are neither useful nor ornamental, so far as protection from natural causes is apparent. The only reason for their maintenance around the older trees is to protect them from careless and malicious persons, a reason which in a city like Washington ought not to exist.

As previously reported, the great number of trees which now exist in the city require so much attention as to materially lessen the number which can be planted during the year. Much of this attention is expended in keeping boxes in repair, and it is proposed to make the endeavor to lessen this item of expense by removing boxes entirely from the older trees wherever it can reasonably be done.

In conclusion it may be remarked that, taken as a whole, the growth of the trees has been very satisfactory; and the Parking Commissioners constantly endeavor to have all work connected with their charge executed in the most economical manner.

WM. R. SMITH.

JOHN SAUL.

WM. SAUNDERS,

Secretary.

Maj. G. J. LYDECKER, U. S. A.,

Engineer Commissioner District of Columbia.

APPENDIX No. 4.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report covering the transactions of this branch of your department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, together with the recommendations and estimates for the fiscal year 1886:

Tabular statement of permits issued for buildings, &c., from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

Description.	Number.	Estimated value.
Brick dwellings	1,233	\$2,706,810
Private stables	52	45,185
Livery stables	4	53,500
Stores	21	144,007
Office buildings	13	78,300
Theater	1	140,000
Churches	4	33,150
Skating-rink	1	10,000
Hospital	1	23,300
Repairs	519	380,415
Frame dwellings	295	190,250
Frame stables	30	5,000
Frame repairs	633	79,560
Frame removals	9	395
Frame sheds	194	16,707
Awnings	76	.....
Lined feet of vault	395	.....
Park railings	409	.....
Brick workshops	19	37,650
Total	3,691	4,007,234

Total revenue for the year amounts to \$6,092, an excess of \$379.50 over the preceding year.

By reference to the above statement it will be seen that there have been erected 1,233 dwellings; buildings of all classes, 1,677; and 1,155 repairs and additions: being 311 dwellings, and of buildings of all classes, 485; and 52 repairs in excess of the preceding year. Whilst the number of buildings erected has, as shown, greatly increased, the excess in value is but \$177,522, which is accounted for by the fact that the larger portion are of a medium size, a class of buildings that were greatly needed for persons in moderate circumstances. The result of the year's operations shows the great progress made in building up and increasing the real-estate value of our city.

There have been condemned and ordered taken down 65 dilapidated and dangerous buildings, and 101 defective and dangerous ordered to be repaired and made safe. These orders, with few exceptions, have been complied with. There have been condemned and ordered taken down, being insufficient for the new adjoining structure about to be erected, 12 party-walls.

There have been 220 complaints made of dilapidated structures, all of which have been examined, and, where necessary, ordered to be repaired. There have been 90 notices served for imperfect constructions and violations of the building regulations. There were made by the assistant inspector, including examinations in answer to complaints, removals, &c., 4,485 inspections, and in person 895, independent of my examinations in the supervision of the repairs and construction of buildings owned by the District. These buildings alone consume the greater portion of my time outside the office. I must again call your attention to the necessity for at least one more assistant inspector on general city work. The great increase in the number of buildings being erected makes it impossible with only one assistant to look after them in detail, and when a violation occurs or cases of defective construction, the work in some instances is so far advanced that it is imposing a great expense to require the reconstruction. I have not been able, except to a limited extent, to enforce the order changing gates in parking fences and to generally regulate them, for want of time and additional assistance. This work needs attention, and I am convinced from the extent of the work and the difficulty in ascertaining the names of owners and the service of the notices—as also dangerous areas, the work of which is in the same condition—that it would require the services of one person on that work alone for an entire year to go over the whole field.

DISTRICT BUILDINGS.

The appropriation for a police station in the seventh precinct, now in course of construction, will, when completed, place all the stations in buildings owned by the District—and all well adapted, except the third, fourth, and eighth. In these the bunk rooms are not sufficient in dimensions, properly shaped, nor ventilated. The cell buildings are located a distance from the rear of the buildings; and the cells are of inferior construction, being neither secure nor fit for habitation. At the fourth and eighth I would recommend to take out the rear walls and extend the main building 10 feet at the rear, thereby increasing the bunk and other rooms; remove the present cell buildings, and construct to each a cell building connected with rear of main building, similar in all respects, including lodging-rooms (and at least eight cells), to those now connected with the new stations. The cost to make the additions and necessary changes to each I estimate at about \$6,000.

I would recommend at the third to reconstruct the cells—as at present they are insecure and poorly ventilated—by inserting new doors and frames of iron, and inserting the approved cell water-closets, as now in the new stations. The cost to make this change I estimate will be about \$600. The changes as suggested are a necessity both for the comfort and convenience of the men on the force and the proper care of prisoners while confined, and also in view of the fact that they need increased accommodations. If to appropriate for all is more than can be allowed in one year, I would suggest that an appropriation be made for one of them this and succeeding years until these buildings are brought up to the absolute needs. The amount appropriated for purchase of site and erection of station-house in the sixth precinct was found, after purchasing the site, to be insufficient to complete the station. To keep within the amount appropriated it was necessary to leave off the stone steps at entrance, the concreting and paving of cellars, the stone copings on flues and fire-walls, and the grading, paving, or concreting the yard. There is also a necessity for a stable for use of mounted police and patrol wagon. To complete this station as specified and construct a suitable stable I estimate will cost the sum of \$3,000. The appropriation for the station now in course of erection in the seventh precinct is also insufficient, after deducting the cost of site, on account of the defective condition of the land, making it necessary to expend in extra depths of excavation and foundation walls, in order to secure a proper and safe foundation, the sum of \$1,400, before it was ascertained that it was necessary to make the extra expenditure for the foundations. The sum appropriated was not sufficient to accept the lowest bid, and it was necessary to omit the following items in making the contract in order to keep within the amount appropriated—the front stone steps and platform, the concreting and paving of the entire cellar, the ventilating skylight, the furnace and brickwork to same, the paving and parking in front and inclosing lot—to complete which I estimate will cost the sum of \$1,225. There is also at this station, as at the sixth precinct, a necessity for a stable, which should be erected while completing the grounds, which I estimate will cost the sum of \$1,500. The amount necessary for repairs to stations, considering the increased number, and embracing the police court, should not be less than \$2,000. These buildings are subject to considerable wear, and to restore and keep them in a sound and comfortable condition it will require that amount.

There has been expended for repairs to stations during the fiscal year the sum of \$1,175.03.

Appropriation	\$1,200 00
Repairs, &c.....	1,175 03
Balance	24 97

The appropriation for purchase of site and erection of sixth precinct station-house has been expended as follows:

Cost of site	\$4,190 50
Contract No. 602	10,530 00
Printing.....	18 57
Iron water-closets.....	240 00
Surveying	5 00
Temporary steps, front and side doors	12 00
Balance	3 93

Amount appropriated 15,000 00

The appropriation of \$3,000 for stable at first precinct police station has been expended as follows:

Contract No. 564	\$2,595 00
Extra bins, linings, walls, as per order	46 00
Extra shelves, hooks, paving and alley way	16 50
Extra rings and staples and alley gate	10 00
Extra galvanized iron linings for sills and stall windows	5 00
Extra plumbing	5 25
Balance	322 25
Amount appropriated	3,000 00

The appropriation for repairs to the police court was expended as follows:

Repairs, &c.	\$1,498 69
Balance	1 31
Amount appropriated	1,500 00

Engine-houses.

The amount appropriated the last and previous years was not sufficient to keep the houses in a proper condition to be used and occupied. It is therefore necessary that the amount should be increased to at least \$2,000 to put and keep them in proper condition during the year. These houses, more than any buildings owned by the District, are subjected to greater wear, on account of the nature of their use, and for comfort and efficiency should be kept in good condition. The engine house for No. 7 company has been erected, at the following cost, on R street, between Ninth and Tenth streets:

Cost of site	\$2,425 00
Contract No. 596	7,467 00
Surveying	5 00
Printing specifications, &c	14 94
Extra galvanized iron	10 00
Superintendence	60 00
Extra scaffolding and brick piers	15 00
Balance	3 06
Amount appropriated	10,000 00

There have been erected during the year, upon plans and specifications made in this office, one twelve room public school building on S street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets northwest, and two eight-room buildings, one on I street, between Sixth and Seventh streets northeast, and one on Prospect avenue, between Market and Frederick streets, West Washington. These buildings will compare favorably in every particular with any similar sized buildings in the United States. The amount appropriated for new school buildings, sites, and furniture was \$66,000, and applicable for the same purpose from the Holmead Cemetery fund \$49,000, making a total of \$115,000, expended as follows:

DENNISON BUILDING.	
Cost of site	\$11,627 44
Amount of contract No. 595	43,789 99
Printing, stationery, &c	55 99
Surveying	7 50
Blackboarding	123 00
Hauling curb	1 50
Extra water, waste, and sewer pipes; two sinks	120 00
Extra carpenter's work	82 75
Superintendence	1,000 00
	56,808 17

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 193

BLAIR BUILDING.

Cost of site	\$3,500 00
Contract No. 604	20,394 00
Contract heating	1,300 00
Transportation	16 44
Printing and stationery	24 08
Superintendence	208 00
Hauling curb	2 75
Pay-roll, laying front pavement	160 00
Hardware	23 75
Extra coal-chutes	110 00
Extending supply and waste to sinks, second story	45 00
Enlarging hot-air flues	28 97
Changing sewer outside of vaults	5 00
373 feet timber for retaining filling up, at 3 cents	11 19
Two gates	7 00

Deduct for work omitted 25,836 18
264 51

25,571 67

WORMLEY BUILDING.

Cost of site	3,750 00
Contract No. 605	21,600 00
Contract, heating	1,300 00
Printing and stationery	21 96
Surveying	10 00
Transportation	16 44
Blackboarding	60 00
Superintendence	44 00
Coal-chute	110 00
13,767 extra bricks in retaining wall, at \$16	220 27
18 perches extra stonework, at \$5.25	94 50
Enlarging hot-air flues	28 97
360 feet slating on tower, at 3 cents	10 80

27,266 94

Deduct for omitting 48½ feet board fence, at 45 cents 21 82

27,245 12

Total expenditures for the three buildings :

Dennison	\$56,808 17
Blair	25,571 67
Wormley	27,245 12

109,624 96

Balance retained for furniture 5,375 04

Amount of appropriation 115,000 00

The appropriation for an additional story to the Bladensburg road school building has been expended as follows :

Contract No. 530	\$3,400 00
Balance	100 00

Amount appropriated 3,500 00

The appropriation for the repairs to public schools has been expended in the several divisions as follows :

First division	\$2,734 98
Second division	2,916 51
Third division	2,140 40
Fourth division	1,741 03
Fifth division	1,120 56
Sixth division	3,581 66

194 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Seventh division	\$2,010 77
Eighth division	1,619 21
Repairs and improving grounds at high school	2,127 54
Balance	7 34
Amount of appropriation	20,000 00

The appropriation for repairs to school buildings for the next fiscal year should not be less than \$25,000, as during the present fiscal year the amount appropriated, \$20,000, was found, when the detailed estimates were made up, to be insufficient, and we were compelled to curtail at least one-third of the necessary items to keep within the appropriation; and considering that the number of buildings has increased each year until we have 68 school buildings owned by the District, about one-third of them large and costly, the sum as stated will be absolutely necessary.

Market houses.

The three market buildings owned by the District have been kept in a fair state of repair during the year, the amount expended for various items being \$570.66.

The construction of an additional building at the Industrial Home School and the building for National Association for Destitute Colored Women and Children, though in the appropriation for 1883-'84—not being completed by June 30, 1884—the cost of constructing them was not embraced in my last report. The buildings in each case, as proposed by the trustees, were more expensive than the amount appropriated would allow, and it was necessary in each case to reduce them to the amounts available, which was done. The Industrial Home School building was fully completed within the appropriation; but it was found necessary to omit the furnace and some necessary fitting up in the National Colored Women's and Children's building, for which a subsequent appropriation of \$2,000 was made.

The appropriations were expended as follows :

INDUSTRIAL HOME.	
Contract No. 521	\$4,975 00
Extra plastering	25 00
Amount of appropriation	5,000 00
COLORED HOME.	
Contract No. 522	18,300 00
Extra foundations, 28,133 brick, at \$15.50	436 06
110 cubic yards excavation, at 50 cents	55 00
Change of sewer	66 60
800 pressed bricks	11 20
Crib for well	32 00
Retaining-wall for terrace	76 00
Wall for platform to well	10 00
Steps, walk, and platform, entrance door	30 00
Extra sink in kitchen	27 00
Extra shelving in laundry	77 60
Printing, stationery, &c	126 71
Superintendence of building	728 00
Silicate for blackboarding	14 36
Pump for well	18 00
Deduct for omission of gas service	20,008 53
Balance	20 00
Amount of appropriation	19,988 53
Amount of appropriation	11 47
Amount of appropriation	20,000 00

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 195

Subsequent appropriation		\$2,000 00
Carpenter's work	\$675 00	
Furnace	600 00	
Plumbing, &c	320 80	
		<u>1,595 80</u>

Balance expended for fixtures and furniture

The following are the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.		
For repairs to public school buildings and improving grounds		25,000 00
Reconstructing the interior of Stevens public school building		7,500 00
Repairs to engine-houses		2,000 00
Repairs to police stations, including police court		2,000 00
Extra expense in depth of foundations at seventh precinct police station, now in course of construction, caused by filled-in land, which should be inserted in the immediate deficiency bill to enable us to complete the house without suspending operations		1,400 00
For completing sixth precinct station building, stable, and improving grounds		3,000 00
For completing seventh precinct station, constructing stable, and improving and inclosing grounds		2,750 00
For reconstructing fourth precinct police station, and new cell building		6,000 00
For reconstructing eighth precinct station, and new cell building		6,000 00
For reconstructing cells in third precinct police station		600 00
Bells for Dennison, Wormley, and Blair schools		225 00

FOR EXPENSES OF OFFICE.

Salary of inspector of buildings	2,400 00
Salary of draughtsman and permit clerk	1,600 00
Salary of assistant inspector of buildings	1,200 00
Salary of clerk on accoutts and miscellaneous work	900 00
Salary of messenger	480 00
Contingencies, blank-books, stationery, livery of horse, and repairs to wagon and harness	500 00

In my last report I stated the necessity for a suitable building for the District offices, and would again call your attention to the matter, and for the reasons then stated.

In conclusion, permit me, sir, to acknowledge the uniform courtesy and confidence which this branch of your department has received from you in all its transactions.

Very respectfully,

Maj. G. J. LYDECKER,

Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.,

Engineer Commissioner, D. C.

THOS. B. ENTWISLE,
Inspector of Buildings.

APPENDIX No. 5.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LAMPS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of the operations of this office and expenditures incurred from June 30, 1884, to June 30, 1885, showing a total expenditure of \$99,176.06; of which were refunded by the railroad companies under the provision of law \$1,898.14, leaving the net expenditure \$97,277.92.

During the past year the street lamps have been lighted the full number of hours allotted by law, viz, 2,600 hours. I would again respectfully renew my recommendation that the hours be increased to three thousand, as the past winter has demonstrated that the number of hours now lighted are entirely inadequate, as the lamps had to be lighted

every night during the past winter, at the expense of other portions of the year, owing to the weather being dark and stormy, and the large influx of strangers into the city to witness the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Washington Monument and the inauguration of the President. I would respectfully state that there is no city in the country with the population of Washington whose streets are lighted less than 3,800 hours per annum, and it seems strange that the capital of the nation should keep its streets lighted only two-thirds of the year and depend on the moon for the balance. Owing to the appropriation not being sufficient, and as no portion of the city could be left in darkness, a deficiency was incurred amounting to \$969.27. During the past year 125 lamps have been erected; a portion of those lamps were paid for by some of our public spirited citizens, as the appropriation for the erection of lamps was not sufficient to meet the demands. A large portion of the city still remains unlighted, and the demands for lamps are constantly increasing as the city is being rapidly built up towards the suburbs. Provision should be made for the erection of at least 100 lamps during each fiscal year to keep pace with the improvements, as the lamps are a great auxiliary to the police department in the detection of crime. On August 15, 1884 a contract was entered into with the Brush-Swan Electric Light Company for the lighting of Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to the Treasury and on all streets radiating from the Capitol for the distance of 5,000 yards. Experiments were made with arc lights of 2,000 candle-power, each with reflectors, placed upon the dome of the Capitol and roof of the Treasury Department; also upon the roofs of two high buildings between the points on the line of Pennsylvania avenue. Experiments were also made with different shaded glass, all of which proved unsatisfactory and dangerous. Owing to the light being too high and concentrated, persons driving on the streets were confused and blinded. Also the light being above the trees could not penetrate the foliage, therefore leaving the sidewalks perfectly dark. Two hundred and seventy-eight gas lamps were displaced.

On October 1, 1884, this mode of street lighting was abandoned and the gas-lamps relighted.

On January 1, 1885, a contract was entered into with the United States Electric Light Company of this city for the lighting of F street northwest from Ninth to Fourteenth street, with 15 arc-lights placed upon iron posts with underground wires, displacing 20 gas-lamps. This system of lighting still continues, and has proved very satisfactory.

I would respectfully recommend that the parking commission be requested to keep the trees trimmed over the lamps, as the foliage of the trees has become so dense that it is impossible for light to penetrate it.

Owing to the extension of large mains by the Washington Gas Light Company the conditions of pressure have been changed, which will require a readjustment of the burners on the street lamps. I would also respectfully recommend that the burners on the street lamps in Georgetown be changed at the same time. This change will be made at the expense of the two gas companies.

Owing to a decision of the First Comptroller of the Treasury Department all bills for the erection of lamps are still withheld, as the Washington Gas-Light Company, which performed the work, has entered suit, and the case is still pending.

Very respectfully,

To Maj. G. J. LYDECKER,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Engineer Commissioner, D. C.

W. H. BAILEY,
Superintendent of Lamps.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 197

Tabular statement of expenditures for lamps and gas from June 30, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

Gas for street lamps.....	\$96,518 50
Electric lights	1,003 96
Gas for District buildings.....	500 55
Gas for market houses.....	428 10
Eighty-one lamp posts	522 45
Eighty-one lamps	202 50
	99,176 06
Number of lamps June 30, 1884.....	4,366
Erected in 1884-'85.....	125
Total	4,491

APPENDIX No. 6.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND METERS.

ILLUMINATING POWER AND PURITY.

The illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas-Light Company from June 24, 1884, to June 23, 1885, was as follows :

Average illuminating power during the year.....	candles..	16.81
Highest illuminating power during the year.....	do.....	20.06
Lowest illuminating power during the year.....	do.....	14.32
Average quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	grains..	1.99
Highest quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	do.....	9.90
Lowest quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	do.....	.25
Average quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	do.....	10.28
Highest quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	do.....	19.86
Lowest quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	do.....	2.74

On twenty-two occasions the gas supplied by this company was of less illuminating power than 16 candles, as follows :

Candles.	Candles.
July 14..... 15.90	December 4..... 15.75
July 16..... 15.97	January 5..... 15.78
August 6..... 15.83	January 19..... 15.39
August 20..... 15.78	February 24..... 15.94
August 21..... 15.38	February 25..... 15.28
September 1..... 15.74	February 26..... 15.22
September 23..... 15.65	February 28..... 15.48
September 25..... 15.57	March 2..... 15.50
December 1..... 15.97	March 9..... 14.87
December 2..... 15.95	March 18..... 14.32
December 3..... 15.51	May 25..... 15.74

On eight occasions ammonia was in excess of the 5 grains allowed, as follows :

Grains.	Grains.
October 6..... 7.36	December 9..... 6.97
October 7..... 9.41	December 10..... 5.01
October 8..... 9.90	December 11..... 5.13
October 9..... 5.10	May 23..... 5.10

The average pressure of the gas supplied by this company, as recorded in this office during the hours that street lamps were lighted, was 1.06 inches. Maximum pressure, 2.20 inches; minimum pressure, .39 inch.

The illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas-Light Company from June 24, 1884, to June 25, 1885, was as follows:

Average illuminating power during the year	candles..	17.13
Highest illuminating power during the year	do.....	20.08
Lowest illuminating power during the year	do.....	12.14
Average quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	grains..	2.14
Highest quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	do.....	4.16
Lowest quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	do.....	.85
Average quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	do.....	14.49
Highest quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	do.....	25.59
Lowest quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the year	do.....	6.85

On eighteen occasions the illuminating power of the gas supplied by this company was less than 16 candles, namely:

Candles.		Candles.	
July 1	15.94	November 10	15.77
July 12	15.92	November 11	15.25
August 15	15.85	December 1	15.99
August 20	12.14	December 20	13.15
September 8	15.75	March 26	15.81
September 19	15.88	April 11	15.99
September 29	15.37	April 15	15.55
November 3	15.84	April 27	15.32
November 8	15.87	May 23	15.84

On sixteen occasions the quantity of sulphur was found to be in excess of the 20 grains allowed, namely:

	Grains.		Grains.
November 3	21.09	March 23	20.96
November 21	20.48	April 3	25.89
December 12	20.55	April 6	20.41
December 15	20.75	April 8	24.79
December 22	20.9	April 10	20.34
January 5	20.1	April 15	20.55
March 13	20.89	April 22	20.55
March 18	20.82	January 11	25.68

The average pressure of the gas supplied by this company, as recorded in inspector's office on High street, during the hours that street lamps were lighted, was found to equal 1.38 inches. The maximum pressure was 3.15 inches and the minimum pressure .72 inch.

INSPECTION OF METERS.

One thousand two hundred and sixteen meters were inspected and proved by this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, for the Washington and Georgetown Gas Light Companies and for consumers of gas.

The results of inspection were as follows: 93 registered fast against the consumers, average error, 3.41 per cent.; 176 registered slow against the companies, average error, 5.56 per cent.; and 864 registered within the limits allowed by law, namely, 2 per cent. either way; and 83 did not register the gas flowing through them.

Three hundred and forty-six of the above-described meters were inspected and proved on complaint; 118 were complained of by consumers of gas; 63 registered fast against the consumers, average error, 3.84 per cent.; 17 registered slow, average error, 5.06 per cent.; and 38 registered within the limits allowed.

Two hundred and twenty-eight were complained of by the Washington and Georgetown Gas-Light Companies; 7 registered fast, average

error, 3.65 per cent.; 130 registered slow, average error, 11.21 per cent.; 8 registered within the limits allowed by law; and 83 did not register.

The number of complaints received from consumers of gas during the year ending June 30, 1885, was largely in excess of the number inspected in any previous year since this office has been established. This increase in the number of complaints may be attributed, in many instances, to the new mains laid in various parts of the city during the past year or two.

The increased size of mains, permitting a greater volume of gas to be supplied to the lateral or service pipes, under less friction, and consequently augmented pressure at the point of ignition hence the consumption is very materially increased unless the flow of gas is checked at the meter or burner.

The sum of \$608 was received as fees for meter inspections, and the same was covered into the United States Treasury to the credit of the United States and District of Columbia in equal parts.

I respectfully recommend that an assistant inspector of gas and meters should be appointed, who shall assist in the duties specified, under the directions of the inspector. The work of the office is too heavy for one officer to discharge, and in consequence of not having an assistant during the winter months of 1883-'84, the demand for sealed meters by the Washington Gas-Light Company could not be complied with, and the company were compelled to place meters in service that had not been inspected, proved, and sealed as required by law. It is necessary, therefore, that some provision should be made, so that the company can obtain sealed meters as they need them; and the practice of placing new and repaired meters in service that have not been approved by this office as correct measurers of gas be discontinued.

I again renew the recommendation made in previous reports that the act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, regulating gas-works should be amended so as to require, when for any purpose whatever the heads of meters that have been inspected, proved, and sealed are removed by the gas companies, meters of this description should be classed as repaired meters and brought to this office for reinspection before again being placed in service.

S. CALVERT FORD,
Inspector of Gas and Meters.

200 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3, 1885.

A.—Report of the illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas-Light Company from June 24, 1884, to June 23, 1885.

Months of the year.	Number of observations.	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Number of occasions that sulphuretted hydrogen was present during the year.
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	
July	23	17.12	18.25	15.90	1.46	3.06	.34	9.80	14.11	6.16	23
August	27	16.87	19.28	15.38	.93	2.08	.42	10.45	19.86	4.28	27
September	25	17.58	20.06	15.65	.71	1.92	.29	2.55	14.38	4.93	25
October	23	16.89	18.45	15.57	2.86	9.90	.51	11.84	16.02	9.04	20
November	26	16.77	17.39	16.12	1.17	3.52	.47	12.36	17.94	7.80	25
December	25	16.40	17.45	15.51	3.38	6.97	1.73	13.57	16.98	9.41	21
January	23	16.79	19.54	15.39	2.80	3.91	1.95	9.43	15.07	2.74	(f)
February	24	16.87	18.10	16.02	2.14	3.31	1.36	10.41	11.64	5.13	(f)
March	23	16.13	18.44	14.32	2.23	3.57	1.19	9.99	13.70	6.85	(f)
April	27	16.82	17.89	16.06	2.39	4.33	1.53	10.46	13.70	8.44	(f)
May	26	16.67	17.94	16.04	1.63	5.10	.25	7.87	9.59	5.82	(f)
June	25	16.88	18.19	15.74	2.08	4.93	.56	8.63	10.73	6.85	(f)
Total ..	297	201.79			23.78			123.36			141

* Each observation consists of twenty readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

† No record.

REMARKS.—On twenty-two occasions the illuminating power of the gas supplied by this company was less than sixteen candles.

On eight occasions the quantity of ammonia found was in excess of the 5 grains allowed.

Traces of sulphuretted hydrogen were found on one hundred and forty-one occasions.

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Illuminating power in sperm candles:	
Mean of 297 observations *	16.81
Highest (August 26, 1884)	20.06
Lowest (March 18, 1885)	14.32
Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet:	
Mean	grains .. 1.93
Highest (October 8, 1884)	do .. 9.90
Lowest (May 12, 1885)	do .. .25
Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet:	
Mean	do .. 10.22
Highest (July 26, 1884)	do .. 19.86
Lowest (January 8, 1885)	do .. 2.74
Sulphuretted hydrogen:	
Number of times present during the year	141

* Each observation consists of twenty readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

B.—*Report of the illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas-Light Company from June 24, 1884, to June 23, 1885.*

Months of the year.	Number of observations.*	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Number of occasions that sulphuretted hydrogen was present during the year.
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	
July	23	17.35	19.40	15.92	2.49	3.65	1.64	10.06	11.09	8.90	(†)
August	27	16.84	18.08	12.14	2.26	2.68	1.81	8.84	10.54	7.94	(†)
September	25	16.74	18.41	15.75	2.54	3.26	2.09	10.88	15.89	7.80	(†)
October	22	17.07	19.61	15.37	2.21	3.02	1.19	13.63	18.90	10.82	(†)
November	26	16.51	17.76	15.25	1.20	1.49	.98	16.93	21.09	11.50	(†)
December	24	16.85	18.15	13.15	1.07	1.27	.85	16.74	20.75	13.01	(†)
January	24	18.15	20.08	16.03	1.51	2.05	1.20	17.46	20.61	12.87	(†)
February	24	17.37	18.87	16.42	1.89	2.49	1.47	16.67	18.35	15.07	(†)
March	23	17.43	18.75	16.56	2.52	4.16	1.51	17.66	20.96	9.72	(†)
April	26	16.76	18.40	15.55	2.78	2.97	2.53	19.81	25.89	14.79	(†)
May	26	17.04	18.68	15.84	2.47	3.79	1.76	11.37	14.38	6.85	(†)
June	22	17.51	18.70	16.30	2.79	3.12	2.43	13.91	25.68	9.59	(†)
Total ..	292	205.62			25.73			173.96			

* Each observation consists of twenty readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

† No trace.

‡ No record.

REMARKS.—On eighteen occasions the illuminating power of the gas supplied by this company was less than sixteen candles.

On sixteen occasions the quantity of sulphur was found to be in excess of the twenty grains allowed.

No trace of sulphuretted hydrogen was observed up to the time the record was discontinued.

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Illuminating power in sperm candles:		
Mean of 292 observations*	17.13	
Highest (January 5, 1885)	20.08	
Lowest (August 20, 1884)	12.14	
Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet:		
Mean	2.14	grains..
Highest (March 18, 1885)	4.16	do
Lowest (December 20, 1884)	.85	do
Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet:		
Mean	14.49	do
Highest (April 3, 1885)	25.89	do
Lowest (May 1, 1885)	6.85	do
Sulphuretted hydrogen:		
Number of times present during the year	No trace.	

* Each observation consists of twenty readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

202 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Report of meters inspected and proved for the Washington Gas-Light Company and for consumers of gas in Washington from June 30, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Whole number of meters tested	109	101	94	142	117	80	95	101	66	82	51	63	1,101
New meters for company	79	66	65	123	87	56	44	32	20	3	38		613
Number fast			2	1		1		1	1				6
Per cent. fast			2.33	2.08		3.37		3.79	2.45				*2.80
Number slow	11	1	1	5	12						1		21
Per cent. slow	3.45	4.25	4.08	3.80	2.85						2.97		*3.56
Number correct	68	65	62	117	85	55	44	31	19		2	38	5.86
Repaired meters for company	8	22	2	4	5	7	1	2	18	48	31	10	164
Number fast										3	1	1	7
Per cent. fast			3.33							3.76	3.50	3.00	*3.39
Number slow				1							1	1	3
Per cent. slow				3.36							2.68	4.25	*3.43
Number correct	8	20	7	4	5	7	1	2	18	45	29	8	154
Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.						9	11	51	7	14	7	2	101
Number fast						5	2	30	2	12	1	1	53
Per cent. fast						3.21	4.89	4.04	6.63	5.05	2.33	2.99	*4.16
Number slow						3	12		1	1	1		17
Per cent. slow						5.33	6.71		5.00	3.20			*5.06
Number correct						4	6	9	5	1	5	1	31
Consumers' meters on complaint of company.	22	13	21	15	25	8	39	16	21	20	10	13	223
Number fast	1	1					2	1	1	1			7
Per cent. fast	11.66	20.33					4.14	6.64	2.50	4.08			*3.65
Number slow	13	11	15	10	12	2	19	7	12	12	6	9	128
Per cent. slow	17.23	12.65	14.30	19.51	22.26	23.75	15.07	23.64	15.58	15.99	12.21	20.79	*17.74
Number correct			1				1	2	1				5
Consumers' meters on complaint of company that did not register.	8	1	5	5	13	6	17	6	7	7	4	4	83

* Average per cent.

REMARKS.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, this office inspected and proved for the Washington Gas-Light Company and for consumers of gas in Washington 1,101 meters. Of this number 73 registered fast, average error 3.5 per cent.; 169 registered slow, average error 7.44 per cent.; 776 registered within the limits allowed by law, namely, 2 per cent. either way; 83 did not register the gas flowing through them.

D.—Report of meters inspected and proved for the Georgetown Gas-Light Company and for consumers of gas in Georgetown from June 30, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Whole number of meters tested	32	1	4	1	12	11	6	1	18	9	11	9	115
New meters for company					10	9		1	18		7	5	50
Number fast									5			1	6
Per cent. fast									2.94			3.50	*3.22
Number slow											1		1
Per cent. slow											3.16		*3.16
Number correct					10	9		1	13		6	4	43
Repaired meters for company	32		4										43
Number fast	3		1							4	1	2	4
Per cent. fast	3.89		2.54										*3.21
Number slow	1												4
Per cent. slow	2.41									3			*3.23
Number correct	28		3						4.06	1	1	2	35
Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers		1		1	1	1	5			4	2	2	17
Number fast							3			3	2		10
Per cent. fast							3.56			3.38	3.22	3.97	*3.53
Number slow													
Per cent. slow													
Number correct		1		1	1	1	2			1			7

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 203

D.—Report of meters inspected and proved, &c.—Continued.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Consumers' meters on complaint of company					1	1	1			1	1		5
Number fast													
Per cent. fast													
Numbers slow						1	1						2
Per cent. slow						5.75	3.62						*4.68
Number correct					1					1	1		3
Consumers' meters on complaint of company that did not register													

* Average per cent.

REMARKS.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, this office inspected and proved for the Georgetown Gas-Light Company and for consumers of gas in Georgetown 115 meters; of this number 20 registered fast, average error 3.32 per cent.; 7 registered slow, average error 3.69 per cent.; and 88 registered within the limits allowed by law, namely, 2 per cent. either way.

E.—Report showing the pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas-Light Company, as registered in this office from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
July	1.07	1.49	.69
August	1.14	1.69	.72
September	1.10	1.59	.63
October	1.02	1.90	.59
November	1.12	1.69	.78
December	1.09	2.20	.89
January	1.03	1.62	.64
February	1.01	1.62	.48
March	.95	1.48	.49
April	1.03	1.49	.63
May	1.07	1.62	.69
June	1.09	1.64	.69

Average: Mean pressure, 1.06 inches; maximum pressure, 2.20 inches; minimum pressure, .39 inches.

REMARKS.—The above record represents the pressure of the gas at this point during the hours that street lamps were lighted.

F.—Report showing the pressure of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas-Light Company, as registered in inspector's office on High street from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
July	1.55	2.09	1.10
August	1.47	2.10	1.03
September	1.41	2.06	1.03
October	1.25	1.99	.83
November	1.18	1.99	.75
December	1.17	2.64	.72
January	1.38	2.23	.82
February	1.46	3.15	.90
March	1.41	2.49	.89
April	1.38	2.09	.95
May	1.45	2.29	1.04
June	1.54	2.11	1.02

Average: Mean pressure, 1.38 inches; maximum pressure, 3.15 inches; minimum pressure, .72 inches.

REMARKS.—The above record represents the pressure of the gas at this point during the hours that street lamps were lighted.

S. CALVERT FORD,
U. S. Inspector of Gas and Meters for the District of Columbia.

APPENDIX No. 7.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF CEMENT AND ASPHALT.

OFFICE AND LABORATORY OF THE CHEMIST,
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., October 21, 1885.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office, and of analyses and examinations made in the laboratory during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, consisting of chemical and mechanical analyses and scientific investigations and experiments for the engineer department, the health officer, the coroner, the new water-works, and the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia.

HEALTH OFFICE.

For this branch of the District government there were made fifty-five analyses, consisting of cases referred by Dr. Smith Townshend, the health officer of the District, for the purpose of determining the innocuous or injurious qualities of the articles so analyzed, and their usefulness and influence in a sanitary point of view.

The various articles thus analyzed and examined were as set forth in the following table:

Class.	Articles analyzed.	Number of analyses.	Adulterations.	Number.
1.....	Water	30	Unfit for drinking purposes ..	4
2.....	Milk	11	Adulterated with water	4
3.....	Butter	9	Adulterated with lard	2
4.....	Meat	2	.....	.....
5.....	Vinegar	2	Lacking required strength	2
6.....	Coffee	1	Adulterated with roots	1
	Total	55	.....	13

WATER.

During the months of May and June, 1885, considerable excitement was created in regard to the purity of the water supply of this city. Twenty-three analyses were made at the time by several prominent chemists of the different departments of the government, and some were made by myself.

A portion of the samples were taken direct from the Potomac River, some from the different lakes and reservoirs, and others from the water pipes in the city.

The conclusion we arrived at was that the water supply of this city, like all river water, is of a variable quality, owing to climatic influences, but that it is nevertheless good, potable water and of a healthy character. This subject has been treated in my former annual reports.

The following statement will show the result of my last analysis of a sample of the water supply:

Appearance	Turbid
Hardness, degrees	4
Solid residue, milligrams per liter, parts per million	94.00
Organic and volatile, milligrams per liter, parts per million	30.00
Mineral matter, milligrams per liter, parts per million	64.00
Free ammonia, milligrams per liter, parts per million	0.06

Albuminoid ammonia, milligrams per liter, parts per million.....	0.08
Nitrites, per liter, parts per million.....	Slight traces
Nitrates, per liter, parts per million.....	.04
Chlorine, per liter, parts per million.....	4.00
Oxygen required, per liter, parts per million.....	0.42
Microscopic examination.....	Good

Opinion: Good potable water.

In regard to the fish-like odor which has been detected in our water supply, all scientific authorities agree in attributing it to the formation of microscopic algæ, such as confervacæ, oscillatoriæ, and proto-cocci; but there is no evidence to warrant a suspicion that this water will produce any deleterious effect upon the health of those who drink it.

The formation of these algæ, and likewise the fish-like odor, has, this summer, been quite general all over the United States; it is also remarked, periodically, more or less in other parts of the world.

I was unable to experiment on the algæ found in our reservoirs, owing to the fact that they had all disappeared when I endeavored to procure specimens.

The methods I have adopted in the examination and analyses of water have been fully described by me in the report of the health officer, District of Columbia, for the year 1880; still, I deem it proper to say a few words in regard to the examination of water by the aid of the microscope, without which the analysis would be incomplete, notwithstanding its use is often neglected by the analyst.

Inasmuch as it is the character, rather than the quantity of the organic matter found, by which we judge the quality of water in a sanitary point of view, we are necessarily obliged to go into the most minute details connected with the subject-matter, and here it is that the microscope becomes indispensable and very often gives us that precise information which enables us to determine the nature of the organic matter referred to.

The corpuscles visible under the microscope are sand, clay, chalk, &c. The vegetable débris consists of leaves, fibers, &c.

Animal débris arises principally from insects. The living organisms found in water consist of Vibrions, Bacteriæ, Algæ, Diatomacæ, Infusoriæ, eggs of Taniæ, of Ascaridas, and a multitude of microscopic organisms which are generally found in polluted water.

The reagents I generally employ are a solution of iodine, which gives a blue color to the amylaceous cells; second, a solution of carmine in glycerine and alcohol, which colors red the vegetable cells; third, the violet methylene, which colors the bacteriæ.

Now, inasmuch as it is sometimes difficult to ascertain the putrescibility of water by the direct microscopic examination only, I also make use of the method adopted by Dr. August Smith (*Revue d'Hygiène et de Police Sanitaire*, Tom. V, No. 9), which is as follows:

Dissolve 5 grams of pure gelatine with 2 centigrams of phosphate of soda in 100 grams of pure distilled water; then add fresh albumen and heat the whole to 100° centigrade for the purpose of clarification; then filter. Twenty-five c. c. of this solution is mixed with 25 c. c. of the water to be examined. The tubes when filled are kept for a few minutes in a water-bath at 25° centigrade, in order that assimilation will be perfected. The tube is then closed with clean cotton, and kept for several days in a warm place heated to about 30° to 35° centigrade.

When the water which is added to the gelatine solution is perfectly pure (boiled distilled water), the liquid under examination remains almost intact, but when on the contrary the water is impure, the living organisms are as so many centers of action which decompose the gelatine and give it the appearance of oily globules, proportioned in quantity to the ratio of impurity of the water under examination.

On the second day some white points are visible; on the third day the little globules appear in much greater number. A turbid division is now remarked at the surface, and the microscope shows the presence of a multitude of bacteriæ.

On the fourth and fifth days this turbid division becomes greater and the gelatine becomes liquid, beginning at the upper division, and this change is effected more rapidly in proportion to the impurity of the water. When the water is infectious the upper part is liquefied and becomes milky and putrid at the expiration of forty-eight hours.

The above process is very valuable for the purpose of determining the relative purity or impurity of water. I have also adopted, in doubtful cases, the method pursued by Dr. Koch, which is based on the same principle as that described above, but with this difference, that the examination is made with a certain number of drops or a fraction of a drop of water and the number of colonies of microbes are counted in a given space. Knowing the volume of water mixed with the gelatine, we can readily calculate the number of microgerms susceptible of development in a centimeter cube of water, and thus arrive at the result.

CORONER.

For assistance at the inquests of the coroner, District of Columbia, four toxicological analyses were made during the year. In two of the cases poison was detected and its presence demonstrated; in the remaining two cases no poison was found.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Six analyses were made for the Metropolitan Police; in three of the cases under examination poison was found; the fourth was an adulteration of food; in the remaining two cases no poison was discovered.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.

Atmospheric air analyses have been made at the request of General West, District Commissioner. One was made in the Banneker School building, one in the Twining School building, and a third in the Anacostan School building. The result of these analyses proved the buildings to be well ventilated and the quality of the atmospheric air to be good.

Copies of the report and analyses were at the time delivered to the District Commissioners.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

Fifteen analyses have been made for the new water works by request of Capt. T. W. Symonds, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., as follows:

Giant powder (nitro-glycerine)	2
Different rocks from reservoirs, tunnel, and shafts.....	6
Water from different springs in new reservoir	7
Total.....	15

Copies of all these analyses have been forwarded in due time to Captain Symonds.

The seven samples of water sent me by him for examination were all found to be good, pure, potable water.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

For the engineer department, District of Columbia, I have, as in preceding years, made daily analyses of the asphalt pavement laid in the District. The average percentage of asphalt cement in 165 samples was:

Chemically pure asphalt cement, (=commercial 13.80)	9.20
Carbonate of lime	5.00
Granite-stone dust	7.00
Sand	78.80
	100.00

The average composition of asphalt block is:

Asphalt cement, chemically pure, (=commercial 11.25)	7.50
Broken stone CaOCO ₂	92.50
	100.00

These compositions give satisfactory results.

Weekly reports of the analyses were submitted to Capt. F. V. Greene, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

All the hydraulic cements used on the public works of the District have been submitted at my laboratory to a daily test as to their tensile strength, and weekly reports of the results obtained, together with the localities where used, were submitted to Captain Greene and Lieutenant Townsend, United States Engineers.

The following tables show the average tensile strength per square inch of the various kinds of light-burned (home made) and Portland cements in use here.

LIGHT-BURNED HOME-MADE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

The cements of this class used in the District are the Shepherdstown Potomac cement, the Round Top Potomac cement, the Lawrence Rosendale cement, and the Union Pennsylvania cement. This last-named cement is partly made on the system of the Portland cement, and is more of the character of a high-burned cement. As an ordinary cement it has given excellent results as to strength, &c., during the present fiscal year, but inasmuch as it does not possess the strength of a good Portland cement, and has been placed on the market as an ordinary cement, I have placed it in the table of the light-burned home-made cements.

Name.	Fineness sieve No. 50.	Quantity of cement and sand.	One day.	Five days.	Ten days.	Fifteen days.	Twenty days.	Thirty days.	Sixty days.	Six months.	Twelve months.
	Per ct.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Shepherdstown	0	Neat cement.....	35	70	100	119	124	180	260	353	360
Do		2 sand, 1 cement.....		25	36	41	70	95	118	140	189
Round Top	5	Neat cement.....	40	90	109	150	170	205	259	360	380
Do		2 sand, 1 cement.....		20	30	40	72	100	120	150	180
Union	3	Neat cement	70	120	150	250	295	315	.....	.....	.....
Do		2 sand, 1 cement ..		80	95	101	130	160	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence	5	Neat cement	35	75	95	115	125	170	240	.....	.....
Do		2 sand, 1 cement ..		22	30	35	62	90	108	.....	.....

HYDRAULIC PORTLAND CEMENT.

Name.	Finest sieve No. 30.	Quantity of cement and sand.	One day.	Five days.	Ten days.	Fifteen days.	Twenty days.	Thirty days.	Sixty days.	Six months.	Twelve months.
Alsen & Son*	1	Neat cement....	170	275	280	340	360	404	467	561	680
Do		2 sand, 1 cement		97	150			266		290	360
White*	14	Neat cement....	95	200		268		364	400		
Do		2 sand, 1 cement						175	220		
Dyckerhoffs*	5	Neat cement....	120	250	335		350	466	509	650	695
Do		2 sand, 1 cement						247			
Giant†	6	Neat cement....	150	304	335		400	416	505	673	700
Do		2 sand, 1 cement						270			
Egypt†	13	Neat cement....	100	225	270			355			425
Do		2 sand, 1 cement						180			
Brooks & Shoe-bridge.*	7	Neat cement....	90	300	340			420		537	725
Do		2 sand, 1 cement			150		186	234			385

* Imported.

† American.

In my preceding reports I have repeatedly stated that it is by chemical analysis we ascertain the character and quality of a cement, but in order to make that statement more explicit I will make the following explanations:

Portland cement is composed of bibasic silicate of lime and aluminate of lime. Sometimes it contains small quantities of magnesia as silicate or aluminate, some oxide of iron, alkali in small quantity, &c. Silicates and aluminates of lime are the principal constituents of Portland cement, the formula of which to calculate with, are as follows:

($\frac{3}{2}$ CaO) SiO ₂ =lime	65.12
Silicic acid	34.88
	<u>100.00</u>
($\frac{1}{2}$ MgO) SiO ₂ =magnesia	57.15
Silicic acid	42.85
	<u>100.00</u>
CaO Al ₂ O ₃ =lime	67.33
Alumina	32.67
	<u>100.00</u>

The magnesia may be calculated as lime when found in small quantities.

A limestone such as dolomite, containing 46 per cent. of magnesia, has been pronounced unfit for making good cement, but when the percentage of magnesia is not too large it becomes in time just as hard as a cement containing no magnesia, with this difference, that it is somewhat slow in setting. In sea-water containing magnesia, such cement should be preferred, for the reason that it does not disintegrate in that water.

After careful analyses, calculations, and comparative tests, I have found that the best results are obtained when the relative quantity of alumina is in the proportion of between one-third and one-fourth to the total amount of alumina and silica found by analysis. The quality of Portland cement is perfect in proportion as the above formula are closely adhered to in its composition. Sulphuric acid in more than 1 per cent.

is detrimental, and a small percentage of alkali, such as soda or potash, adds very much to the virtue of the cement.

Now, it is not sufficient that the proportions should be correct, it is also necessary that calcination should be at the proper degree of heat and length of time, in order to produce the formation of bibasic silicate of lime and aluminate of lime.

Having shown the proportions of the constituents of Portland cement, we will now prove by analyses made of the best known Portland cements and by actual tests of the strength of the same, that when the composition is made according to the above formula, the best results are obtained.

Analysis of German Portland cement (Dyckerhoff).

Silica	21.11	calculated as bibasic silicate of lime	60.50—Lime 39.39
Alumina	11.30	calculated as aluminate of lime	34.59—Lime 23.29
Oxide of iron	3.36	Aluminate and bibasic silicate of lime	95.09—Lime 62.68
Lime	58.28	Lime, magnesia, and alkali found by analysis	61.93
Magnesia	2.93		
Alkalies	0.71	Difference between analysis and calculation	0.70
Sulphuric acid	0.25		
Carbonic acid	0.83		
Insoluble residue	0.49		
Water	0.54		
Loss	0.20		
	100.00		

Analysis of English Portland cement (Brooks & Shoebridge).

Silica	22.74	calculated as bibasic silicate of lime	64.90—Lime 42.16
Alumina	7.74	calculated as aluminate of lime	23.38—Lime 15.54
Oxide of iron	3.70	Aluminate and bibasic silicate of lime	88.28—Lime 58.70
Lime	57.68	Lime, magnesia, and alkali found by analysis	58.88
Magnesia	0.57	Difference between analysis and calculation	0.18
Alkalies	0.63		
Sulphuric acid	0.60		
Carbonic acid	3.50		
Residue	0.53		
Water	1.90		
Loss	0.41		
	100.00		

Analysis of Portland cement (Alsen & Son).

Loss by calcination	2.16		
Silica	24.90	calculated as bibasic silicate of lime	71.30—Lime 46.40
Alumina	6.81	calculated as aluminate of lime	20.84—Lime 14.03
Lime	59.98	Aluminate and bibasic silicate of lime	92.14—Lime 60.43
Oxide of iron	4.41	Lime, magnesia, and alkalies found by analysis	60.76
Sulphuric acid	0.86	Difference between analysis and calculation	0.33
Magnesia	0.38		
Alkalies	0.50		
	100.00		

Analysis of Giant Portland cement (American).

Loss by calcination	2.46		
Silica	23.36	calculated as bibasic silicate of lime	66.97—Lime 43.61
Alumina	8.07	calculated as aluminate of lime	24.70—Lime 16.63
Oxide of iron	4.83	Aluminate and bibasic silicate of lime	91.67—Lime 60.24
Lime	59.28	Lime, magnesia, and alkalies found by analysis	60.78
Magnesia	1.00	Difference between analysis and calculation	0.54
Alkalies	0.50		
Sulphuric acid	0.50		
	100.00		

We will now endeavor to show the difference between the high-burned Portland cement and the light-burned cement, such as the Potomac hydraulic and the Rosendale hydraulic cements, and we will demonstrate that in the Portland cement the lime is combined with silica as bibasic silicate of lime, and with the alumina as aluminate of lime ($^2\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 + \text{CaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$).

In the light-burned cement there is no formation of aluminate of lime, simply a formation of bibasic silicate of lime, magnesia, and a small percentage of silicate of alumina, which we will prove by the following analysis:

Analysis of Shepherdstown Potomac cement.

Loss by calcination.....	7.00			
Silica in combination.....	27.00			
Silica not combined.....	6.42			
Alumina.....	10.04			
Oxide of iron.....	6.00			
Lime.....	32.24	$= (2 \text{ CaO}) \text{ SiO}_2$	49.51	SiO_2 17.27
Magnesia.....	9.59	$= (2 \text{ MgO}) \text{ SiO}_2$	16.78	SiO_2 7.19
Alkalies.....	0.50			
Sulphuric acid.....	0.55			
		SiO_2 in combination with CaO & MgO	66.29	SiO_2 24.46
		SiO_2 in combination with alumina and alkalies.....		2.32
Loss.....	0.66	found by calculation.....		26.78
	100.00	found by analysis.....		27.02
		Difference.....		0.24

Analysis of Round Top Potomac cement.

Loss by calcination.....	7.00			
Silica in combination.....	26.02			
Silica not combined.....	2.00			
Alumina.....	10.20			
Oxide of iron.....	8.80			
Lime.....	44.05	$= 45.55$ calculated as bi-basic silicate of lime—	69.94	
Magnesia.....	1.00	silica.....		24.39
Alkalies.....	0.50	$=$ silica in combination with alumina.....		1.83
Sulphuric acid.....	0.43	Silica found by calculation.....		26.22
	100.00	Found by analysis.....		26.02
		Difference.....		0.20

The difference between these two cements is as follows:

(1) The Shepherdstown cement contains a greater percentage of magnesia than the Round Top cement.

(2) The Shepherdstown cement contains of bibasic silicates 68.61 per cent., while the Round Top contains 71.78 per cent.; difference in favor of the Round Top, 3.17.

(3) The Shepherdstown cement is a very fine powdered cement, almost impalpable, while the Round Top is not so fine, giving 5 per cent. residue on a sieve numbered 50.

(4) The Round Top cement is a quicker setting cement than the Shepherdstown.

(5) The Round Top cements break higher than the Shepherdstown, both cements being composed of neat cement.

(6) The Shepherdstown cement when mixed with two parts of sand and one part of cement has equally as great tensile strength as the Round Top, and even more after a lapse of 12 months.

I will now endeavor to explain these differences.

(1) The Shepherdstown cement takes longer to set than the Round Top, owing to its containing a greater quantity of magnesia.

(2) Neat Round Top cement possesses greater tensile strength than neat Shepherdstown, on account of its containing a larger percentage of bibasic silicates; but when mixed with sand these two cements are almost equal in strength, with a slight leaning in favor of the Shep-

herdstown. This is accounted for by the extreme fineness of the Shepherdstown and the relative coarseness of the Round Top cement.

To sum up this subject, it will be readily seen that the analyst is in a position to determine accurately the merits and demerits of the cements from knowledge based upon scientific principles which long experience has demonstrated to be correct, and which when reduced to practice will undoubtedly produce the best qualities of hydraulic cements.

In concluding this, my annual report, I trust that my labors have resulted in shedding some light upon the subject of cements that will prove valuable not only to the manufacturer but also to the consumer, and more particularly in regard to the manufacture of Portland cement in this country, where the raw material abounds in such unlimited quantities that there is no reason why we should not become the exporters of this valuable commodity instead of importers, as we still are to a great extent.

Respectfully submitted.

E. J. DE SMEDT,
Chemist District of Columbia,
General Inspector of Cement and Asphalt Pavements.

Maj. G. J. LYDECKER,
U. S. Engineers, Engineer Commissioner District of Columbia.

APPENDIX No. 8.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE SPECIAL ASSESSMENT DIVISION.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER, SPECIAL ASSESSMENT DIVISION, Washington, D. C., October 6, 1885.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1885:

DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES.

Total amount of drawback certificates found due by reason of the revision of the special assessments, under acts of Congress approved June 19, 1878, June 27, 1879, and July 5, 1884, exclusive of amount due to unknown holders of lien certificates not presented.....	\$952,755 26
Total amount of drawback certificates issued	941,078 74
Awaiting satisfactory evidence of ownership	11,676 52
Amount of such drawback certificates redeemed:	
In payment of general taxes	362,579 25
In payment of special assessments.....	530,681 21
Outstanding	47,818 28
	941,078 74

EIGHT PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Amount outstanding as per report to June 30, 1884.....	302,150 00
Redeemed in payment of special assessments as per records of this office, par	\$9,250 00
Redeemed by the commissioner of the sinking fund as per information kindly furnished from his office.....	500 00
	9,750 00
Outstanding	292,400 00

To which should be added accrued interest at 6 per cent. per annum from maturity, estimated as \$160,000.

We will now endeavor to show the difference between the high-burned Portland cement and the light-burned cement, such as the Potomac hydraulic and the Rosendale hydraulic cements, and we will demonstrate that in the Portland cement the lime is combined with silica as bibasic silicate of lime, and with the alumina as aluminate of lime ($^2\text{CaO} + \text{SiO}^2 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$).

In the light-burned cement there is no formation of aluminate of lime, simply a formation of bibasic silicate of lime, magnesia, and a small percentage of silicate of alumina, which we will prove by the following analysis:

Analysis of Shepherdstown Potomac cement.

Loss by calcination.....	7.00		
Silica in combination.....	27.00		
Silica not combined.....	6.42		
Alumina.....	10.04		
Oxide of iron.....	6.00		
Lime.....	32.24 = (2 CaO)	SiO^2	49.51 SiO^2 17.27
Magnesia.....	9.59 = (2 MG ²)	SiO^2	16.78 SiO^2 7.19
Alkalies.....	0.50	SiO^2 in combination with CaO MG ²	66.29 SiO^2 24.46
Sulphuric acid.....	0.55	SiO^2 in combination with alumina and alkalies.....	2.32
Loss.....	0.66	found by calculation.....	26.78
	100.00	found by analysis.....	27.02
		Difference.....	0.24

Analysis of Round Top Potomac cement.

Loss by calcination.....	7.00		
Silica in combination.....	26.02		
Silica not combined.....	2.00		
Alumina.....	10.20		
Oxide of iron.....	8.80		
Lime.....	44.05	= 45.55 calculated as bi-basic silicate of lime—69.94 =	
Magnesia.....	1.00	silica.....	24.39
Alkalies.....	0.50	Silica in combination with alumina.....	1.83
Sulphuric acid.....	0.43	Silica found by calculation.....	26.22
	100.00	Found by analysis.....	26.02
		Difference.....	0.20

The difference between these two cements is as follows:

(1) The Shepherdstown cement contains a greater percentage of magnesia than the Round Top cement.

(2) The Shepherdstown cement contains of bibasic silicates 68.61 per cent., while the Round Top contains 71.78 per cent.; difference in favor of the Round Top, 3.17.

(3) The Shepherdstown cement is a very fine powdered cement, almost impalpable, while the Round Top is not so fine, giving 5 per cent. residue on a sieve numbered 50.

(4) The Round Top cement is a quicker setting cement than the Shepherdstown.

(5) The Round Top cements break higher than the Shepherdstown, both cements being composed of neat cement.

(6) The Shepherdstown cement when mixed with two parts of sand and one part of cement has equally as great tensile strength as the Round Top, and even more after a lapse of 12 months.

I will now endeavor to explain these differences.

(1) The Shepherdstown cement takes longer to set than the Round Top, owing to its containing a greater quantity of magnesia.

(2) Neat Round Top cement possesses greater tensile strength than neat Shepherdstown, on account of its containing a larger percentage of bibasic silicates; but when mixed with sand these two cements are almost equal in strength, with a slight leaning in favor of the Shep-

herdstown. This is accounted for by the extreme fineness of the Shepherdstown and the relative coarseness of the Round Top cement.

To sum up this subject, it will be readily seen that the analyst is in a position to determine accurately the merits and demerits of the cements from knowledge based upon scientific principles which long experience has demonstrated to be correct, and which when reduced to practice will undoubtedly produce the best qualities of hydraulic cements.

In concluding this, my annual report, I trust that my labors have resulted in shedding some light upon the subject of cements that will prove valuable not only to the manufacturer but also to the consumer, and more particularly in regard to the manufacture of Portland cement in this country, where the raw material abounds in such unlimited quantities that there is no reason why we should not become the exporters of this valuable commodity instead of importers, as we still are to a great extent.

Respectfully submitted.

E. J. DE SMEDT,
*Chemist District of Columbia,
General Inspector of Cement and Asphalt Pavements.*

Maj. G. J. LYDECKER,
U. S. Engineers, Engineer Commissioner District of Columbia.

APPENDIX No. 8.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE SPECIAL ASSESSMENT DIVISION.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER,
SPECIAL ASSESSMENT DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., October 6, 1885.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1885:

DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES.

Total amount of drawback certificates found due by reason of the revision of the special assessments, under acts of Congress approved June 19, 1878, June 27, 1879, and July 5, 1884, exclusive of amount due to unknown holders of lien certificates not presented.....	\$952,755 26
Total amount of drawback certificates issued	941,078 74

Awaiting satisfactory evidence of ownership.....	11,676 52
--	-----------

Amount of such drawback certificates redeemed:	
In payment of general taxes	362,579 25
In payment of special assessments.....	530,681 21
Outstanding	47,818 28
	<u>941,078 74</u>

EIGHT PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Amount outstanding as per report to June 30, 1884.....	302,150 00
Redeemed in payment of special assessments as per records of this office, par	\$9,250 00
Redeemed by the commissioner of the sinking fund as per information kindly furnished from his office.....	500 00
	<u>9,750 00</u>
Outstanding	292,400 00

To which should be added accrued interest at 6 per cent. per annum from maturity, estimated as \$160,000.

212 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

UNCOLLECTED SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS PLIAGED TO THE REDEMPTION OF THE 8 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Amount outstanding June 30, 1884, as per annual report	\$532,517 85
Collected for account of lien certificates, exclusive of interest. \$56,992 30	
Collected for general account on 10 per cent note issued	975 83
	57,968 13
Outstanding	474,549 72

This statement does not include the accrued interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum upon the lien certificates held by the commissioner of the sinking fund, nor the amounts charged to the several street railroad companies which remain unpaid upon the records of this office.

LIEN CERTIFICATES NOT HELD BY THE COMMISSIONER OF THE SINKING FUND.

Amount of outstanding lien certificates issued by the late board of public works and not held by the commissioner of the sinking fund, for the redemption of which there are outstanding special assessments, (for detailed statement, see Appendix I), par	\$103,582 95
Amount of outstanding lien certificates subject to redemption in drawback certificates upon presentation and demand (for detailed statement, see Appendix II), par	556 56
Total outstanding lien certificates exclusive of interest	104,139 51

The act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, in connection with the act approved June 19, 1878, has enabled this office to effect a settlement with the holders of these lien certificates for the amount of the reduction by revision of the assessments, with the exception of the \$556.56 above stated, which lien certificates are held by owners who have not made themselves known to the office.

The amount of drawback certificates received for account of the sinking fund and, after examination transmitted to the auditor of the District of Columbia, in accordance with orders dated April 17, 1880, July 1, 1880, and March 8, 1881, during the year, was \$86,175.13, a detailed statement of which will be found in Appendix III.

The amount of lien certificates held by third parties settled by payment was \$20,273.26, interest included, a detailed statement of which will be found in Appendix IV.

I again, as in my annual reports for 1883 and 1884, invite your attention to the amount of unpaid special assessments standing upon the records of this office, and recommend such action by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as will secure more stringent legislation to enforce the settlement of these accounts, so long in arrears, by sale of the delinquent property, and vesting in the purchaser a satisfactory title, which cannot be done under existing law.

Very respectfully,

WM. OSCAR ROOME,
Chief of Special Assessment Division.

Maj. G. J. LYDECKER,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Commissioner D. C.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 213

APPENDIX I.—Statement of outstanding lien certificates issued by the late board of public works and not held by the commissioner of the sinking fund.

Number of certificate.	Amount.	Number of certificate.	Amount.
5	\$187 08	778	\$45 13
50	37 35	802	252 02
61	130 72	803	252 02
147	41 16	833 (vol. 19977)	358 03
171	79 30	838	172 32
172	86 05	839	665 58
177	169 40	846	177 70
181	316 08	910	161 39
182	171 80	914	131 42
189	27 01	969	135 01
200	177 16	975	166 68
206	396 03	982	147 06
279	97 40	990	169 42
280	173 61	991	222 34
294	102 00	1004	542 60
341	84 69	1008	159 19
347	399 11	1010	555 81
344	55 05	1011	121 06
353	34 21	1012	121 06
354	60 98	1013	121 05
372	35 82	1014	121 06
410	19 40	1015	121 06
414	72 97	1016	121 06
421	61 53	1017	121 06
484	436 94	1018	121 06
485	42 75	1019	121 06
486	369 88	1020	116 48
487	122 20	1021	642 60
488	225 63	1026	878 80
496	134 36	1114	89 03
500	46 17	1118	120 90
507	48 10	1119	158 48
621	35 11	1120	56 71
622	62 74	1134	84 45
623	41 85	1142	130 74
625	55 46	1146	64 89
633	165 84	1147	89 34
634	207 00	1148	148 70
635	69 41	1178	174 74
639	124 27	1179	123 20
640	92 31	1208	161 73
641	43 01	1217	947 11
642	43 02	1243	30 37
645	96 61	1302	432 02
646	124 37	1353	68 98
657	52 77	1377	231 41
671	104 83	1378	771 53
672	44 77	1431	128 85
673	44 77	1441	224 20
683	110 62	1530	36 18
687	47 53	1520	107 38
688	34 98	1527	107 37
691	79 86	1528	107 37
692	68 29	15 9	107 37
693	28 30	1530	107 37
690	38 48	1531	107 37
692	143 91	1533	107 37
693	598 00	1534	107 37
699	43 73	1635	107 37
616	28 65	1536	107 37
621	47 56	1547	107 37
622	31 92	1548	107 37
624	40 93	1539	107 37
630	8 67	1543	5 91
631	25 07	1554	84 03
632	22 50	1564	132 19
633	47 56	1565	273 57
634	129 34	15 6	273 57
642	1,289 59	1589	79 53
645	42 69	1591	118 02
646	38 47	1613	106 21
647	38 47	1621	102 96
648	37 88	1637	356 07
653	92 10	1660	295 02
674	836 55	1671	777 38
693	384 39	1672	590 03
703	105 57	1674	244 38
705	81 54	1675	488 73
766	106 30	1676	499 20
777	166 57	1677	161 78

214 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX I.—Statement of outstanding lien certificates issued, &c.—Continued.

Number of certificate.	Amount.	Number of certificate.	Amount.
1680.....	\$936 31	2227.....	\$92 09
1681.....	289 38	2250.....	239 74
1682.....	404 47	2291.....	238 70
1787.....	87 53	2363.....	84 85
1790.....	17 39	2364.....	84 95
1903.....	82 33	2402.....	100 07
1910.....	95 83	2403.....	17 16
1917.....	300 46	2404.....	17 16
1918.....	312 97	2405.....	17 16
1932.....	181 04	2406.....	17 16
1933.....	121 25	2407.....	17 16
1934.....	95 68	2408.....	17 16
1936.....	175 66	2409.....	17 16
1939.....	122 15	2410.....	17 16
1940.....	122 16	2411.....	17 16
1942.....	132 02	2412.....	17 16
1943.....	247 59	2413.....	12 40
1945.....	100 66	2414.....	12 40
1953.....	150 61	2435.....	9 54
1979.....	291 93	2416.....	12 40
1982.....	158 88	2426.....	19 66
1997.....	264 27	2430.....	38 10
1998.....	291 90	2476.....	647 83
2006.....	99 91	2477.....	111 05
2013.....	138 44	2478.....	111 05
2014.....	153 51	2479.....	111 05
2015.....	671 06	2480.....	111 05
2016.....	89 00	2481.....	111 05
2019.....	134 33	2482.....	111 05
2020.....	158 88	2483.....	111 05
2021.....	153 53	2484.....	111 05
2026.....	139 15	2485.....	111 05
2027.....	116 59	2486.....	111 05
2034.....	498 37	2504.....	246 80
2035.....	93 36	2546.....	116 19
2041.....	93 82	2588.....	134 66
2057.....	117 22	2589.....	119 65
2059.....	109 12	2616.....	113 02
2094.....	123 91	2630.....	126 20
2097.....	132 66	2696.....	116 40
2098.....	228 77	2762.....	70 32
2099.....	249 33	2763.....	4 71
2100.....	232 88	2786.....	351 60
2101.....	252 88	2789.....	461 51
2103.....	249 93	2813.....	74 28
2104.....	285 44	3017.....	98 33
2105.....	301 89	3033.....	33 34
2106.....	285 44	3057.....	73 34
2107.....	285 44	3094.....	1 39
2108.....	301 89	3120.....	126 53
2109.....	301 89	3121.....	132 83
2110.....	301 89	3147.....	134 50
2116.....	142 73	3148.....	126 43
2117.....	263 01	3154.....	137 09
2118.....	290 82	3155.....	137 09
2119.....	290 81	3162.....	126 43
2120.....	290 81	3163.....	126 43
2121.....	312 19	3194.....	226 03
2122.....	150 79	3246.....	332 07
2126.....	150 79	3247.....	332 07
2127.....	90 25	3248.....	332 07
2128.....	54 48	3249.....	332 07
2150.....	122 11	3296.....	290 00
2151.....	314 15	3318.....	93 83
2152.....	299 90	3353.....	68 62
2153.....	316 40	3354.....	68 62
2154.....	317 17	3355.....	68 62
2179.....	302 41	3378.....	7, 068 30
2181.....	95 75	3379.....	4, 103 30
2191.....	378 06	3480.....	716 80
2195.....	83 68	3381.....	11, 842 60
2207.....	25 67	3382.....	7, 577 60
2209.....	24 14	3383.....	2, 894 50
2210.....	129 58	3384.....	444 80
2215.....	129 58	3385.....	7, 302 00
2216.....	94 14	3386.....	1, 052 80
2217.....	253 50	3407.....	601 54
2218.....	253 37	3410.....	262 94
2221.....	253 37	3412.....	987 94
2225.....	464 90	3413.....	1, 078 63
	13 95	3428.....	86 70

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 215

APPENDIX I.—Statement of outstanding lien certificates issued, &c.—Continued.

Number of certificate.	Amount.	Number of certificate.	Amount.
3430.....	\$60 85	County—Continued.	
3437.....	20 60	44.....	\$36 39
3438.....	43 68	50.....	12 13
3439.....	49 40	52.....	12 13
3441.....	55 48	55.....	146 24
3442.....	69 35	56.....	63 69
3443.....	69 35	63.....	144 06
3446.....	60 85	67.....	418 12
Georgetown:		68.....	106 18
5.....	76 20	69.....	1,302 96
24.....	149 40	70.....	154 98
43.....	137 50	75.....	229 67
County:		77.....	43 75
3.....	9 87	84.....	259 70
12.....	4 90	89.....	76 93
21.....	9 08	94.....	75 67
22.....	18 15	96.....	22 89
25.....	12 13	102.....	12 13
27.....	6 06	108.....	101 13
28.....	6 06	116.....	2 36
30.....	6 06		
34.....	6 06		103,582 95
36.....	12 13		

APPENDIX II.—Statement of amounts of outstanding lien certificates subject to redemption in drawback certificates upon presentation and demand.

Number of certificate.	Amount.	Number of certificate.	Amount.
1011.....	\$15 69	1912.....	\$5 09
1012.....	15 69	1933.....	15 97
1013.....	15 70	1998.....	51 39
1014.....	15 69	3353.....	15 43
1015.....	15 69	3354.....	15 43
1016.....	15 69	3355.....	15 43
1017.....	15 69	3387.....	32 00
1018.....	15 69	3388.....	24 70
1019.....	15 69	3389.....	3 81
1020.....	15 69	3390.....	54 36
1650.....	37 00	3411.....	36 17
1681.....	38 74		
1682.....	54 13		556 56

216 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX III.—Statement of drawback certificates received for account of sinking fund by this division, in accordance with orders of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, dated April 17, 1880, and July 1, 1880, and transmitted to the auditor District of Columbia, under order of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, dated March 8, 1881, from June 30, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.
1881.		1885.		1885.	
July 14.....	\$4 16	Jan. 7.....	\$501 13	Apr 9.....	\$74 60
23.....	152 58	8.....	94 18	10.....	667 15
28.....	33 59	9.....	111 53	11.....	128 25
29.....	46 12	10.....	2,893 31	13.....	154 27
Aug. 4.....	139 54	13.....	418 79	15.....	377 84
5.....	5 40	14.....	1,300 00	16.....	1,022 44
6.....	8 82	15.....	1,946 66	17.....	244 74
13.....	389 04	16.....	266 04	18.....	373 62
20.....	104 77	17.....	130 88	20.....	195 06
26.....	54 17	19.....	327 80	21.....	114 60
28.....	305 86	20.....	32 30	22.....	468 54
29.....	197 60	21.....	11 41	23.....	169 58
Sept. 8.....	10 00	23.....	22 21	24.....	88 50
10.....	422 61	27.....	506 42	25.....	1,543 08
11.....	345 30	28.....	307 31	27.....	4,390 54
18.....	5 19	29.....	100 31	28.....	4,106 13
Oct. 4.....	257 93	30.....	161 31	29.....	433 63
6.....	33 57	31.....	747 19	30.....	288 85
7.....	317 40	Feb. 2.....	304 36	May 1.....	172 37
8.....	516 08	3.....	262 63	2.....	581 50
9.....	100 30	4.....	1,014 07	4.....	141 41
13.....	139 81	6.....	128 52	5.....	192 96
14.....	61 49	9.....	281 21	6.....	311 43
15.....	60 27	10.....	856 51	8.....	522 63
17.....	7-6 06	11.....	63 99	9.....	129 27
18.....	910 94	12.....	168 73	11.....	713 58
21.....	89 04	13.....	463 85	12.....	80 85
23.....	129 94	14.....	680 08	13.....	414 51
24.....	163 98	16.....	7,185 79	14.....	166 69
24.....	188 15	17.....	50 14	15.....	612 26
25.....	268 21	18.....	227 10	16.....	407 08
27.....	370 40	24.....	465 05	18.....	28 16
28.....	42 38	25.....	276 72	19.....	416 90
29.....	204 31	26.....	190 21	20.....	746 62
31.....	102 81	27.....	580 35	21.....	92 36
Nov. 1.....	301 94	28.....	282 45	22.....	1,614 46
3.....	150 68	Mar. 2.....	189 95	23.....	2,361 42
7.....	762 01	5.....	138 44	25.....	167 67
8.....	1,100 17	6.....	111 60	27.....	32 86
11.....	33 67	7.....	111 60	29.....	150 26
12.....	53 85	10.....	133 91	June 1.....	662 10
15.....	13 17	11.....	114 33	3.....	183 65
19.....	264 51	12.....	202 80	4.....	161 15
20.....	210 05	14.....	123 93	5.....	128 89
21.....	115 26	16.....	110 68	6.....	216 84
22.....	390 25	17.....	117 72	8.....	81 00
28.....	285 55	18.....	181 61	9.....	189 37
29.....	228 21	19.....	203 28	10.....	69 06
Dec. 1.....	736 14	21.....	208 66	11.....	147 01
2.....	577 61	23.....	161 22	12.....	814 93
3.....	472 95	24.....	425 18	13.....	1,183 58
4.....	77 38	25.....	613 12	15.....	519 34
5.....	158 80	26.....	1,376 80	19.....	273 20
6.....	331 79	27.....	221 41	20.....	1,874 34
9.....	94 04	28.....	215 31	21.....	245 85
10.....	164 90	30.....	132 94	23.....	832 51
12.....	327 08	31.....	624 64	24.....	1,266 42
13.....	130 48	Apr. 1.....	821 89	25.....	831 22
16.....	1,474 02	2.....	197 51	26.....	75 57
22.....	264 47	3.....	8 25	27.....	614 86
23.....	57 31	4.....	365 62	29.....	1,784 95
Jan. 2.....	28 96	6.....	541 88	30.....	2,231 98
6.....	226 93	7.....	16 26	Total.....	86,175 13
		8.....	107 57		

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 217

APPENDIX IV.—Statement of payments made on account of lien certificates issued by the late board of public works and not held by the commissioner of the sinking fund.

Number of lien.	Amount inclusive of interest.	Date of payment.	To whom paid.
1884.			
2025.....	\$731 15	May 19	G. W. Stickney, by surrender.
3119.....	126 50	June 27	Max Lausburg, by surrender.
2204.....	149 42	July 8	Lewis Johnson & Co.
2182.....	749 75	Aug. 13	A. J. Robinson.
1998-3.....	188 34	Aug. 15	Theodore Sheekels.
2047.....	137 00	Sept. 19	By surrender.
2056.....	134 33	Sept. 19	Do.
1915.....	81 62	Sept. 19	Do.
1941.....	297 43	Sept. 19	Do.
2048.....	142 20	Sept. 19	Do.
486.....	165 67	Sept. 20	Do.
487.....	182 17	Sept. 20	Do.
488.....	165 67	Sept. 20	Do.
2199.....	2,160 70	Sept. 22	J. H. Marr and J. F. Waggaman.
2016.....	146 72	Sept. 20	Partial cancellation.
2017.....	148 14	Sept. 20	By surrender.
54 (county).....	24 70	Oct. 4	Edward White.
19-3.....	134 33	Oct. 6	By surrender.
1984.....	67 17	Oct. 6	Do.
1987.....	155 88	Oct. 6	Do.
2030.....	255 33	Oct. 6	Do.
2031.....	212 61	Oct. 6	Do.
2032.....	242 09	Oct. 6	Do.
2042.....	145 41	Oct. 6	Do.
2066.....	94 66	Oct. 7	Do.
258.....	175 93	Oct. 7	Do.
256.....	175 93	Oct. 7	Do.
257.....	175 93	Oct. 7	Do.
794.....	1,369 68	Oct. 7	Do.
47 (county).....	39 06	Oct. 8	Edward White.
660.....	314 88	Dec. 2	Lewis Johnson & Co.
661.....	314 88	Dec. 2	Do.
2006.....	137 44	Dec. 5	G. H. B. White, cashier.
3039.....	195 90	Dec. 5	Do.
2269.....	401 65	Dec. 9	Lewis Johnson & Co.
2270.....			
1980.....	158 88	Dec. 10	Andrew Archer, by surrender.
1994.....	290 70	Dec. 10	Do.
2022.....	153 53	Dec. 10	J. J. Stafford, by surrender.
2062.....	97 76	Dec. 19	R. A. Bacon, by surrender.
1966.....	119 40	Dec. 19	Do.
1967.....	98 83	Dec. 19	Do.
1564.....	209 23	Dec. 19	P. S. Smith.
1564.....	7 04	Dec. 19	Do.
2125.....	260 87	Dec. 22	S. J. Block.
1885.			
2667.....	27 80	Jan. 10	G. Schou, by surrender.
2133.....	150 78	Jan. 24	W. J. Lenoir, by surrender.
111 (county).....	27 85	Feb. 2	Lewis Johnson & Co.
111 (county).....	12 81	Feb. 2	By surrender.
124 (county).....	17 44	Feb. 5	William Dickson, by surrender.
1321.....	115 76	Feb. 6	Do.
1322.....	233 65	Feb. 6	Do.
1323.....	276 03	Feb. 6	Do.
116 (county).....	10 78	Feb. 12	William Yorke At Lee.
2693.....	133 81	Feb. 17	T. A. Lambert, by surrender.
3431.....	11 65	Feb. 17	Mary Ready.
3433.....	8 41	Feb. 17	Do.
370.....	69 40	Feb. 24	William Yorke At Lee.
546.....	73 08	Feb. 25	William Yorke At Lee, by partial cancellation.
115 (county).....	117 37	Feb. 25	Do.
80 (county).....	69 73	Feb. 25	John Van Riswick, by surrender.
1825.....	94 97	Feb. 25	Do.
23 (county).....	10 62	Mar. 10	F. E. Alexander.
1957.....	123 88	Mar. 11	Corcoran Insurance Company, by surrender.
1260.....	115 63	Mar. 12	E. M. Lawton, disbursing clerk, War Department, by surrender.
1261.....	115 63	Mar. 12	Do.
97 (county).....	51 45	Mar. 21	F. E. Alexander.
32 (county).....	41 67	Mar. 21	Do.
1923.....	219 78	Mar. 21	Do.
1284.....	237 68	Mar. 25	Lewis Johnson & Co.
1285.....	237 68	Mar. 25	Do.
15 (county).....	21 46	Mar. 25	F. E. Alexander.
37 (county).....	11 17	Mar. 28	Do.
115 (county).....	24 39	Mar. 30	Lewis Johnson & Co.
116 (county).....	55	Mar. 30	Do.
779.....	47 22	Mar. 31	William Yorke At Lee, by partial cancellation.

218 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX IV.—Statement of payments made on account of lien certificates, &c.—Cont'd.

Number of lien.	Amount inclusive of interest.	Date of payment.	To whom paid.
1885.			
6065	\$44 31	Apr. 3	A. C. Clark.
6076	13 79	Apr. 3	D. O'C. Callaghan.
6084	2 52	Apr. 3	Do.
31 (county)	13 30	Apr. 4	F. E. Alexander.
6072	38 49	Apr. 9	S. R. Tinkler.
779	21 57	Apr. 15	William York At Lee, by surrender.
778	23 61	Apr. 15	William Yorke At Lee, by partial cancellation.
893	343 47	Apr. 20	Frederick Koonen, by surrender.
1860	72 06	Apr. 23	John F. Cox, by surrender.
1027	1,906 33	May 2	Lewis Johnson & Co.
87	71 06	May 2	By surrender.
908	148 15	May 9	William Yorke At Lee, by surrender.
2760	298 55	May 20	John J. Bogus, by surrender.
18 (county)	28 67	June 5	Do.
1313	142 08	June 6	J. R. West, by surrender.
2415	2 86	June 6	William Yorke At Lee, by partial cancellation.
21 (county)	24 25	June 16	Leon Tobriner, by partial cancellation.
2140	466 92	June 30	B. H. Warner, by surrender.
2144	317 78	June 30	Do.
2142	276 93	June 30	Do.
2143	276 93	June 30	Do.
2144	276 71	June 30	Do.
2145	276 71	June 30	Do.
2146	293 39	June 30	Do.
2147	241 04	June 30	Do.
2252	73 74	June 30	William Dickson, by surrender.
Total	29,273 26		

APPENDIX No. 9.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF BOILERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1885.*

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to make the following report of steam boilers inspected by me during the year from June 30, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

Number of boilers inspected.....	231
Number of boilers condemned.....	8
Number of new boilers erected.....	26
Number of explosions.....	1

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. WILKERSON,

Inspector, 220 Seventh Street, southeast.

Hon. COMMISSIONERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX No. 10.

REPORT OF THE PROPERTY CLERK.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

Washington, November 1, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the property clerk for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Very respectfully,

F. O. BECKETT,

Property Clerk, Engineer Department.

Maj. G. J. LYDECKER,

United States Engineer, Commissioner, D. C.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 219

CLASS 1.—Stationery.

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers..... \$6,235 88

Issued as follows, to—

Executive department	673 22
Engineer department	612 77
Water department	382 14
Auditor's department	111 67
Assessor's department	129 00
Collector's department	146 94
Attorney's office	38 76
Public schools	2,585 35
Fire department	177 83
Police court	140 37
Police department	566 28
Health department	339 46
Telegraph and telephone service	10 72
Washington Asylum	107 22
Parking commission	2 50
Inspector of gas and meters	12 19
Register of wills	121 00
Holmead Cemetery fund	10 00
Coroner's office	7 81
District offices	60 65

6,235 88

CLASS 2.—Blank forms and printing.

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers \$10,433 62

Issued as follows, to—

Executive department	218 63
General advertising	1,905 89
Miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia	793 72
District offices	245 15
Judicial expenses	158 31
Engineer department	1,655 78
Water department	627 55
Auditor's department	139 28
Assessor's department	280 40
Collector's department	479 88
Attorney's office	277 59
Public schools	1,966 46
Fire department	97 87
Police court	129 50
Police department	363 63
Health department	915 13
Washington Asylum	19 00
Telegraph and telephone service	10 00
Relief of poor	84 25
Inspector of gas and meters	12 02
Construction of new engine house	14 94
Construction of new station house	18 57
Converting magazine No. 1 into female work-house	20 07

10,433 62

CLASS 3.—School books.

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers..... \$5,015 96

Issued as follows, to—

Public schools	5,015 96
----------------------	----------

CLASS 4.—Furniture.

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers..... \$4,762 70

Issued as follows, to—

Executive department	125 38
District offices	90 02

220 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Water department	\$6 22
Collector's department	6 50
Attorney's office	2 92
Public schools	2,409 29
Fire department	546 35
Police court	69 37
Washington Asylum	701 71
Police department	414 42
Health department	46 18
Telegraph and telephone service	10 15
Inspector of gas and meters	1 46
Home for Destitute Colored Women and Children	208 73

CLASS 5.—Hardware.

4,762 70

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers..... \$5,657 81

Issued as follows, to—

Executive department	1 65
Engineer department	1,581 87
Water department	210 15
Public schools	1,271 40
Fire department	471 51
Police court	17 96
Police department	201 42
Health department	27 86
Washington Asylum	944 14
Parking Commission	398 05
Telegraph and telephone service	34 85
Markets	18 40
Attorney's office	44
Conveyance of prisoners	4 40
Miscellaneous expenses District offices	36 87
Dump-cars, &c., eastern section of city	2 6 09

CLASS 6.—Stores, tinware, &c.

5,657 81

Total amount purchased as per invoices and vouchers..... \$3,115 47

Issued as follows, to—

District offices	464 52
Engineer department	243 40
Water department	114 25
Attorney's office	31 80
Public schools	85 52
Fire department	348 37
Police court	68 86
Police department	263 97
Washington Asylum	333 02
Health department	19 00
Telegraph and telephone service	4 28
Markets	7 58

3,115 47

CLASS 7.—Plumbers' material.

Total amount purchased as per invoices and vouchers..... \$4,010 46

Issued as follows, to—

Engineer department	201 62
Water department	2,913 53
Public schools	266 31
Fire department	344 33
Police court	7 25
Washington Asylum	240 92
Parking commission	25 50
Public stable	11 00

4,010 46

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 221

CLASS 8.—Groceries.

Total amount purchased as per invoices and vouchers	\$13,695 33
Issued as follows, to—	
District offices	28 01
Engineer department	30 25
Water department	11 59
Public schools	57 35
Fire department	159 01
Police court	3 38
Police department	101 88
Washington Asylum	13,281 44
Health department	9 26
Attorney's office	1 00
Inspector of gas and meters	88
Telegraph and telephone service	1 25
Conveyance of prisoners	82
Markets	9 21
	13,695 33

CLASS 9.—Boots and shoes.

Total amount purchased as per invoices and vouchers	\$1,607 55
Issued as follows, to—	
Engineer department	108 00
Washington Asylum	1,499 55
	1,607 55

CLASS 10.—Drugs.

Total amount purchased as per invoices and vouchers	\$1,164 67
Issued as follows, to—	
Executive department	1 88
Engineer department	44 51
Water department	11 12
Public schools	56 15
Fire department	310 11
Police court	4 50
Police department	67 79
Health department	51 57
Washington Asylum	535 95
Telegraph and telephone service	14 62
Markets	3 54
Inspector of gas and meters	9 19
District offices	15 90
Miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia	37 84
	1,164 67

CLASS 11.—Glass, paint, and varnish.

Total amount purchased as per invoices and vouchers	\$1,287 30
Issued as follows, to—	
Engineer department	42 48
Water department	257 98
Public schools	397 93
Fire department	93 36
Police department	17 21
Health department	7 12
Washington Asylum	155 63
Parking commission	75
Telegraph and telephone service	2 02
Markets	44 63
Repairs to almshouse	268 19
	1,287 30

222 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

CLASS 12.—Lumber and building materials.

Total amount purchased as per invoices and vouchers	\$3,440 12
Issued as follows, to—	
Engineer department	1,714 73
Water department	136 77
Public schools	555 07
Fire department	46 58
Police court	203 97
Police department	16 71
Health department	16 06
Washington Asylum	651 15
Parking commission	35 80
Repairs to almshouse	63 28
	3,440 12

CLASS 13.—Forage.

Total amount purchased as per invoices and vouchers	\$9,104 43
Issued as follows, to—	
Engineer department	371 39
Water department	496 63
Assessors' department	103 44
Police department	413 09
Health department	430 87
Fire department	4,846 82
Parking commission	99 56
Telegraph and telephone service	211 68
Washington Asylum	1,865 34
Transportation of prisoners	247 15
Miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia	18 46
	9,104 43

CLASS 14.—Fresh meat and corned beef.

Total amount purchased as per invoices and vouchers	\$5,954 48
Issued as follows, to—	
Washington Asylum	5,954 48

CLASS 15.—Bacon and ham.

Total amount purchased as per invoices and vouchers	\$575 38
Issued as follows, to—	
Washington Asylum	575 38

CLASS 16.—Ice.

Total amount purchased as per invoices and vouchers	\$870 65
Issued as follows, to—	
District offices	184 75
Attorney's office	8 60
Public schools	28 75
Fire department	125 50
Police department	210 15
Health department	32 00
Police court	36 35
Washington Asylum	231 65
Telegraph and telephone service	7 45
Inspector of gas and meters	4 95
	870 65

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 223

CLASS 17.—*Lamp-posts and miscellaneous castings.*

Total amount purchased as per invoices and vouchers..... \$2,343 85

Issued as follows, to—

Engineer department.....	2,259 61
Water department.....	32 24
Public schools.....	52 00

2,343 85

CLASS 18.—*Fuel.*

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers..... \$29,923 30

Issued as follows, to—

District offices.....	594 10
Engineer department.....	120 59
Water department.....	6,067 51
Attorney's office.....	70 27
Public schools.....	16,249 46
Fire department.....	2,039 60
Police court.....	255 85
Police department.....	2,000 00
Health department.....	84 79
Washington Asylum.....	2,289 43
Parking Commission.....	16 29
Markets.....	27 15
Inspector of gas and meters.....	39 83
House of Mercy.....	45 84
Miscellaneous expenses District of Columbia.....	22 59

29,923 30

CLASS 19.—*Dry goods.*

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers..... \$3,068 91

Issued as follows, to—

District offices.....	10 56
Engineer department.....	1 13
Public schools.....	39 27
Fire department.....	57 73
Police court.....	2 25
Police department.....	165 28
Health department.....	7 34
Telegraph and telephone service.....	7 30
Washington Asylum.....	2,778 05

3,068 91

CLASS 20.—*Telegraph and telephone supplies.*

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers..... \$2,815 53

Issued as follows, to—

Telegraph and telephone service.....	2,770 08
Water department.....	3 90
District offices.....	41 55

2,815 53

CLASS 21.—*Construction material.*

Amount on hand, per last report, July 1, 1884.....	\$29,048 70
Amount purchased to June 30, 1885.....	88,253 78

Total to be accounted for..... 117,302 48

Total amount issued.....	83,677 39
Balance remaining on hand June 30, 1885.....	33,625 09

Total to be accounted for..... 117,302 48

224 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

CLASS 22.—Miscellaneous supplies, expenses, and repairs.

For various offices in Columbia building :

For washing towels	\$152 08
For carpenter-work and repairs to furniture	476 25
For plumbing and gas fitting	87 83
For book-binding material	106 73
For putting up awnings	24 55
For repairs to battery and clocks	34 37
For cleaning carpets	26 68
For stamps and ribbons	13 85
For hand-grenades	20 00
For hauling	25 75
For miscellaneous items	17 00
	985 00

For executive department :

For livery	347 33
For horseshoeing	52 25
For repairs to carriage	68 55
For purchase of vehicles	325 00
For binding newspapers and books	92 20
For binding material	20 85
For stamps, pads, and ribbons	29 95
For veterinary services	23 00
For new harness and repairs	52 25
For miscellaneous items	3 00
	1,014 38

For engineer department :

For rent of square 473	300 00
For livery	555 33
For horseshoeing	112 00
For care of horses at public stable	360 00
For blacksmithing, repairs to tools, &c	234 90
For veterinary services	81 00
For repairs to vehicles	132 80
For repairs to field instruments and tape lines	110 85
For carpenter's work and repairs	104 95
For photolithographing maps and diagrams	178 00
For photographic material	38 21
For horse carriage	65 09
For plows and plow castings	248 10
For field instruments	343 40
For self-recording sewer gauge	125 00
For repairs to hay scales	155 00
For new harness and repairs	145 96
For miscellaneous items	13 60
	3,294 10

For water department :

For pump logs	232 68
For repairs to vehicles	50 70
For purchase of horse	200 00
For pasturage	9 35
For repairs to furniture	5 00
For dating-stamp	10 00
For fire-plugs, valves, and boxes	10,961 00
For new harness and repairs	142 80
For miscellaneous items	25 38
	11,636 91

For auditor's office :

For stamps, pads, ink, &c	14 20

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 225

For collector's office:

For dog tags	\$433 57
For repairs to stamp	9 75

443 32

For assessor's office:

For repairs to seal and press	9 25
For repairs to wagon	21 00
For horseshoeing	24 00
For veterinary service	28 00
For repairs to harness	7 00

89 75

For attorney's office:

For repairs to furniture	16 00
For cleaning and laying carpets	13 90
For hauling ashes	4 24

34 14

For public schools:

For school desks, tables, and chairs	3,665 90
For repairing, moving, and setting school furniture	1,871 29
For hauling school supplies	70 50
For philosophical instruments	81 73
For clocks and dials	137 25
For bell hanging and door checks	126 50
For chandeliers and brackets (high school)	99 75
For house-furnishing goods	9 00
For filling in diplomas	26 00
For moldings, frames, and brackets	49 80
For cucumber pumps	40 00
For miscellaneous items	27 67

6,205 39

For fire department:

For Fabree hose	1,890 00
For repairs to apparatus	4,282 67
For grates and castings for heaters	52 00
For Campbell's automatic lighters	150 00
For new harness and repairs to harness	1,290 44
For purchase of eight horses	2,400 00
For "Little Wonder" fire-escapes	170 00
For play-pipes and nozzle-tips	86 50
For pasturage	129 24
For Babcock charges	38 20
For framing pictures and maps	26 90
For uniform buttons	27 00
For renovating mattresses	30 00
For repairs to stall-trip	20 00
For clocks and repairs	15 25
For carpenter's repairs	58 60
For one expander	30 00
For furnishing and lettering boards	40 00
For bath-tub	12 00
For cleaning carpets	9 20
For hitching-posts	7 50
For hauling ashes	32 28
For miscellaneous items	33 20

10,830 98

226 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

For police department:	
For revolvers and cartridges	\$201 00
For police calls, badges, numbers, and chains	251 40
For police belts	1 00 00
For patrol wagon	325 00
For purchase of three horses	584 20
For repairs to vehicles	389 95
For veterinary service	218 50
For new harness and repairs	160 65
For horseshoeing	130 62
For repairs to furniture	88 20
For batons	81 60
For cleaning and laying carpets	23 50
For stamps and ribbons	22 50
For remodeling type-writer	22 00
For hauling furniture	17 80
For binding books	15 00
For miscellaneous items	17 00
	2,748 92

For health department:	
For purchase of ambulance and pole	310 00
For purchase of one horse	275 00
For veterinary services and pasturage	110 00
For repairs to vehicles	364 30
For new harness and repairs	203 10
For horseshoeing	93 63
For binding books	39 65
For engraving illustrations	25 00
For cartridges	20 00
For repairs of furniture	17 50
For miscellaneous items	21 64
For rubber stamps	15 50
	1,495 32

For police court:	
For rubber stamps, pads, and type	11 75
For repairs to furniture	60 06
For carpenter's repairs and glazing	58 85
For plumbing and gas-fitting	75 95
For cleaning and laying carpets	21 85
For awnings	11 34
For whitewashing cells and halls	18 00
For hauling ashes	10 58
For miscellaneous items	2 80
	271 18

For parking commission:	
For tree-boxes and stakes	3,279 70
For hauling tree-boxes and stakes	180 97
For tree straps	311 00
For repairing tools	75 90
For repairs, wagon	76 75
For soil	86 80
For veterinary services	23 00
For horseshoeing	15 50
For cypress trees	10 25
For miscellaneous items	29 55
	4,089 72

For telegraph and telephone service:	
For rent of telephones and exchange service	1,968 20
For shifting bell and repairing same	30 00
For making and putting in electric trips	50 00
For wagon and harness	86 00
For repairs, furniture, and cleaning carpets	27 75
	2,161 95

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 227

For Washington Asylum:

For moving stable and putting in new floor	• \$779 00
For purchase of two mules	400 00
For agricultural implements and seeds	155 75
For purchase of buggy	135 00
For repairs to wagon	90 50
For plumbing and gas-fitting	348 94
For crockery and house-furnishing goods	102 83
For new harness and repairs	119 55
For revolvers and cartridges	104 00
For paper-hanging	59 79
For veterinary service	52 00
For patent steam-traps	52 00
For sewing machine	40 00
For miscellaneous items	20 50
	2,459 86

For inspector of gas and meters:

For meter seals	36 28
For repairs to gas apparatus	8 50
For ammonia saturators	6 00
For washing towels	7 40
	52 18

For conveyance of prisoners:

For repairs to van	77 70
For veterinary service	113 50
For horseshoeing	50 75
For hire of horse	10 00
For new harness and repairs	30 32
	282 27

For miscellaneous expenses:

For hauling old material to store-room	6 00
For repairing wagon	30 00
For bunting and decorations, 4th of March	41 61
For carpenter's repairs, public stable	48 50
For care of horses, public stable	120 00
For horseshoeing	5 25
For binding material	8 10
	259 46

For grading streets, eastern section of city:

For dump-cars, rails, spikes, &c	2,161 43
For hauling	50 00
	2,211 43

For Home for Destitute Colored Women and Children:

For house-furnishing articles	43 23
	50,623 78
Total for miscellaneous supplies, &c	253,960 96
Total for year ending June 30, 1885	

APPENDIX No. 11.

REPORT OF THE HARBOR MASTER.

OFFICE OF HARBOR MASTER,
Washington, D. C., October 8, 1885.

• MAJOR: I have the honor to present herewith my fourth annual report as harbor master for the year ending June 30, 1885.

The accompanying tabular statements give the number of boats landing in our harbor, together with information as to cargoes carried and amount of material landed; also the number of vessels cleared for different ports, and material exported.

In my last annual report I suggested that the Commissioners would request Congress to confer on them the power to make regulations governing the harbor master in the fuller discharge of his duties, and I now most respectfully and earnestly renew that suggestion, as it is a matter of great importance to all parties concerned.

I would also respectfully renew my suggestion in relation to the harbor master being provided with a tug-boat, for reasons set forth in my last annual report.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. SUTTON,
Harbor Master.

Maj. G. J. LYDECKER,
Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia.

List of steam vessels plying upon the Potomac River.

Vessels.	Service.	Vessels.	Service.
STEAMBOATS.		TUG-BOATS—cont'd.	
Excelsior	Washington to Norfolk.	A. P. Gorman	Towing on river.
George Leary	Do.	G. W. Pride	Do.
Lady of the Lake	Do.	Ella Pearce	Do.
Jane Moseley	Do.	D. M. Key	Do.
Mattano	River landings.	Comet	Do.
T. V. Arrowsmith	Colonial Beach.	Mary Lewis	Do.
John W. Thompson	River landings.	Potomac	Do.
W. W. Corcoran	Mount Vernon.	Templar	Do.
Mary Washington	Ocequan Falls.	J. A. Jackson	Do.
Armenia	Lower Cedar Point.	Henry Winship	Do.
City of Alexandria	Alexandria.	Zeta	Do.
City of Washington	Do.	Hansom M. Key	Do.
Sue	Baltimore.	Hercules	Do.
Norfolk	Philadelphia.	Samson	Do.
E. C. Knight	New York.	Hattie	Do.
John Gibson	Do.	Annie	Do.
George Law	Chapel Point.	S. Thomas Brown	Do.
Wakefield	River landings.	Edwin D. Hartley	Do.
William Moore	Do.	Rock Point	Do.
TUG-BOATS.		Juno	Do.
Gilmore & Meredith	Towing on river.	Keystone	Do.
Samuel Gedney	Do.	Bruce	Do.
Fannie Gilbert	Do.	Commodore Foote	Do.
		Wecacoe	Do.

APPENDIX No. 12.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STANDARD PAVEMENTS.

Specifications for granite paving blocks, 1884.

QUALITY.

First. The blocks may be of any syenite or granite equal in hardness to what is known as Quincy granite, but they must be of an uniform grain and texture, without lamination or stratification, and free from excess of mica or feldspar; hard basaltic stone that will take a smooth polish under the traffic will not be accepted. Soft or weather-worn stones obtained from the surface of the quarry will not be accepted.

SIZE.

Second. The blocks must be of the following dimensions, viz: In length, not more than 8 nor less than 6 inches; in width, not more than 5 nor less than 3 inches; in depth, not more than 6 nor less than 5½ inches. The size preferred is 7 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 6 inches deep. They must be sufficiently dressed to present rectangular faces, with straight edges on top, bottom, and sides, and all blocks whose faces vary more than half an inch from a rectangular shape will be rejected. The sides and ends of the blocks must be so dressed that they will make close-fitting joints, and any block which has projections or knobs larger than half an inch will be rejected.

CONDITIONS OF DELIVERY.

Third. Blocks shipped by water must be delivered within one of the property yards of the District of Columbia, which are situated at the foot of Sixth street and of G street, respectively; blocks shipped by

the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad will be delivered on reservation 17, or on the reservation at intersection of Maryland and Virginia avenues, between Seventh and Ninth streets; blocks shipped by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad may be delivered on the triangular space between G and H streets, Delaware avenue and First street. In every case the cost of unloading the blocks and placing them in the property yards or reservations ready for inspection must be paid by the contractor.

The blocks will be carefully inspected upon delivery by the Engineer Commissioner or his agents, and all blocks which do not conform to the foregoing specifications in size or quality must be immediately removed by the contractor at his own expense. The contractor must also furnish at his own expense such laborers as may be deemed necessary by the Engineer Commissioner to assist his agents in inspecting and culling the blocks.

Fourth. All bids must be accompanied by a specimen block of the size and quality described in these specifications, labeled with the name of the bidder and the locality of the quarry; bids not accompanied by specimen blocks will not be accepted.

Specifications for laying granite block pavement, 1884.

1. The granite block pavement will be laid on a foundation of gravel and sand, with filling of hot paving cement from coal tar.
2. The stone blocks will be furnished by the District at — —, and must be hauled to the street at the contractor's expense.
3. All wood blocks, &c., necessary to be removed shall be taken up and removed immediately from the line of the work. The subsoil or other matter is then to be excavated and removed to the depth of 12½ inches below the top line of the proposed new pavement when fully rammed. Should there be any spongy material or vegetable matter in the bed thus prepared, all such material will be removed and the space filled with clean gravel or sand. Care must be taken in excavating to preserve the proper crown, which will be sensibly the same as at present where the street is paved with wood or stone blocks. All holes and inequalities to be filled to a proper level with sand or gravel only, such filling to be well and faithfully compacted by rolling or ramming.
4. Upon the foundation as above is to be laid a bed of fine bank gravel, to be approved by the Engineer Commissioner, 4 inches in depth when compressed, to be screened from all pebbles measuring more than 1½ inches in their largest dimensions, and to be thoroughly rolled and rammed. Upon this will be laid a bed of fine, sharp-washed sand, thoroughly dry, 3 inches in thickness, to serve as a bed for the blocks, which will be laid directly upon and imbedded in it, with close joints. The stone blocks are to be laid at right angles with the line of the street, with such crown as the Engineer Commissioner may direct; each course to be of blocks of a uniform width and depth, and so laid that all longitudinal joints shall be broken by a lap of at least 2 inches. When thus laid, the blocks shall be immediately covered with clean, fine, hot gravel in proper quantities, and raked until all the joints become filled therewith, and the blocks will then be carefully rammed to a firm, unyielding bed, with uniform surface, and with proper grade and crown. There will then be poured into the joints, at a temperature of 300° Fahrenheit, paving cement of proper consistency, to be approved by the Engineer Commissioner, to be obtained by the direct distillation of coal-tar, and to be the residuum therefrom. The cement required is ordinarily numbered between 5 and 6 at the manufactory. It will be poured

into the joints of the pavement until the sand beneath and the gravel between the blocks will absorb no more and the joints are filled flush with the upper surface of the pavement. Dry, hot gravel, not larger than three-fourths of an inch in any dimension will then be poured along the joints filled with paving cement as just described, and will be consolidated by tapping with a light rammer. Not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of paving cement to each square yard of pavement will be required; this quantity must be brought upon the ground, upon the line of the work, and whatever may remain after the completion of the work will be the property of the District of Columbia, and will be hauled to the Sixth street property yard, at the expense of the contractors. Any wastage of paving cement by pouring over the surface of the pavement instead of between the blocks will be estimated and deducted from the amount reported to have been used, and any such wastage of paving cement remaining upon the surface of the pavement must be covered with a sufficient quantity of fine, dry gravel to absorb it.

Specifications for laying asphaltum pavements, 1884.

1. Asphaltum pavements will be $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness when compressed, with a base of hydraulic cement concrete 6 inches in depth.

2. The sand beneath the present wood pavement, and all other material necessary to be removed, will be removed from the street; soft or spongy places, not affording a firm foundation, will be dug out and re-filled with good earth, well rammed, and the entire road-bed will be thoroughly rolled with a heavy steam-roller.

Upon the foundation as above will be laid a bed of hydraulic cement concrete 6 inches in thickness, to be made as follows:

One measure of cement equal to the best quality of fresh-burned Cumberland or Sheperdstown cement, manufactured upon the formula of this office, and two of clean, sharp washed sand, free from clay, will be thoroughly mixed, dry, and then made into a mortar with the least possible amount of water; broken stone or brick, thoroughly cleaned from dust and dirt, drenched with water, but containing no loose water in the heap, will then be incorporated immediately with the mortar in such quantities as will give a surplus of mortar when rammed. This proportion, when ascertained, will be regulated by measure. Each batch of concrete will be thoroughly mixed, the mixing being continued on the board until each piece of stone or brick is completely coated with mortar; it will then be spread and at once thoroughly compacted by ramming until free mortar appears upon the surface. The whole operation of mixing and laying each batch will be performed as expeditiously as possible, with the use of a sufficient number of skilled men. No gravel will be used in the concrete, but only angular fragments of stone or brick, having rough faces obtained by fracture, and measuring not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in their largest dimensions. The upper surface will be made exactly parallel with the surface of the pavement to be laid, and will be protected from the action of the sun and wind until set. Upon this base will be laid the wearing surface or pavement proper, the basis of which, or paving cement, will be pure asphaltum, unmixed with any of the products of coal-tar.

3. Where the pavement is laid adjacent to the track of a street railway, a strip 2 feet wide of paving blocks of granite or syenite will be laid next the track, with a foundation of bituminous concrete extending to the depth of the bottom of the cross-ties. This foundation will consist of small broken stone, clean, sharp sand, and paving cement of coal-tar from direct distil-

lation, of the consistency usually numbered between 4 and 5. The ingredients and their relative proportions of this foundation will be such as to constitute a solid base of broken stone, the voids of which are filled with sand and paving cement, and will require the approval of the Engineer Commissioner. The joints between the paving blocks will be filled with a hot paving cement, composed of refined asphalt, 100 parts, and heavy petroleum oil, 10 parts; or of cement obtained from the direct distillation of coal tar, and of the consistency ordinarily numbered between 5 and 6.

These blocks will be laid as headers, and the alternate courses will be 22 and 26 inches in length, so as to form a toothing where the pavement joins the asphalt. The width of the blocks will be from 4 to 6 inches, and their depth from 5 to 6 inches. The dimensions here given will be strictly adhered to, and the blocks must be of durable and uniform quality, selected for this purpose. The blocks will be carefully inspected after they are brought on the line of the work, and all blocks which in quality and dimensions do not conform strictly to these specifications will be rejected, and will be immediately removed from the line of work. Contractors will be required to furnish such laborers as may be necessary to aid the inspector in the examination and culling of the blocks; and in case the contractors shall neglect or refuse to so do, such laborers as, in the opinion of the Engineer Commissioner, may be necessary will be employed, and the expense incurred will be deducted and paid out of any money then due, or which thereafter may become due, the contractors. The blocks may be of any syenite or granite, equal in hardness to what is known as Quiney granite; but hard, basaltic stone that will take a smooth polish under traffic will not be used.

Where the new pavement joins an existing wood pavement a 3-inch pine plank will be set on edge between the two, and both pavements fitted well up against it. Where the pavement joins an existing stone pavement, a line of parking curb will be set on edge between the two and both pavements fitted well up against it. This curb will be furnished by the District at the G street property yard, and must be hauled to the work and placed in position at the contractor's expense.

4. The following specifications for wearing surface will be adhered to, unless a more satisfactory pavement should be presented:

The wearing-surface will be composed of—

- (1) Refined Trinidad or Cuban asphaltum.
- (2) Heavy petroleum oil.
- (3) Fine sand, containing not more than 1 per centum of hydrosilicate of alumina.
- (4) Fine powder of carbonate of lime.

The Trinidad asphaltum (so called), whether crude or refined, as found in this market, contains from 20 to 35 per centum of impurities, and must be refined and brought to a uniform standard of purity and gravity.

The Cuban asphalt contains a greater percentage of asphaltene and less of petroleum than the Trinidad asphalt, and therefore requires a larger percentage of heavy petroleum oil to make an asphaltic cement of a similar quality as to its malleability.

The heavy petroleum oil, which may be the residuum, by distillation of the petroleum oils, as found in the market, generally contains water, light oils, coke, and a gummy substance soluble in water. This petroleum oil must be freed from all impurities, and brought to a specific gravity of from 18° to 22° Baumé, and a fire test of 250° Fahrenheit.

By melting and mixing these two hydrocarbons, petroleum oil, and asphaltum, the matrix of the pavement called asphaltic cement is manufactured, which cement shall have a fire test of 250° Fahrenheit, and, at a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit, shall have a specific gravity of 1.19.

They will be mixed in the following proportions, by weight:

With Trinidad asphalt.

Pure asphalt	100 parts.
Heavy petroleum oil.....	17 parts.

With Cuban asphalt.

Pure asphalt	100 parts.
Heavy petroleum oil.....	30 parts.

The purity of the asphalt shall be ascertained, and the quantity of heavy petroleum oil to be added to it shall be in accordance with the percentage of pure asphalt which it contains when crude, whether Cuban or Trinidad asphalt.

The asphaltic cement being made in the manner above described, the pavement mixture will be formed of the following materials, and in the proportions stated:

Asphaltic cement.....	from 12 to 16
Sand.....	from 76 to 69
Pulverized carbonate of lime	from 12 to 15
	100 100

In order to make the pavement homogeneous the proportion of asphaltic cement must be varied according to the quality and character of the sand. The Engineer Commissioner or his inspectors will make frequent inspections of the works where the pavement mixture is manufactured, and will specify the exact amount of asphaltic cement, between the limits above given, which shall be used in each batch. If the proportions of the mixture are varied in any manner from those specified by the inspector, the mixture will be rejected and condemned, either before or after it is placed on the street. Its use will not be permitted, and, if already placed on the street, it will be removed and replaced by proper material at the expense of the contractor.

The sand and asphaltic cement are heated separately to about 300° Fahrenheit. The pulverized carbonate of lime, while cold, is mixed with the hot sand in the required proportions, and is then mixed with the asphaltic cement at the required temperature and in the proper proportion, in a suitable apparatus which will effect a perfect mixture.

The pavement mixture prepared in a manner thus indicated will be laid on the foundation in two coats. The first coat, called cushion coat, will contain from 2 to 4 per cent. more asphaltic cement than given above; it will be laid to such depth as will give a thickness of half an inch after being consolidated by a roller. The second coat, called surface coat, prepared as above specified, will be laid on the cushion coat; it will be brought to the ground in carts, at a temperature of about 250° Fahrenheit, and if the temperature of the air is less than 50°, the contractor must provide iron carts, with heating apparatus, in order to maintain the proper temperature of the mixture; it will then be carefully spread, by means of hot iron rakes, in such manner as to give uniform and regular grade, and to such depth that, after having received its ultimate compression of two-fifths, it will have a net thickness of 2 inches. This depth will be constantly tested by means of gauges furnished by the Engineer Commissioner. The surface will then be compressed by hand rollers, after which a small amount of hydraulic cement will be swept over it, and it will then be thoroughly compressed by a steam roller weighing not less than 250 pounds to the inch run, the rolling being continued for not less than five hours for every 1,000 yards of surface.

All materials used will be subject to inspection, and will be of the quality and kind now on file in the office of the Engineer Commissioner.

The degree of fineness, both of sand and powdered limestone, will be determined by testing with the screens now on file in the Engineer Department.

The powdered carbonate of lime will be of such degree of fineness that 16 per centum, by weight, of the entire mixture for the pavement shall be an impalpable powder of limestone, and the whole of it shall pass a No. 26 screen. The sand will be of such size that none of it will pass a No. 80 screen, and the whole of it shall pass a No. 20 screen.

In order to make the gutters, which are consolidated but little by traffic, entirely impervious to water, a width of 12 inches next the curb will be coated with hot, pure asphalt and smoothed with hot smoothing irons, in order to saturate the pavement to a certain depth with an excess of asphalt.

5. If considered advisable, a strip of granite-block pavement will be laid in the place of the gutter, of such width as may be prescribed and in accordance with the specifications for granite-block pavements. In this case the edge next the carriage-way will consist of headers toothed into the pavement of the carriage-way.

Specifications for laying compressed asphalt block pavement.

1. The asphalt pavement will be laid on a foundation of gravel and sand.

2. The asphalt blocks will be furnished by the District at the following locality, viz, ———, and must be hauled to the street at the contractor's expense.

3. All wood blocks, &c., necessary to be removed shall be taken up and removed immediately from the line of the work. The subsoil or other matter is then to be excavated and removed to the depth of 12 inches below the top line of the proposed new pavement, when fully rammed. Should there be any spongy material or vegetable matter in the bed thus prepared, all such material will be removed and the space filled with clean gravel or sand. Care must be taken in excavating to preserve the proper crown, which will be sensibly the same as at present where the street is paved with wood or stone blocks. All holes and inequalities to be filled to a proper level with sand or gravel only, such filling to be well and faithfully compacted by rolling or ramming.

4. Upon the foundation as above is to be laid a bed of fine bank gravel, to be approved by the Engineer Commissioner, 5 inches in depth when compressed, to be screened from all pebbles measuring more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in their largest dimensions, and to be thoroughly rolled and rammed. Upon this will be laid a bed of fine, sharp, washed sand, thoroughly dry, 2 inches in thickness, to serve as a bed for the blocks, which will be laid directly upon and imbedded in it with close joints. Special care will be observed to make the surface of this bed of sand exactly parallel to the surface of the pavement when complete; this will be accomplished by dragging a straight-edge over it, or otherwise. The blocks must be laid by the pavers standing or kneeling upon the blocks already laid and not upon the bed of sand.

The blocks are to be laid at right angles with the line of the street, with such crown as the Engineer Commissioner may direct; each course to be of blocks of a uniform width and depth, and so laid that all longitudinal joints shall be broken by a lap of at least 4 inches. Each course of blocks will be driven against the course preceding it by a heavy

maul, in order to make the joints as tight as possible. When thus laid the blocks will be immediately covered with clean, fine sand, entirely free from any loam or earthy matter, perfectly dry, and screened through a sieve or screen having not less than twenty meshes to the inch. The blocks will then be carefully rammed by placing a plank over several courses and ramming the plank with a heavy rammer. The ramming will be continued until the blocks reach a firm, unyielding bed and present a uniform surface, with proper grade and crown. Any lack of uniformity in the surface must be corrected by taking up and relaying the blocks. When the ramming is complete a sufficient amount of fine, dry sand, as above described, will be spread over the surface and swept or raked into the joints.

Specifications for laying Macadam pavement.

1. Macadam pavements will be $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick when fully compressed, and will be laid in 3 courses, the two lower courses each being 6 inches thick when compressed and the top course one-half inch.

2. The space over which the pavement is to be laid will be excavated to the depth of $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the top line of the proposed new pavement when fully compressed. Should there be any spongy material or vegetable matter in the bed thus prepared, all such material will be removed and the space filled with clean gravel or sand. Care must be taken in excavating to preserve the proper crown parallel to the surface of the street when completed; all holes and inequalities to be filled to a proper level with sand or gravel only, such filling to be well and faithfully compacted by rolling or ramming, and the entire road-bed will be thoroughly compacted by rolling and ramming so as to present a smooth and regular surface.

3. On this bed the metal for the first course will be spread in a uniform layer of such thickness as to give a depth of 6 inches when thoroughly compacted. This layer will then be compacted by rolling, and ramming in such places as the roller cannot reach; the roller will either be a steam-roller or horse-roller, its weight being not less than 5,000 pounds, and its width such that the weight per inch of run will be not less than 125 pounds. The District will furnish, if desired, a suitable roller, weighing about 10,500 pounds, made of iron with grooves, and requiring 5 or 6 horses for its proper use according to grade. The rolling will be continued until the stone cease to sink under the roller or to creep in front of it; the amount of rolling will be not less than ten hours to each 1,000 yards of surface.

4. The second course of metal will be spread on the first course in a uniform layer of the same depth as before, and after being thoroughly wet, either by hose or a sprinkling cart, will be rolled and rammed in precisely the same manner and to the same extent as the first course.

5. The size of metal in the first and second courses will be such that it will pass through a ring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, *i. e.*, the largest dimension of any stone must not exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Any stone larger than this will be absolutely rejected, and must be either removed from the street or rebroken to proper size by the contractor. The material for the top course will be small pebbles thoroughly screened from clay and earthy matter, and varying in size from one-eighth to three-fourths of an inch in their largest dimensions, or it may be composed of the finer particles of stone obtained by screening the stone for the lower courses. These particles of stone will be of the same size as the pebbles above mentioned. Stone dust will not be used for a top course.

6. The material for the top course will be spread upon the second course in a uniform layer one inch in thickness, and, after being thoroughly wet by means of a hose or sprinkling cart, will be rolled and rammed in the same manner and to the same extent as the first and second courses.

7. The stone for the first and second courses must be of a hard and compact texture and uniform grain. Blue rock (gneiss), trap, granite, flint (quartz), and the harder varieties of limestone will be accepted. Bidders will submit with their bids samples of the stone which they propose to furnish, and all stone which does not equal the sample in quality and size will be rejected. The stone must have on all sides a rough surface obtained by fracture. Water-worn pebbles and broken cobble stones will not be accepted. The stone preferred is the harder variety of compact gneiss found on certain portions of Rock Creek, Piney Branch, Broad Branch, and other streams north of the Boundary. Disintegrated and weather-worn stones from the surface of the quarry will not be accepted. If desired, the stone can be obtained from the shafts of the new aqueduct at Champlain avenue, Rock Creek, and Foundry Branch. It will be furnished to the contractor at those points free of charge and already broken to a size containing about 1 cubic foot.

APPENDIX No. 13.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEWER WORK.

TRENCHES.

1. The ground shall be excavated in open trenches to the necessary width and depth, that portion formed for the invert of the sewer to be excavated to the exact external form and dimensions of the same, should the nature of the ground so allow. If the soil be of improper nature for a foundation, it shall be removed to such depth and width and in such manner as the Engineer Commissioner may direct, and other material deposited in its place, which will be paid for as extra work.

2. All irregularities, however, otherwise caused in the bottom and sides of the trench below the center of the sewer shall be filled to the required form with hydraulic cement concrete, made as herein specified, at the expense of the contractor.

3. Bracing and shoring shall be used when the same may be necessary to prevent slipping or caving of the sides of the trench, but no allowance will be made therefor; in all cases the timber and planking are to be removed in such manner as to prevent the slipping or caving of the sides as the work progresses, unless otherwise ordered by the Engineer Commissioner. If ordered to be left in the trench the bracing and shoring so left will be measured and paid for at the rate of \$15 per M feet board measure.

4. On the 10.5 by 15.75 and 20 feet sections of the northeast Boundary sewer the measurement of excavation will allow a cross-section giving a slope of $1\frac{1}{2}$ perpendicular to 1 base from the springing line of the arch to the natural surface, and below the springing line only the external form of the invert. On the 6.5 by 9.75 section, side slopes will be allowed of 10 perpendicular to $\frac{1}{2}$ base, and the external form of the

invert. Shoring will not be paid for, but, if used, the same cross-sections will be allowed.

5. Should running sand, quicksand,* or other treacherous ground be encountered, the work shall be pushed with the utmost vigor, and be carried on day and night, should the Engineer Commissioner so require.

6. The excavations shall be kept free from water during the construction of the work; no concrete or other work will be allowed to be laid in water, and no allowance for pumping or otherwise removing the water will be paid, and all slides or caving of the sides of the trenches or cuts will be removed at the cost of the contractor.

7. The backfilling over and about the sewers shall be done with especial care. It must be brought up evenly on both sides of the sewer to the top of the arch in layers not exceeding 4 inches in depth and thoroughly rammed, the operation requiring three rammers to one shoveler.

The contractor will be responsible for all after settlement over the line of the trench, as hereinafter provided.

8. The surface of the street or sidewalk shall be left in as good condition as before the commencement of the work, the proper material being reserved for this purpose.

9. The contractor will replace all pavements disturbed, excepting asphalt or concrete pavements, which will be relaid by the District. If, however, such pavements should be injured by the contractors outside the limits prescribed for the trenches, the cost of restoring such excess will be charged against the contractor and deducted from any amounts found due, and he will be required at his own expense to maintain the ground surface of the pavement over the line of trench with the best material available from the excavation, until such time as the pavement is relaid. The cost of subsequent repairs of all pavements (whether relaid in the first instance by the District or by the contractor) or of any other work, made necessary within the period for which this work is guaranteed, by after settlement in the filling of the trenches, will be charged against the ten per centum retained and invested, as provided in paragraph seven of the general conditions hereto attached, and it is expressly agreed that this fund shall be subject to the control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for this purpose.

10. The material from the trenches and that used in the construction of the work shall be so deposited as not to endanger the work or unnecessarily obstruct public travel, and so that free access may be had at all times to all fire-plugs and water-gates in the vicinity of the work. The surplus earth as hereinafter indicated will be the property of the contractor and must be disposed of by him.

On the northeast Boundary sewer the surplus earth hauled away will be measured at 90 per cent. of the actual displacement of the sewer, and will be hauled to such places along the line of the work as may be directed by the Engineer Commissioner. Average haul about 3,000 feet.

For removing the surplus earth on this sewer a separate price will be paid; but on all other sewers this item will be included in the price per foot paid for the sewer.

SEWER.

1. The sections of the various sewers are to be made in strict conformity with the drawings furnished by the Engineer Commissioner, and the line and levels given by the duly authorized assistant, and the directions given from time to time by the Engineer Commissioner or his

agents. The work is subject to such modifications as may be necessary during its progress; and in no case will any work in excess of the plans and specifications be paid for unless ordered in writing by the Engineer Commissioner. Water-tight work is required, and, to secure this, none but the best quality of material of the several descriptions shall be used. All work shall be done by skilled workmen in the various departments of the same. Proper molds, centers, and forms will be furnished and kept in good condition by the contractor.

2. All railroads, water, sewer, and gas pipes across or near the work shall be supported during the construction of the work under or near them, so as not to interfere with or delay the use of said railroads or the flow of water, gas, or sewerage; all at the expense of the contractor.

The existing sewers in Boundary and other streets, shown on the drawings in the office of the Engineer Commissioner, must be protected and secured against damage by and at the expense of the contractor.

3. The connections of intercepted sewers and catch-basin connections with the new sewers will be made according to the plans and directions given by the Engineer Commissioner, and the cost of said connections included in the price per foot for new sewers. The connections with new basins will be paid for at a separate price. The connections with sewers will generally be made with curves having a radius of not less than thirty feet. Drops for the dry weather flow are to be built in the Boundary and O street sewers, not exceeding three. These will conform to the drawing on file in the office of the Engineer Commissioner, and the cost of the same will be included in the price paid for those sewers.

BRICK-WORK.

1. The best quality of whole new bricks, burned hard entirely through, free from injurious cracks, with true even faces, and with a crushing strength of not less than 5,000 pounds per square inch, will be used, and must be thoroughly wet by immersion immediately before laying. Every brick is required to be laid in full mortar joints, on bottom, sides and ends, which for each brick is to be performed by one operation. In no case is the joint to be made by working in mortar after the brick has been laid. Every second course will be laid with a line, and joints will not exceed three-eighths of an inch. The brick-work of the arches shall be properly bonded and keyed as directed by the Engineer Commissioner. No portion of the brick-work will be laid dry and afterwards grouted.

2. Terra-cotta junction blocks will be built into the arch of the brick sewers, and Y branches laid in the pipe sewers at such places as are shown on the plan or are indicated by the Engineer Commissioner. These will be furnished the contractor free of cost, and are to be built into the sewers, and the ends projecting from the concrete foundation closed with brick and cement by and at the expense of the contractor.

MANHOLES.

1. Brick manholes will be constructed in the sewers at intervals of 150 to 200 feet. They are to be of form and dimensions shown on the drawings. Manholes in sewers over 5 feet in vertical height will spring from one side of the arch of the sewer; in smaller sewers from the top of the arch.

Manholes are to be fitted with cast-iron frames and covers in dimensions, weight, and quality similar to those now used in Washington,

the drawings of which are on file in the office of the Engineer Commissioner.

2. The iron is to be sound, free from imperfections, and thoroughly cleaned. Each manhole will be furnished with wrought-iron steps built into the brick-work, conveniently arranged to allow access to the sewer.

The manhole covers on the Boundary and O street sewers will be of the large pattern, 3 feet diameter; all others, the small pattern ordinarily used.

3. Lateral sewer and receiving-basin connections will be built into the manholes whenever required.

RECEIVING BASINS.

1. Receiving basins will be built wherever shown on the plans or ordered by the Engineer Commissioner. They will conform to the drawings, will be built with care, and be made perfectly water-tight by plastering the interior with neat hydraulic cement one-half inch in thickness.

2. The tops of the basins will be covered with granite or blue-stone heads set level with the sidewalk; the stones composing the tops will be rebated to receive a cast-iron cover similar to those now in use in Washington.

3. Connections of basins with the sewers will be made with 12-inch or 15-inch pipes of terra cotta, laid in cement concrete, as required for the sewer pipes.

MORTAR.

1. Mortar, wherever used in this work, will be composed of cement and dry sand, in the proportion of 300 pounds of cement and 2 barrels of loose sand, *thoroughly mixed* dry, and a sufficient quantity of water afterwards added to form a rather stiff paste; it will be used within an hour after mixing, and not at all if once set.

2. Cement shall be of the best quality, freshly burned, and equal in every respect to the Round Top or Shepardstown cement, manufactured upon the formula of this office, capable of being worked for twenty minutes in mortar without loss of strength, and will be tested in such manner as the Engineer Commissioner may direct. It will have a tensile strength, as follows, when mixed with water and allowed to set for twenty-four hours, then immersed in water until taken out for testing at the expiration of one week thereafter:

	Pounds.
Neat cement, per square inch.....	95
One part cement and one part sand, per square inch.....	56
One part cement and two parts sand, per square inch.....	22
One part cement and three parts sand, per square inch.....	12

3. Sand used shall be clean, sharp, free from loam, vegetable matter, or other dirt, and capable of giving the above results with the cement.

4. Water used shall be fresh and clean, free from earth, dirt, or sewage.

5. Tight mortar-boxes shall be provided by the contractor, and no mortar shall be made excepting in such boxes.

6. The proportions given are intended to form a mortar in which every particle of sand shall be enveloped by the cement, and this result must be attained to the satisfaction of the Engineer Commissioner and under his direction.

7. The thorough mixing and incorporation of all materials will be insisted upon, preferably by machine labor; but if done by hand labor

the dry cement and sand will be turned over and mixed with shovels by skilled workmen not less than six times before the water is added. After adding the water, the paste will again be turned over and mixed with shovels by skilled workmen not less than three times before it is used.

CONCRETE.

1. Concrete will be composed of mortar proportioned and mixed as before described, to which will be added broken stone in such proportion that the resultant mass will contain for every 300 pounds of cement two barrels of loose dry sand and five barrels of broken stone or hard brick.

2. The stone or brick will be added immediately after mixing the mortar, being first completely drenched with water, but containing no loose water in the heap.

The whole mass shall be thoroughly turned over and mixed until every particle of broken stone is completely covered with mortar, using only sufficient water to insure the proper incorporation of the ingredients.

If not mixed by machinery, the concrete material will be turned over and mixed with shovels by skilled workmen, upon a water-tight platform of sufficient size, not less than four times before it is used.

3. Broken stone or brick shall consist of angular fragments of sound durable stone or brick, broken preferably by the crusher or roller, not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in their greatest dimension, and will be thoroughly freed from dust and dirt by screening or winnowing. After the latter operation it will not be deposited or handled except upon clean boards.

4. The proportions given are intended to form a concrete in which the cement mortar shall be sufficient to fill all the void spaces with mortar in excess. If from imperfect mixing or other cause it shall appear to the Engineer Commissioner that such a result is not attained, the proportion of broken stone or brick will be adjusted to his satisfaction without extra compensation. If it should be found that the stone is so proportioned that the mortar is considerably in excess of the amount required to fill the void spaces, the proportion of stone will be increased, but only upon the written order of the Engineer Commissioner.

5. Each batch of concrete will be rapidly mixed and spread in layers not exceeding 6 inches in thickness, and will be at once thoroughly compacted by ramming until free mortar appears on the surface.

6. The concrete will not be allowed to be passed down to its place in a chute, but must be deposited so as to retain the mortar evenly incorporated with the stone and free from foreign matter of any kind.

7. The whole operation of mixing and laying each batch will be performed as expeditiously as possible, with the use of machinery or of a sufficient number of skilled men.

8. The concrete will be accurately laid to the prescribed section by the use of proper templates or forms, and in case any of the sewer arches are built of concrete instead of brick, the contractor will be required to prepare the centers so that the concrete will not adhere to them, and so that when removed the intrados of the arch will present a perfectly smooth finished surface. If necessary, the intrados will be plastered with cement mortar.

9. Concrete will be allowed to set at least 24 hours before any work or back filling shall be put upon it, and no walking over or working thereon will be allowed during such time.

SEWER PIPE.

1. Sewer pipe will be circular, vitrified stoneware, or terra-cotta sewer pipe, of the dimensions specified, and laid in a bed of hydraulic cement concrete, as shown in the sections on file in the office of the Engineer Commissioner.

2. For sewers with half pipe inverts the pipe will be carefully divided longitudinally in halves, and laid in place by being imbedded in mortar composed of one part best quality fresh Portland cement, and one and a half part clean sharp sand, mixed and used as required for cement mortar. The bed for the pipe will be formed one-half inch in thickness entirely around the pipe, the joints fully flushed, and the cut edge of the pipe covered by the mortar, with the mortar flushed up to the brick-work, as shown in the drawings. The Portland cement must have a tensile strength of 250 pounds per square inch when mixed with water only, and five days after setting.

STONE BLOCKS FOR INVERTS.

The invert of sewers larger than 4 by 6 feet will be laid with stone blocks, as shown in the sections. The blocks will be laid with full joints in Portland cement mortar of the quality and mixed in the manner above specified.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. The junction of different diameters of new sewers will be made with conical sections 16 feet or more in length, retaining the slope of the arch of the sewers.

2. The ends of all sewers, except at their discharge, will be securely closed with brick masonry laid in cement mortar, as prescribed for brick-work.

3. On the completion of the sewers, they shall be thoroughly cleaned out before acceptance.

4. The contractor shall furnish the inspectors with proper means and facilities for weighing the cement in barrels and the barrels after being emptied, and for measuring the sand, broken bricks, and broken stone.

5. All quantities of work and material to be paid for will be measured and determined by the Engineer Commissioner and his assistants, according to the plans and working lines which may be given, and the specifications.

6. All material furnished and all work done which, in the opinion of the Engineer Commissioner, shall not be in accordance with these specifications, shall be removed within twenty-four hours after written notice from the Engineer Commissioner by and at the expense of the contractor; or, in case of his failure to do so, it will be removed by the Engineer Commissioner, and the cost will be charged to the contractor and deducted from the amount due or which may become due the contractor.

7. Material to be furnished by the District (consisting of sewer pipe, branches, junction blocks, and stone blocks) will be delivered to the contractor on the wharf or at one of the property yards of the District, and will be hauled to the work by the contractor. It will be considered as a cash payment in addition to the contract rates, and 10 per cent. of its value will be retained, as provided by law. See paragraph 5 of the general conditions hereunto appended.

8. The contractor will be required to refill trenches, remove surplus

material or supplies, and restore the streets to their original condition with all possible promptness; also to maintain suitable bridges over trenches at street crossings in such manner as to accommodate travel on foot or by vehicle, all to the satisfaction of the Engineer Commissioner and as he shall direct. All lights necessary for properly lighting the trenches, or other obstructions to travel, must be maintained at the expense and risk of the contractor.

Main brick sewers constructed and in course of construction under provisions of an act of Congress making an appropriation for the completion of the sewerage system of the District of Columbia, approved June 30, 1884.

Dimensions.	Street.	From—	To—
Brick sewer 2 by 3 feet.	Sixteenth, northwest....	K street	L street.
	Q, northwest	Eleventh street	Twelfth street.
	U, northwest	Tenth street	Alley west of Twelfth street.
	W, northwest	Boundary street	Alley west of Tenth street.
Brick sewer 2.25 by 3.37 feet.	Seventh, northeast	Maryland avenue	E street and overflow
	H, northeast	North Capitol street ..	First street.
	Q, northwest	Tenth street	Eleventh street.
	Tenth, northwest	Rhode Island avenue ..	Q street.
	Virginia avenue, north-west.	Nineteenth street	Twentieth street.
	Boundary, northwest ..	U street	W street.
Brick sewer 2.50 by 3.75 feet.	Ninth, southwest	E street	I street.
	East Capitol	Seventh street	Eighth street.
	I, northeast	First street	Alley.
	Ninth, southeast	C street	D street.
	Rhode Island avenue, northwest.	Fourteenth street	Fifteenth street.
	Q, northwest	Thirty-first street	Thirty-second street.
Brick sewer 2.75 by 4.12 feet.	Thirty-first, northwest..	O street	O street.
	Q, northwest	Thirtieth street	Thirty-first street
	D, southwest	First street	Second street.
	Fifteenth, northwest ..	E street	U street.
	Sixteenth, northwest ..	L street	N street.
	Rhode Island avenue, northwest.	Fifteenth street	Sixteenth street.
Brick sewer 3 by 4.5 feet.	I, northeast	North Capitol street ..	Alley.
	Ninth, southeast	D street	E street.
	do	E street	I street.
	Seventh northeast	East Capitol street ..	Maryland avenue.
Brick sewer 3.23 by 4.87 feet.	Virginia avenue, north-west.	Eighteenth street	Nineteenth street
	G, southwest	Delaware avenue	Third street.
	Tenth, northwest	Q street	R street.
	New Jersey avenue, southeast.	M street	N street.
Brick sewer 3.5 by 5.25 feet.	Boundary, northwest ..	Fourteenth street	Fifteenth street.
	I, southeast	Ninth street	Twelfth street.
Brick sewer 3.75 by 5.62 feet.	T, northwest	Eighth street	Tenth street.
	Virginia avenue, north-west.	D street	Eighteenth street
Brick sewer 4 by 6 feet	Fifteenth, northwest ..	S street	T street.
	G, southwest	First street	Canal.
	Seventeenth, northwest	Q street	Monroe street.
	Fifteenth, northwest ..	Monroe street	S street.
	Monroe, northwest	Fifteenth street	Seventeenth street.
Brick sewer 4.5 by 6.75 feet.	F, northeast	Fourth street	Seventh street.
	do	Third street	Fourth street.
Brick sewer 5.25 by 7.87 feet.	B, northwest	Seventeenth street	Virginia avenue.
Brick sewer 5.5 by 8.25 feet.	Q, northwest	do	Twenty-second street.

Reconstructing main sewer in Georgetown.

Brick sewer 6.5 by 9.75 feet.	Boundary	First street, west	Eighth street, west.
Circular brick sewer 10 feet.	O	Boundary street	First street, west.
Sewer, 15 by 17.5 feet....	Boundary	First street, west	O street.
	do	O street	End of arch between Sixth and Seventh streets, northeast.

Terra-cotta sewers laid under provisions of an act of Congress making appropriations for the support of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, approved July 5, 1884.

Dimensions.	Street.	From—	To—
Twelve-inch pipe sewers.	Third, northwest	N street	O street.
	do	O street	P street.
	Alley, northwest	S and French streets	Ninth and Tenth streets.
	Ninth, northwest	R street	Alley.
	Fifteenth, northwest	M street	Massachusetts avenue.
	Twenty-third, northwest	L street	M street.
	Marion, northwest	P street	Q street.
	Q, northwest	Thirtieth street	Thirty-first street.
	New Hampshire avenue, northwest	North of	L street.
	New York avenue, northwest	Fourteenth street	Fifteenth street.
	P, northwest	North Capitol street	First street.
	Rhode Island avenue	Sixteenth street	Seventeenth street.
	Square 183	L and M streets	Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.
	Square 182	M and N streets	Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.
	Square 273	U and V streets	B and C streets.
	Square 634	New Jersey avenue and North Capitol street.	P street.
	New Jersey avenue	Q street	Twenty-third street.
	Virginia avenue	Twenty-second street	Virginia avenue.
	Twenty-second	E street	Alley.
	E	Twenty-second street	A street.
	Fourth, northeast	East Capitol street	H street.
	do	G street	E street.
	Fifth, northeast	C street	A street.
	do	East Capitol street	Do.
	Sixth, northeast	do	Do.
	Eighth, northeast	do	C street.
	Tenth, northeast	B street	Fifth street.
	East Capitol	Fourth street	Eighth street.
	A, northeast	do	Seventh street.
	C, northeast	Sixth street	Alley.
	G, northeast	First street	Eleventh street.
	H, northeast	Tenth street	Fourth street.
	do	Third street	Second alley.
	do	First street	Ninth street.
	East Capitol	Eighth street	Seventh street.
	L, northeast	Sixth street	Eighth street.
	Massachusetts avenue, northeast	Seventh street	Fourth street.
	Maryland avenue, northeast	Third street	C street.
	Eleventh, northeast	Park place	Eleventh and Twelfth streets.
	Square 987, northeast	Alley between	M street.
	Square 829, northeast	L street	Sixth street.
	Fifth, northeast	Fifth street	L street.
	North Capitol	K street	Do.
	F, southwest	do	Tenth street.
	Eighth street	Eighth street	
	Second and Canal, southwest		
	M, southwest	Third street	Sixth street.
	Maryland avenue, southwest	do	Four-and-a-half street.
	Square 351, southwest	Tenth and Eleventh streets.	Virginia avenue and C street.
	Ninth, southwest	E street, south of	D street.
	Third, southwest	B street	Virginia avenue.
	Half, southwest	F street	G street.
	F, southwest	First street	Second street.
	Alley, southwest	North of F street	First and Second streets.
	First, southwest	F street	Alley north of F street.
	F, southwest	Second street	Third street.
	Virginia avenue, southwest	Third street	Fourth street.
	Second, southwest	E street	F street.
	E, southwest	Second street	Third street.
	F, southwest	Half street	Delaware avenue.
	G, southeast	Sixth street	Seventh street.
	Eleventh, southeast	M street	River.
	P, northwest	Thirty-second street	Thirty-fifth street.
	Twenty-third, northwest	Virginia avenue	E street.
15-inch pipe sewers	Warner, northwest	New Jersey avenue	Fifth street.
	Square 274, northwest	Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.	T and U streets.

246 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Terra-cotta sewers laid under provisions of an act of Congress, &c.—Continued.

Dimensions.	Street.	From—	To—
15-inch pipe sewers.	E, southwest.	South Capitol street.	Delaware avenue.
	Second, southwest.	Virginia avenue.	D street.
	B, northeast.	Tenth street.	Eleventh street.
	Sixth and intersection North Carolina avenue, southeast.		
	Fourth, northeast.	A street.	B street.
	Third, northeast.	Maryland avenue.	Do.
	First, southwest.	F street.	G street.
	Ninth, southwest.	E street.	Maryland avenue.
	G, northwest.	Intersection.	Massachusetts avenue.
	Square 829, northeast.	L and M streets.	Fifth and Sixth streets.
	P, northwest.	Thirty-second street.	Thirty-fifth street.
	C, southeast.	Intersection Fifth street	
18-inch pipe sewers.	First, southeast.	B street.	C street.
	C, southeast.	Sixth street.	Seventh street.
	Fourth, northeast.	B street.	C street.
	Fifth, northeast.	I street.	K street.
	E, northeast.	Fourth street.	Fifth street.
	Twenty-third, northwest	H street.	I street.
	S, northwest.	Vermont avenue.	Twelfth street.
	Fourteenth, northwest.	Intersection Rhode Is- land avenue.	
	Q, northwest.	Vermont avenue.	Thirteenth street.
	G, northwest.	Intersection New Jer- sey avenue.	
	Third, northeast.	Massachusetts avenue.	Maryland avenue.
	W, northwest.	Twelfth street.	West alley.
	F and Virginia avenue, northwest.	Twenty-third street.	Twenty-fourth street.
	H, northwest.	Twenty-fourth street.	New Hampshire avenue.
	Second, southwest.	F street.	G street.
	M, southwest.	Half street.	South Capitol street.
	P, northwest.	Thirty-second street.	Thirty-fifth street.
	W, northwest.	Twelfth street.	East alley.
21-inch pipe sewers.	Virginia avenue, north- west.	Intersection Twentieth street.	
	H, northeast.	North Capitol street.	First street.
	K, northwest.	Tenth street.	Twelfth street.
	C, northwest.	Thirteenth street.	Alley.
	Third, northeast.	Intersection Massachu- setts avenue.	
	Massachusetts avenue, northwest.	Third street.	Fourth street.
	East Capitol.	Ninth street.	Tenth street.
	Massachusetts avenue, northwest.	North Capitol street.	First street.
	H and Twenty-fifth, northwest.	New Hampshire avenue	I street.
	Q, northwest.	Twelfth street.	Vermont avenue.
	S, northwest.	Tenth street.	Do.
	Rhode Island avenue, northwest.	Intersection Fourteenth street.	
24-inch pipe sewers.	Virginia avenue, north- west.	Twentieth street.	Twenty-first street.
	K, northwest.	Intersection Sixteenth street.	
	W, northwest.	Eleventh street.	Twelfth street.
	Second, northeast.	Massachusetts avenue.	F street.
	Massachusetts avenue, northeast.	Second street.	Third street.
	East Capitol.	Eighth street.	Ninth street.
	B, northeast.	do.	Tenth street.
	Fourth, northeast.	G street.	Running south.
	M, southwest.	Half street.	First street.
	D, southwest.	Second street.	Third street.
	Ninth, southwest.	Alley.	E street.
	C, southeast.	Seventh street.	Ninth street.
	G, southeast.	Eighth street.	Do.
	Pennsylvania avenue, southeast.	do.	Do.

NOTE.—One hundred receiving basins in connection with foregoing sewers.

APPENDIX No. 14.

Miscellaneous contracts.

Date.	Number of contract.	Name of contractor.	Nature of work.	Cost.
1879. Oct. 31	239	F. M. Draney.....	Remove and transport night-soil for the period of five years from November 3, 1879.	.....
1881. May 5	324	W. J. Acker and George Neitzey.	Construct the third section of Boundary sewer.	1\$91,290 82
June 4	330	F. M. Draney	Remove garbage for a period of five years from July 1, 1881.	.....
1884. May 19	523	J. M. Hodges	Paint the iron-work of the M and K street bridges over Rock Creek.	279 00
July 8	526	John White.....	Sprinkle, sweep, and clean paved alleys..	7,501 53
July 11	530	R. W. Darby.....	Construct an additional story to the public school building on the new Bladensburg pike, in the county of Washington, District of Columbia.	.....
July 12	531	Virginia State Granite Company.	Furnish granite paving blocks.....	8,314 47
July 15	532	Potomac Terra Cotta Company.	Furnish terra-cotta material.....	.....
July 15	533	Angus Lamond.....	Furnish terra-cotta junction blocks.....	.....
July 16	534	Richmond Granite Company.	Furnish granite paving blocks.....	6,135 48
July 16	535	J. L. Savage.....	Furnish and deliver hardware for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
July 16	536	E. G. Wheeler.....	do .....	.....
July 17	537	W. H. Moses.....	Furnish and deliver furniture for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
July 17	538	J. C. Ergood & Co.....	Furnish and deliver groceries for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
July 17	539	Frank Hume.....	Furnish and deliver bacon and ham for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
July 17	540	do	Furnish and deliver groceries for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
July 17	541	W. E. Hodge	Furnish and deliver fuel for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
July 17	542	R. C. Hewett.....	Furnish and deliver forage for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
July 17	543	C. M. Towson	Furnish and deliver dry goods for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
July 17	544	Royce & Mareau.....	Furnish and deliver telegraph and telephone supplies for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
July 17	545	W. M. Galt & Co.....	Furnish and deliver groceries for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
July 17	547	Acker & Co.....	Furnish and deliver blue-stone construction material for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
July 17	548	Judd & Detweiler.....	Furnish and deliver blank forms and printing for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
July 18	549	George White & Co	Furnish and deliver lamp-posts and miscellaneous castings for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
July 18	550	R. I. Varnell.....	Furnish and deliver fresh meat and corned beef for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
July 18	551	R. Leitch & Sons	Furnish and deliver plumbers' materials for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
July 17	551½	Richmond Granite Company	Furnish granite paving blocks.....	4,573 40
July 18	552	Julius Lansburgh	Furnish and deliver furniture for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
July 18	553	Scheller & Stevens	Furnish and deliver drugs for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
July 18	554	Z. D. Gilman.....	do .....	.....
July 19	555	John Booth.....	Furnish granite paving blocks.....	9,050 08
July 21	556	Washington Brick Machine Company.	Furnish and deliver brick for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
July 19	557	Thomas Somerville & Sons..	Furnish and deliver plumbers' materials for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
July 17	558	Washington Granite Quarry Company.	Furnish granite blocks.....	4,418 17
July 22	559	Samuel Emery.....	Furnish and deliver granite stone for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
July 24	560	William Hahn & Co.....	Furnish and deliver boots and shoes for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....

1 Complete, total cost.

Miscellaneous contracts—Continued.

Date.	Number of contract.	Name of contractor.	Nature of work.	Cost.
1884.				
July 25	563	Washington Gas & Light Company.	Furnish illuminating gas in Washington, D. C., and light, extinguish, and keep clean street lamps.	\$87,652 54
July 25	564	Joseph Fearson.....	Construct two-story brick stable on rear of lots occupied by the police station No. 1, on E street, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets southwest.	.....
July 25	565	New York and Maine Granite Paving Block Company.	Furnish granite paving blocks	16,186 61
July 26	566	Akron Sewer Pipe Agency.	Furnish terra-cotta pipe and branches .....	.....
July 26	567	J. M. Wheatley.....	Furnish and deliver cement, lime, and plaster for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
July 28	568	Martin & Butler	Furnish and deliver glass, paints, and varnish for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
July 31	573	L. P. Wright & Son.....	Sprinkle, sweep, and clean the paved streets in Washington, D. C.	34,269 12
July 31	574	William Ballantyne & Son..	Furnish and deliver stationery for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
July 31	575	William Ballantyne & Son..	Furnish and deliver school-books for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
Aug. 5	576	Judd & Detweiler	Furnish and deliver blank forms and printing for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
Aug. 5	578	McMahan, Porter & Co....	Furnish terra-cotta pipe and branches. ...	.....
Aug. 15	579	Johnson Bros.....	Furnish and deliver fuel for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
Aug. 22	581	George A. Sheehan.....	Furnish and deliver lumber and building material for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
Sept. 8	594	J. B. Haliday.....	Construct and complete a frame building for hospital purposes in the grounds of the Washington Asylum, in Washington, D. C.	.....
Sept. 10	595	Frank Baldwin	Construct twelve-room brick school building on lots 5, 6, and part of 7, square 238, fronting on S street northwest, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, in Washington, D. C.	.....
Sept. 12	596	C. Thomas.....	Construct and complete a brick engine-house, to be located on lots 16 and 17, square 363, R street, between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest, in Washington, D. C.	.....
Sept. 22	597	J. McClelland.....	Furnish fire-plugs and gates and boxes. ...	.....
Sept. 25	598	H. I. Gregory	Furnish and deliver tin-ware and street lamps for year ending June 30, 1885.	.....
Oct. 6	602	Frank Baldwin	Construct brick building for a police station-house on lot 12 and south 31 feet of lot 11, square 481, on Fifth street, between M and N streets northwest.	.....
Oct. 18	603	A. H. McNeal	Furnish cast-iron water-pipe and special castings.	.....
1885.				
Jan. 5	604	C. Thomas	Construct two-story and basement brick school building on lots H, I, K, L, M, N, and O, square 858, in Washington, D. C.	.....
Jan. 5	605	Frank Baldwin	Construct a two-story and basement 8-room brick school building on north side Prospect street, between Market and Frederick streets, West Washington, D. C.	.....
Jan. 28	606	I. D. Smead	Furnish and set heating and ventilating apparatus for school building on lots H, I, K, L, M, N, and O, square 858, and school building on Prospect street, between Market and Frederick streets.	.....
Apr. 9	607	James B. Adams	Furnish school furniture .....	.....
Apr. 9	608	Camden Iron Works.....	Furnish cast-iron water-pipe and special castings.	.....
Apr. 15	609	J. McClelland.....	Furnish fire-plugs and water-gate boxes .....	.....
1884.				
Oct. 7	Order	H. L. Cranford	Furnish trap-rock blocks.....	17,629 92
				287,301 14

APPENDIX No. 15.

MAIN SEWERS.

Date.	No. of contract.	Name of contractor.	Locality.	Description of work.	Number of feet.	Cost per foot.	Contract work.	Extra work.	Material.	Total.
1884.										
Aug. 16	580	James McCandlish.		Construct receiving basins.....	152.00 1,097.00	\$39.20 94	\$3,078.40 1,031.18			\$4,109.58
Aug. 26	583	Jno. Cox & Co.	G street southwest, from First street to canal.	Construct brick sewer 3.65 by 5.62 feet, inside measurement.	787.00	6 61	5,202.07		\$288.92	\$5,119.19
			Virginia avenue northwest, from B street to Eighteenth street.	do	300.00	6 61	1,983.00	\$100.87	81.60	
			Fifteenth street northwest, from S street to T street.	do	516.00	6 61	3,410.76	123.59	135.00	45,804.81
Aug. 26	584	M. Shea	G street southwest, from Delaware avenue to Third street.	Lumber left in trench	960.44	4 75	4,562.09	7 50		
			Tenth street northwest, from Q street to R street.	Construct brick sewer 3.25 by 4.87 feet, inside measurement.	500.00	4 75	2,375.00	44.62		
			New Jersey avenue southeast, from M street to N street.	do	808.25	4 75	3,839.19		1,014.37	14,132.58
			Boundary street northwest, from Fourteenth street to Fifteenth street.	Construct brick sewer 3.25 by 4.87 feet, inside measurement.	327.00	4 75	1,551.75			
Aug. 29	586	O. O'Hare	Georgetown	Lumber left in trench			190.86			
Aug. 30	587	Geo. Courtney	I street southeast, from Ninth street to Twelfth street.	Reconstruct main sewer 3.5 by 5.25 feet, inside measurement.	1,022.00	5 07	5,151.54		1,516.36	25,491.30
				Lumber left in trench			81.54	329.12	305.00	6,045.58
				Excessive excavation			145.38			
			T street northwest, from Eighth street to Tenth street.	Construct brick sewer 3.5 by 5.25 feet, inside measurement.	919.20	5 07	4,660.34			
				Excessive brickwork			6 75		266.94	4,971.53
Aug. 30	588	do	Ninth street southeast, from E street to I street.	Lumber left in trench			37.50			
				Construct brick sewer, 3 by 4.5 feet, inside measurement.	1,172.00	4 50	5,274.00			
			Seventh street northeast, from East Capitol street to Maryland avenue.	Lumber left in trench			30.00			
				Construct brick sewer 3 by 4.5 feet, inside measurement.	1,715.70	4 50	7,720.65		778.35	14,346.60
				Lumber left in trench			307.50			
				Excessive excavation			320.10			

¹ Number of basins.
² Incomplete—vol. 13029.
³ \$371.80 deducted for deficiency in excavation.
⁴ \$37.31 deducted for deficiency in excavation.
⁵ \$595.49 deducted for deficiency in excavation and masonry.
⁶ \$9.42 deducted for deficiency in excavation.
⁷ \$152.67 deducted for deficiency in excavation and masonry.
⁸ \$61.77 deducted for deficiency in excavation and masonry.
⁹ \$84 deducted for deficiency in excavation.

MAIN SEWERS—Continued.

Date.	No. of con- tract.	Name of con- tractor.	Locality.	Description of work.	Number of feet.	Cost per foot.	Contract work.	Extra work.	Material.	Total.
1884. Aug. 30	588	Geo. Courtney	Virginia avenue northwest, from Eighteenth street to Nineteenth street.	Construct brick sewer 3 by 4.5 feet, inside measurement. Lumber left in trench..... ma- sonry.	632.80	\$4.50	\$2,847.60			
				Construct sewer 15 by 17½ feet, interior dimensions.			195.00		\$220.32	\$3,316.31
				Construct sewer 6.5 by 9.75 feet, interior measurement.			53.39			
			boundary street, from Seventh street east to Eighth street west	Construct sewer 2 by 3 feet, in- terior dimensions.	25,290.19		25,290.19	\$802.60		
				do			350.00			
				do			32,141.21			
			Sixteenth street northwest, from K street to L street.	Construct sewer 2 by 3 feet, in- terior dimensions.	390.50	3.50	\$1,199.82	19.00		
			Q street northwest, from Eleventh street to Twelfth street.	do	290.00		290.00			
			U street northwest, from Tenth street to alley west of Twelfth street.	do	810.00		42,730.59			
			W street northwest, from Bound- ary street to alley west of Tenth street.	do	414.00		1,500.17			
			Seventh street northeast, from Maryland avenue to E street.	do	575.00		2,217.38			
			Seventh street northeast, over- flow at Maryland avenue.	do	72.00		354.30			
			H street northeast, from North Capitol street to first alley.	do	160.00		577.48			
			Q street northwest, from Tenth street to Eleventh street.	Construct sewer 2.25 by 3.37 feet, interior dimensions.	358.00	3.75	\$1,308.20	33.00		
			Tenth street northwest, from Rhode Island avenue to Q street.	do	138.13		6525.05			
			Virginia avenue northwest, from Nineteenth street to Twentieth street.	do	435.00		1,786.34			
			Boundary street from U street to W street.	do	980.50		3,704.64			
			Ninth street southwest, from E street to Capitol street.	do	1,461.00		5,383.76			
			East Capitol street, from Seventh street to Eighth street.	do	375.73		1,420.99			
			Seventh street northeast, cross- ing at East Capitol street.	do	90.00		346.00			
Sept. 1	591	Thos. McCann							4,365.39	463,049.39
									2,707.65	58,120.89

LATERAL SEWERS.

Date.	No. of contract	Name of contractor.	Locality.	Description of work.	Number of feet.	Cost per foot.	Contract work.	Extra work.	Material.	Total.
1884.										
Aug. 5	577	M. Shea	P street northwest, from Thirty-second street to Thirty-fifth street.	Lay 12-inch pipe sewer	1, 615.50	\$1 15	\$1, 877 48	\$224 40	\$743 22	{ \$4, 226 77
				Lay 15-inch pipe sewer	501.00	1 25	626 25			
				Lay 18-inch pipe sewer	301.50	1 35	407 02			
				Lay 12-inch pipe connections	123.00	80	98 40			
Aug. 30	587	Geo. Courtney.	H street northeast, from North Capitol street to First street.	6 receiving basins	285.00	45 00	270 00			{ 6 84
			R street northwest, from Tenth street to Twelfth street.	Lay 21-inch pipe sewer	285.00	1 15	327 75			
			U street northeast, from Thirtieth street to all.	Excessive excavation	594.00	1 15	659 60	85 81		
			Third street northeast, crossing at Massachusetts avenue.	Lay 21-inch pipe sewer	270.00	1 15	301 50			
			Massachusetts avenue northeast, from Third street to Fourth street.	do	74.60	1 15	83 79			{ 2, 923 72
			Massachusetts avenue northeast, from Third street to Fourth street.	do	402.00	1 15	462 30			
			East Capitol street, from Ninth street to Tenth street.	Excessive excavation	316.00	1 15	363 40			
			Massachusetts avenue northeast, from North Capitol street to First street.	Lay 21-inch pipe sewer	746.00	1 15	857 90			
Sept. 1	589	F. P. Murphy	W street northwest, from Twelfth street to alley.	do	139.00	1 15	156 85			{ 165 00
			Twentieth street, northwest, at Virginia avenue.	Lumber left in trench	48.00	1 15	53 20			
			H and Twenty-fifth streets northwest, from New Hampshire avenue to I street.	Lay 24-inch pipe sewer	551.00	1 49	851 94	237 47	16, 041 26	
			Q street, from Twelfth street to Vermont avenue.	do	208.00		352 99			
			S street, from Tenth street to Vermont avenue.	do	340.00		358 26			
			Road Island avenue, crossing at Fourteenth street.	do	67.00		114 74			
			Virginia avenue, from Twentieth street to Twenty-first street.	do	695.50		1, 135 84			
			K street, crossing at Sixteenth street.	do	67.50		96 06			
			W street, from Eleventh street to Twelfth street.	do	311.00		522 44			
			Twelfth street northeast, from Massachusetts avenue to F street.	do	733.00		1, 356 35			

Massachusetts avenue, from Second street to Third street.	do.....	472.00	.....	876.91	.....
East Capitol street, from Eighth street to Ninth street.	do.....	339.00	.....	579.58	.....
B street, from Eighth street to Tenth street.	do.....	636.50	.....	994.03	.....
Tenth street, from G street running south.	do.....	241.00	.....	388.86	.....
M street southwest, from Half street to First street.	do.....	530.00	.....	487.12	.....
D street, from Second street to Third street.	do.....	447.00	.....	670.33	.....
Ninth street, from alley to E street.	do.....	386.00	.....	622.68	.....
C street southeast, from Seventh street to Ninth street.	do.....	742.50	.....	1,315.14	.....
G street, from Eighth street to Ninth street.	do.....	333.50	.....	538.82	.....
Pennsylvania avenue, from Eighth street to Ninth street.	do.....	379.50	.....	581.24	.....
Third street northwest, from O street to P street.	Lay 12-inch pipe sewer	610.00	1.03	7606.58	.....
Third street northwest, from N street to O street.	do.....	116.00	.....	8120.87	.....
Alley between Fourth and S and N streets and Tenth streets; and Ninth street, from R street to alley.	do.....	656.00	.....	652.86	.....
Fifteenth street, from M street to Massachusetts avenue.	do.....	212.00	.....	198.38	.....
Twenty-third street, from L street to M street.	do.....	427.00	.....	403.25	.....
Marion street, from P street to Q street.	do.....	334.50	.....	329.89	.....
Q street, from Thirtieth street to Thirty-first street.	do.....	587.00	.....	566.38	.....
New Hampshire avenue, north of L street.	do.....	194.00	.....	217.11	.....
N York avenue, from Fourteenth street to Fifteenth street.	do.....	396.50	.....	498.97	.....
P street, from North Capitol street to First street.	do.....	680.00	.....	722.11	.....
Rhode Island avenue, from Sixteenth street to Seventeenth street.	do.....	428.50	.....	415.63	.....
Square 183, Land M streets and Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.	do.....	737.50	.....	711.15	.....

7 \$606.35 deducted for deficiency in excavation.
 8 \$122.43 deducted for deficiency in brick-work.

1 \$22.70 deducted for deficiency in excavation.

2 \$2.76 deducted for deficiency in excavation.

3 \$19.20 deducted for deficiency in excavation.

4 \$1.32 deducted for deficiency in excavation.

5 \$66.30 deducted for deficiency in excavation.

6 Includes \$24.78 for lumber left in trench; \$1,034.18 for excessive excavation, and \$127.62 for excessive brick-work.

LATERAL SEWERS—Continued.

Date.	No. of con- tract.	Name of con- tractor.	Locality.	Description of work.	Number of feet.	Cost per foot.	Contract work.	Extra work.	Material.	Total.
1884. Sept. 1	589	F. P. Murphy	Square 182, M and N streets and Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.	Lay 12-inch pipe sewer	469.50	.....	\$466 74	.....	.....	.....
			Square 273, U and V streets and Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.	do	357.00	.....	338 06	.....	.....	.....
			Square 333, New Jersey avenue and North Capitol street and B C streets.	do	164.50	.....	143 21	.....	.....	.....
			New Jersey avenue, from Q street to P street.	do	233.00	.....	246 37	.....	.....	.....
			Virginia avenue, from Twenty- second street to Twenty-third street; Twenty-second street, from E street to Virginia av- enue; E street, from Twenty- second street to alley.	do	690.00	.....	617 52	.....	.....	.....
			Fourth street northeast, from East Capitol street to F street.	do	513.50	.....	489 17	.....	.....	.....
			Fourth street northeast, from G street to H street.	do	411.50	.....	433 77	.....	.....	.....
			Fifth street northeast, from C street to E street.	do	1,150.00	.....	1,191 43	.....	.....	.....
			Fifth street northeast, from East Capitol street to C street.	do	316.50	.....	333 40	.....	.....	.....
			Sixth street northeast, from East Capitol street to A street.	do	288.00	.....	311 22	.....	.....	.....
			Eighth street northeast, from East Capitol street to A street.	do	119.00	.....	125 78	.....	.....	.....
			Tenth street northeast, from B street to C street.	do	562.50	.....	583 75	.....	.....	.....
			East Capitol street northeast, from Fourth street to Fifth street.	do	572.00	.....	650 34	.....	.....	.....
			A street northeast, from Fourth street to Eighth street.	do	834.00	.....	868 78	.....	.....	.....
			C street northeast, from Sixth street to Seventh street.	do	454.50	.....	483 37	.....	.....	.....
			G street northeast, from First street to H street.	do	137.00	.....	161 71	.....	.....	.....
			H street northeast, from Tenth street to Eleventh street.	do	190.50	.....	189 63	.....	.....	.....

H street northeast, from Third street to Fourth street.	do.....	369.58	380 16
H street northeast, from First street to Second street.	do.....	379.00	390 90
East Capitol street northeast, from Ninth street.	do.....	19.50	20 49
I street northeast, from Sixth street to Seventh street.	do.....	927.00	966 00
Massachusetts avenue northeast, from Seventh street to Eighth street.	do.....	282.00	308 68
Maryland avenue northeast, from Third street to Fourth street.	do.....	660.00	685 45
Eleventh street northeast, from Park Place to C street; square and Twelfth streets.	do.....	564.00	604 65
Square 29, L and M streets and Fifth street northeast, from K street to L street.	do.....	187.00	155 70
North Capitol street northeast, from K street to L street.	do.....	337.50	389 06
F street southwest, from Eighth street to Tenth street.	do.....	352.50	351 93
Second street and canal.	do.....	1,501.50	1,565 75
M street southwest, from Third street to Sixth street.	do.....	179.00	128 37
Maryland avenue southwest, from Third street to Fourth and a-half street.	do.....	1,220.00	1,255 61
Square 35, Tenth and Eleventh streets, C street and Virginia street.	do.....	490.50	474 81
Ninth street southwest, east side south of D street.	do.....	280.00	247 52
Third street southwest, from B to Virginia avenue.	do.....	87.00	92 92
Half street southwest, from F street to G street.	do.....	1,256.20	1,257 03
F street southwest, from First street to Second street.	do.....	340.80	276 95
Alley north of F, from First street to Second street.	do.....	258.00	234 84
First street southwest, from F street to alley north of F street.	do.....	348.00	293 74
V street northeast, from Third street to Fourth street.	do.....	173.50	154 02
F street, from Second street to Third street.	do.....	700.00	757 15
	do.....	660.00	640 18

LATERAL SEWERS—Continued.

Date.	No. of contract.	Name of contractor.	Locality.	Description of work.	Number of feet.	Cost per foot.	Contract work.	Extra work.	Material.	Total.
1884.										
Sept. 1	589	F. P. Murphy	Second street, from E street to F street.	Lay 18-inch pipe sewers	308.00	.....	\$294 09	.....	.....	.....
			E street, from Second street to Third street.	do	374.00	.....	356 50	.....	.....	.....
			F street, from Half street to Delaware avenue.	do	292 20	.....	230 37	.....	.....	.....
			G street, from Sixth street to Seventh street.	do	797.00	.....	879 13	.....	.....	.....
			Eleventh street, from M street to River.	do	3,284.50	.....	3,211 31	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 2	590	M. Shea	C street southeast, crossing at Fifth street.	Lay 18-inch pipe sewers	51.50	\$1 10	49 05	.....	.....	.....
			First street southeast, from B street to C street.	do	333.50	1 10	359 33	.....	.....	.....
			C street southeast, from Sixth street to Seventh street.	do	572.00	1 10	613 18	.....	.....	.....
			Fourth street northeast, from B street to C street.	do	433.20	1 10	505 55	.....	.....	.....
			Fifth street northeast, from I street to K street.	do	499.00	1 10	562 50	.....	.....	.....
			E street northeast, from Fourth street to Fifth street.	do	320.00	1 10	380 02	.....	.....	.....
			Twenty-third street northwest, from H street to I street.	do	382.70	1 10	387 07	.....	.....	.....
			S street northwest, from Vermont avenue to Twelfth street.	do	270.50	1 10	288 31	.....	.....	.....
			Fourteenth street northwest, crossing at Rhode Island avenue.	do	75.00	1 10	92 82	.....	.....	.....
			Q street northwest, from Vermont avenue to Thirteenth street.	do	245.00	1 10	285 04	.....	.....	.....
			G street northwest, crossing at New Jersey avenue.	do	297.00	1 10	319 05	.....	.....	.....
			Third street northeast, from Massachusetts avenue to Maryland avenue.	do	687.50	1 10	863 72	.....	.....	.....
			W street northwest, from Twelfth street to alley west.	do	161.50	1 10	206 26	.....	.....	.....
			F street and Virginia avenue northwest, from Twenty-third street to Twenty-fourth street.	do	425.00	1 10	458 00	.....	.....	.....
							\$402 06	\$3,250 86	\$10,278 15	

APPENDIX No. 16.

Contracts for the improvement and repairs to streets from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

ASPHALTUM PAVEMENTS.

Date.	No. of con- tract.	Name of contractor.	Locality.	Number of square yards.	Cost per square yard.	Contract work.	Cost of material.	Total cost.	Remarks.
1884. July 29	570	H. L. Cranford	A street northeast, from Second to Fourth- Third street northeast, from East Capitol to Maryland avenue.	2,972.13 3,121.99	\$2 25 2 25	\$7,028 60 7,348 37	 \$88 49	\$7,028 60 7,436 86	
y 29	572	Barber Asphalt Paving Company.	B street northeast, from Second to Fourth P street northwest, from Fifteenth to Eighteenth. L street northwest, from Twenty-sixth to Pennsylvania avenue. H street northwest, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth. New Jersey avenue, from L street to New York avenue. Thirteenth street northwest, from T to Corcoran. Third street southwest, from B to Virginia avenue. I street northwest, from Second to Fifth .. H street northwest, from Sixteen-and-a- half to Nineteenth. P street northwest, from New Jersey ave- nue to Ninth street. Potomac street, from Prospect to O R street northwest, from Ninth to Four- teenth.	2,553.62 8,075.65 483.11 1,734.83 3,668.52 4,272.63 5,889.92 5,803.62 5,451.20 5,165.61 1,829.60 7,637.81	2 25 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 25	6,015 78 18,220 59 4,461 80 8,345 00 10,558 40 16,291 12 15,916 57 15,781 66 12,397 40 4,329 13 47,259 82	 20 38 520 70 53 17 1,257 11 1,806 21 2,974 23 674 97 35 28	6,034 67 18,220 59 4,982 50 8,398 17 10,558 40 17,548 23 17,792 78 18,755 89 13,072 37 4,392 13 17,295 10	 200.37 square yards laid by R. R. Co. in addition. 67.80 square yards laid by R. R. Co. in addition. 305.31 square yards laid by R. R. Co. in addition. 916.42 square yards laid by R. R. Co. in addition. 105.62 square yards laid by R. R. Co. in addition.
				58,672.27	.....	145,025 76	7,439 43	132,465 19	

Contracts for the improvement and repairs to streets from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885—Continued.

AMOUNTS LAID BY RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Date.	No. of contract.	Name of contractor.	Locality.	Number of square yards.	Contract work.	Cost of material.	Total cost.	Remarks.
1884.								
July 28	529	Capitol, O Street and South Washington Railroad Company.	B street southwest, from First street to Maryland avenue.	16.49	.....	.....	\$41 22	
	501	Metropolitan Railroad Company.	P street northwest, from Thirty-second street to Thirty-fifth street.	615.03	.....	.....	1,537 57	
	502	Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company.	Water street southwest, from L street to Sixth street.	639.76	.....	.....	1,609 98	
	502	Capitol, O Street and South Washington Railroad Company.	do.	140.10	.....	.....	392 81	
				1,411.32	.....	.....	3,581 58	

GRADING AND REGULATING.

Date.	Contract.	Contractor.	Location.	Grading.	Price.	Graveling.	Price.	Contract work.	Material.	Total cost.	Remarks.
1884.											
Aug. 19	Order.	M. Shea	S street northwest, from Eighth street to New Hampshire avenue.	Cu. yds. 1,524.00	\$0 10	Sq. yds.	.....	\$152 40	.....	\$152 40	
July 7	Order.	do	New Hampshire avenue, from Sixteenth street to Boundary.	944.00	10	.....	.....	94 40	.....	94 40	
Dec. 15	Order.	J. Miller	Pierce street northeast, from North Capitol street to First street.	6,084.00	10	.....	.....	608 40	.....	608 40	
		do	First street northeast, from North Capitol street to E street.	5,043.00	10	.....	.....	504 30	.....	504 30	
Aug. 26	562	Mohler & White	M street southeast, from Fourth street to Eleventh street.	10,678.58	38	4,464.21	\$0 13	8,278 81	\$4,756 13	13,034 94	\$111.85 deducted for cobble furnished.
Aug. 27	585	John Gudmoe	North Carolina street, from Sixth street to Eleventh street.	11,911.84	33	12,841.03	09	7,843 78	4,102 22	11,946 00	
				36,185.42	.....	17,305.24	.....	17,482 09	8,858 35	26,340 44	

Contracts for the improvements and repairs to streets from July 1, 1884 to June 30, 1885—Continued.

REPAIRS TO BITUMINOUS CONCRETE PAVEMENTS—Continued.

No. of contract.	Contractor.	Locality.	Laid by District of Columbia.	Price.	Contract work.	Cost of material.	Total cost.	Remarks.
527	H. L. Crawford—Continued.	New York avenue, from Ninth street to Fifteenth street. H street, from Tenth street to Fourteenth street. Scott Circle. E street, from Sixth street to Eleventh street. Fourteenth street, from H street to Boundary. New Jersey avenue, from B street to D street. B street, from New Jersey avenue to Second street. First street east, from Pennsylvania avenue to Third street. Various.	<i>See p. 46.</i> 625.40 270.40 535.47 75.53 98.57 776.02 91.39 382.54 2,580.34 125.47	\$1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.47 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.47	\$656.77 328.58 620.03 111.03 144.90 706.92 98.56 447.92 ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	\$656.77 328.58 620.03 111.03 144.90 1,368.57 98.56 447.92 2,709.35 184.14 48,762.91	
			31,940.15					

AMOUNTS CHARGED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

No. of con- tract.	Railroad company.	Locality.	Character of work.	Square yards.	Cost.
527	Metropolitan	Fourteenth street, from F street to New York avenue.	Granite blocks adjacent to tracks	236.94	(1)
527	Columbia	do	do	12.71	(1)
527	Washington and Georgetown.	Pennsylvania avenue, from First street to Fifteenth street	Asphalt repairs	13.19	\$19.39
529	Capitol, O Street and South Washington Railroad.	B street, from First street to Maryland avenue	Granite blocks adjacent to tracks	16.49	41.22
572	Metropolitan	H street, from Fourteenth street to Fifteenth street	do	200.37	(1)
562	Washington and Georgetown.	Water street, from L street to Sixth street	do	639.70	1,009.98
562	Capitol, O Street and South Washington.	do	do	140.10	322.81
572	do	P street, from Ninth street to New Jersey avenue.	do	916.42	(1)
582	Washington and Georgetown.	M street southeast, from Fourth street to Eleventh street	Cobble-stone	38.80	13.58
582	Anacostia	do	do	822.00	94.38
527	Metropolitan	Four-and-a-half street, from Missouri avenue to M street.	Macadam repairs	83.14	83.14
527	Capitol, O Street and South Washington.	Seventh street, from Boundary to above	Concrete repairs	3.82	4.01
527	do	Eleventh street at K	do	9.04	9.49
527	do	New York avenue at Eleventh street	do	56	56
527	do	H street at Eleventh street	do	5.22	1.05
527	Metropolitan	F street at Thirteenth street	do	10.83	11.48
527	Columbia	New York avenue, from Ninth street to Fifteenth street	do	615.03	1,537.57
561	Metropolitan	P street, from Thirty-second street to Thirty-fifth street	Granite blocks	305.31	(1)
527	do	H street, from Sixteen-and-a-half street to Seventeenth street	do	5.62	9.27
527	do	Pennsylvania avenue at Ninth street	Asphalt repairs	22.82	37.81
527	Washington and Georgetown.	Pennsylvania avenue, from Four-and-a-half street to Fifteenth street	do	15.80	15.80
527	Capitol, O Street and South Washington.	Pennsylvania avenue at Fourteenth street	do	105.62	264.05
572	do	R street, from Ninth street to Eleventh street	Granite block	67.80	159.50
527	do	L street at Fourth street	do	9.00	88
527	do	P street, from Ninth street to Eleventh street	Asphalt repairs	9.08	14.23
527	do	Pennsylvania avenue at Fourteenth and E streets	do	12.05	18.12
527	Washington and Georgetown.	M street, from Twenty-second street to Thirty-third street	Concrete repairs	6.12	9.00
527	do	Pennsylvania avenue, from Eleventh street to K street	Asphalt repairs	6.12	1.41
527	do	Pennsylvania avenue, from First street to Fifteenth street	do	96	90
527	Metropolitan	F street, from Sixth street to Tenth street	Concrete repairs	2.90	4.26
527	do	Seventeenth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to K street	Asphalt repairs	38.49	40.41
527	do	Pennsylvania avenue at Ninth street	Concrete repairs	82.87	86.70
527	Capitol, O Street and South Washington.	Seventeenth street, from New York avenue to F street.	do		
527	do	O street, from Fourth street to Eighth street, from Tenth street to Ninth street.	do		

1 Work done by railroad company.

Contracts for the improvements and repairs to streets from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885—Continued.

AMOUNTS CHARGED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES—Continued.

No. of con- tract.	Railroad company.	Locality.	Character of work.	Square yards.	Cost.
527	Capitol, O Street, and South Washington.	E street, from Ninth street to Eleventh street.	Asphalt repairs	117.50	\$172.12
527	do	E street, from Fourteenth street to Pennsylvania avenue.	do	15.06	22.14
527	do	Thirteenth street at Ohio avenue.	do	1.51	2.22
527	do	Fourth street, from New York avenue to G street.	Concrete repairs	12.18	12.79
527	do	G street, from New Jersey avenue to Fourth street.	do	24.38	25.60
527	Metropolitan	Ninth street at Pennsylvania avenue.	Asphalt repairs	12.42	18.26
527	do	New Jersey avenue at D street.	do	2.47	2.50
527	do	East Capitol street at First street.	Concrete repairs	23.02	24.11
527	do	New Jersey avenue at C street.	do	7.67	8.05
527	Washington and Georgetown	Pennsylvania avenue, from First street to Fifteenth street.	Asphalt repairs	65.63	96.48
527	do	Fourth street, from H street to boundary.	do	10.59	15.57
527	do	New York avenue at C street.	Concrete repairs	2.76	2.90
527	do	Poplar Avenue and from Eleventh street to Twenty-sixth street.	do	3.05	3.83
527	do	Bridge street, from Back Creek to Ninth street.	do	1.86	1.43
527	Columbia	K street, from Seventh street to Ninth street.	do	7.06	7.41
527	do	New York avenue, from Ninth street to Fifteenth street.	do	1.65	1.73
527	Capitol, O Street and South Washington.	Ninth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to E street.	Asphalt and granite blocks	8.76	10.47
527	do	New York avenue at Eleventh street.	Granite blocks	25.77	38.20
527	Columbia	New York avenue, from Eleventh street to Twelfth street.	do	20.62	38.35
				4,734.50	5,022.94

List of inspectors employed, 1884-85.

Name.	Services rendered.		Compensation.		Amount paid.	Under contract.	Paid from appropriation.
	Days.	Montha.	Per diem.	Per annum.			
1. G. W. Scharf.....	241	.....	\$5 00	.....	\$1,205 00	No. 527	Repairs to concrete pavements.
2. E. Y. Beggs.....	72	.....	5 00	.....	360 00	No. 571	Replacement of pavements, &c.
3. William Brown.....	109	.....	4 00	.....	545 00	No. 571	Do.
4. W. H. Calhoun.....	2	.....	4 50	.....	8 00	No. 571	Do.
5. J. R. Howard.....	109	.....	4 00	.....	490 50	No. 571	Do.
6. A. Jordan.....	2	.....	4 50	.....	8 00	No. 571	Do.
7. J. J. Fowler.....	101	.....	4 50	.....	454 50	No. 525, 555, 561	Do.
8. T. F. Russell.....	48	.....	4 50	.....	216 00	No. 528, 529	Do.
9. E. Harter.....	93	.....	4 00	.....	376 00	No. 561, 562	Do.
10. W. L. Hinds.....	127	.....	4 00	.....	508 00	No. 561, 582	Do.
11. G. H. Hughes.....	6	.....	3 00	.....	18 00	No. 573	Cleaning streets.
Total.....	230	.....	2 00	.....	1,020 00	No. 527	Cleaning alleys.
					460 00	No. 527	Do.
					7,337 00		

APPENDIX NO. 17.

List of inspectors.

Name	Services rendered.		Compensation.		Amount paid.	Under contract—	Paid from appropriation.
	Days.	Months.	Per diem.	Per annum.			
D. E. McComb	.....	8	.....	\$1,600 00	\$1,280 00	Nos. 591, 601	Completion of sewerage system of District of Columbia.
C. T. Currie	.....	2	.....	1,440 00	1,242 60	No. 324	Boundary sewer system.
Do	.....	10	.....	1,440 00	1,137 40	Nos. 591, 601	Completion of sewerage system of District of Columbia.
J. R. Howard	230	30	\$4 50	.....	1,035 00	Nos. 591, 600, 599	Do.
F. R. Burdette	220	57	4 00	.....	835 00	No. 591	Boundary intercepting and lateral sewers, 1885.
Do	66	66	4 00	.....	258 00	Nos. 584, 591, 601	Completion of sewerage system of District of Columbia.
J. E. Clifford	15	15	4 00	.....	60 00	Nos. 591, 585, 590	Boundary intercepting and lateral sewers, 1885.
J. F. Oakley	76	103	4 00	.....	304 00	No. 589	Completion of sewerage system of District of Columbia.
R. H. Cockrille	146	103	4 00	.....	412 00	No. 591, 601	Boundary intercepting and lateral sewers, 1885.
J. P. Dennis	103	103	4 00	.....	584 00	No. 589	Completion of sewerage system of District of Columbia.
W. A. Fenwick	103	103	4 00	.....	376 00	No. 587, 590	Do.
G. W. Harkness	103	103	4 00	.....	400 00	Nos. 584, 591	Completion of sewerage system of District of Columbia.
Do	53	53	4 00	.....	212 00	Nos. 591, 601	Boundary intercepting and lateral sewers, 1885.
T. J. Hackett	19	19	4 00	.....	76 00	No. 591, 601	Completion of sewerage system of District of Columbia.
Do	13	13	4 00	.....	52 00	No. 591	Boundary intercepting and lateral sewers, 1885.
J. G. Larner	4	4	3 00	.....	12 00	No. 591	Do.
Do	1104	1104	4 00	.....	412 00	Nos. 591, 598	Completion of sewerage system of District of Columbia.
E. C. Manning	237	78	4 00	.....	918 00	Nos. 584, 598	Do.
A. C. Paul	.....	.....	.....	.....	312 00	No. 591	Boundary intercepting and lateral sewers, 1885.
Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	632 00	Nos. 591, 591	Completion of sewerage system of District of Columbia.
J. T. Postlethwaite	158	239	4 00	.....	956 00	Nos. 587, 588, 601	Boundary intercepting and lateral sewers, 1885.
W. Harknurst	239	105	4 00	.....	420 00	Nos. 583, 591, 601	Completion of sewerage system of District of Columbia.
G. W. Wilson	142	142	4 00	.....	568 00	Nos. 586, 584, 591	Do.
A. Jordan	14	14	4 00	.....	56 00	No. 601	Do.
J. T. Johns	78	78	2 50	.....	195 00	Nos. 591, 587, 584, 601, 590	Do.
C. Bailey	61	61	1 50	.....	91 50	Nos. 591, 601, 584, 587	Boundary intercepting and lateral sewers, 1885.
Do	220	220	1 50	.....	330 00	Nos. 586, 592, 578, 589	Completion of sewerage system of District of Columbia.
C. F. Little	53	53	2 00	.....	104 00	Nos. 591, 601, 584, 587	Do.
W. H. Voss	62	62	3 00	.....	156 00	Nos. 591, 601, 584, 587	Boundary intercepting and lateral sewers, 1885.
Do	219	219	3 00	.....	657 00	Nos. 586, 592, 578, 589	Completion of sewerage system of District of Columbia.
David Thomas	207	207	2 50	.....	517 50	Nos. 591, 601	Completion of sewerage system of District of Columbia.

Do.....	56	.....	2 50	.....	140 00	Nos. 589, 593	Boundary intercepting and lateral sewers, 1885.
W. H. Mangum.....	121	.....	1 50	.....	219 00	No. 532	Completion of sewerage system of District of Columbia.
L. P. Bradshaw.....	114	.....	2 50	.....	285 00	Nos. 583, 584, 591	Boundary intercepting and lateral sewers, 1885.
Do.....	20	.....	2 50	.....	50 00	Nos. 589, 593	Completion of sewerage system of District of Columbia.
C. L. Jones.....	82	.....	2 50	.....	205 00	Nos. 583, 591	Boundary intercepting and lateral sewers, 1885.
C. L. Willis.....	123	.....	3 00	.....	919 00	No. 532	Do.
Wm. Scofield.....	108	.....	2 00	.....	216 00	Nos. 589, 593	Do.
Edward Morris.....	21	.....	3 00	.....	63 00	.....	
					15,682 00		

1 Per month.

APPENDIX No. 18.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Schedule of work proposed to be executed during the fiscal year 1886-'87.

CLASS A.—REPLACEMENT OF WOOD.

Street.	From—	To—	Square yards.	Cost per square yard.	Total cost.
New Jersey avenue north-west.	New York avenue.....	O street.....	7,000	\$2 25	\$17,000

CLASS B.—REPLACEMENT OF RUBBLE, ETC.

Four-and-a-half street northwest	Pennsylvania avenue	Missouri avenue.....	2,000	\$2 25	\$6,000
Sixth street northwest	G street.....	New York avenue.....	5,680	2 25	14,200
Fourteenth street north-west.	Pennsylvania avenue	B street.....	6,700	2 75	21,000
Indiana avenue north-west.	First street.....	Third street.....	5,200	2 75	17,000
H street northwest.....	Fourth street.....	Seventh street.....	5,060	2 25	12,500
I street northwest.....	Tenth street.....	Eleventh street.....	860	2 25	2,000
Do.....	Eighteenth street	Pennsylvania avenue..	5,500	2 25	15,000
Total.....					87,700

CLASS C.—NEW PAVEMENTS.

Sixth street southeast	Pennsylvania avenue	E street.....	5,300	\$2 25	\$12,500
Maryland avenue north-east.	First street.....	Fourth street.....	12,000	2 25	28,000
Fourth street northeast	Maryland avenue...	Massachusetts avenue..	1,600	2 25	4,000
Sixth street northeast	do.....	do.....	1,600	2 25	4,000
C street northeast.....	Fourth street.....	Sixth street.....	3,400	2 25	8,000
C street southwest.....	Four-and-a-half street.	Seventh street.....	4,500	2 75	14,000
E street southwest.....	Third street.....	Four-and-a-half street..	2,350	2 25	6,000
Do.....	Seventh street.....	Twelfth street.....	6,000	2 25	15,000
O street northwest.....	Twelfth street.....	Twenty-first street.....	1,600	2 25	4,000
Q street northwest.....	Seventeenth street.....	Connecticut avenue.....	4,400	2 25	11,000
Do.....	Twentieth street.....	Twenty-first street.....	1,600	2 25	4,000
Do.....	Massachusetts avenue	Twenty-second street...	800	2 25	2,000
Seventeenth street north-west	P street.....	Q street.....	1,600	2 25	4,000
Twenty-fifth street north-west.	Pennsylvania avenue	M street.....	1,635	2 25	4,000
Eighteenth street north-west.	P street.....	Q street.....	1,600	2 25	4,000
Q street northwest.....	Ninth street.....	Vermont avenue.....	2,900	2 25	7,200
Twelfth street north-west.	Rhode Island avenue.	do.....	2,100	2 25	5,000
North Capitol street.....	E street.....	I street.....	10,000	2 25	24,000
Thirty-fifth st. Georgia-town.	N street.....	Q street.....	4,800	2 25	12,000
Dunbarton st. Georgia-town.	Twenty-fifth street	Thirty-second street...	4,200	2 25	10,500
Total.....					185,200

CLASS D.—GRADING AND REGULATING.

Eightth street southeast	East Capitol street	Pennsylvania avenue	\$5,000	
Virginia avenue south-east.	Fourth street	Eleventh street	10,800	
E street southeast	South Capitol street	Third street	6,000	
E street southwest	do	First street		
Virginia avenue south-west.	First street	Second street	6,000	
E street southwest	Second street	Third street		
Third street southwest	F street	N street	9,000	
Thirteenth street north-west.	T street	Boundary street	6,000	
For filling up any streets below the established grade, providing the cost shall in no case exceed 10 cents per cubic yard				5,000
Total				47,800

RECAPITULATION.

Class A.—Replacement of wood.....	\$17,000
Class B.—Replacement of rubble.....	87,700
Class C.—New pavements.....	183,200
Class D.—Grading and regulating, &c.....	47,800
Total.....	335,700
Southeast section.....	34,300
Northeast section.....	56,000
Southwest section.....	56,000
Northwest section.....	161,900
Georgetown.....	22,500
For filling any streets below the established grade, provided the cost in no instance shall exceed 10 cents per cubic yard.....	5,000
Total.....	335,700

"Grading and regulating" includes grading, laying sidewalks with curb-stones and gutters, and graveling or macadamizing the roadway.

Asphalt pavements are estimated to cost \$2.25 per square yard, and granite block pavements \$2.75 per square yard.

The above estimates do not include the work within 2 feet of railroad tracks, which will be paid for by the railroad companies.

APPENDIX No. 19.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS,
Washington, August 13, 1885.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of work done in the engineer department under superintendence of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885:

APPROPRIATION FOR CURRENT REPAIRS TO STREETS, AVENUES, AND ALLEYS.

Cobble and rubble pavement laid.....	square yards..	26,769
Granite block pavement laid.....	do.....	2,611
Macadam pavement resurfaced.....	do.....	55,639
Brick sidewalk pavement laid.....	do.....	10,937
Asphalt block pavement laid.....	do.....	211
Gravel roadway repaired.....	do.....	55,676
Curb-stone set or reset.....	linear feet..	9 506
Flagging set or reset.....	do.....	27,124
Sewer pipe laid or relaid.....	do.....	87
Drops and traps built.....	do.....	6
Gutter bridges built.....	do.....	28
Flumes repaired.....	do.....	11
Miscellaneous minor repairs, dangerous holes, &c.....	do.....	645

Six public dumps were regulated during the year, as follows:

One in Olive street, between Twenty-eighth street and Rock Creek; one in Reservations 15 and 16; one on Twenty-second street, between M and N streets; one on square No. 678; one on Virginia avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets northwest; and one on Canal street, between South Capitol and First streets southwest.

Total expenditure, \$24,999.91.

APPROPRIATION FOR REPAIRS TO BRIDGES.

A new floor was laid on the roadway of N street bridge across James Creek Canal; a new floor on the north roadway of K street bridge across Rock Creek; and new floors on both footways of M street bridge across Rock Creek.

270 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The wooden curb of P street bridge was repaired, and several minor repairs were made during the year.

Total expenditure from current appropriation	\$499 34
Value of materials used (on hand)	756 43
Total cost of repairs	1,256 17

APPROPRIATION FOR SWEEPING, CLEANING, AND SPRINKLING STREETS AND AVENUES.

Under this appropriation snow and ice were removed from the crossings of the principal streets and avenues six times during the winter and twice from the roadway of Pennsylvania avenue between First and Fifteenth streets northwest.

On March 3 snow and ice were removed from streets and avenues on the route of the inaugural procession.

The roadway of New York avenue between Seventh street and the boundary was cleaned and sprinkled during the spring and fall meetings at the National Fair Grounds.

Various gutters, roadways, sidewalks, and alleys were cleaned, aggregating in length as follows:

Gutters, sidewalks and roadways	miles.....	17.43
Alleys	linear feet.....	17,180 00

This work was done on unimproved streets and alleys, and cost, together with carts and teammen for the workhouse gang, \$5,360.12.

Of this amount there was charged to the appropriation for cleaning alleys, \$800.12.

APPROPRIATION FOR CLEANING AND REPAIRING LATERAL SEWERS AND BASINS.

Pipe sewers cleaned	linear feet.....	134,232
Brick sewers cleaned	do.....	15,268
Pipe sewers and basins cleaned	do.....	359
Brick sewers and basins cleaned	do.....	2,669
Traps and covers cleaned	do.....	113
Traps and covers repainted	do.....	17,448
Traps and covers replaced	do.....	42
Manholes built	do.....	213
Manholes repaired	do.....	13
Catch basins built	do.....	112
New iron-clash trap covers and frames	do.....	18
Gravel and crushed stone	do.....	2
Gravel and crushed stone	do.....	3
Minor repairs to sewers, &c.	do.....	1
Total	do.....	135

In addition to this work eight examinations of sewers were made for the engineer department; deposits were removed from outlets of sewers in Back Creek; trial shafts sunk on the line of the new Q street sewer; and trap-rock blocks were hauled and stored, &c.

Total expenditure \$21,000.

CLEANING TIDAL SEWERS.

The Tiber sewer was cleaned from Pennsylvania avenue to D street southwest, and there were removed from it 928 cubic yards of sand and gravel, which were stored in the sand yard for use in repairs to street pavements.

The B street intercepting sewer was cleaned from Seventh street to its outlet at Seventeenth street, and 398 cubic yards of silt removed and hauled to dumps.

Three large scows were built for use in cleaning these sewers and repairs were made to the fences and sheds at the sand yard.

Total length of tidal sewers cleaned, 6,780 feet.

Total expenditure, \$3,000.

PLUMBERS' CUTS.

Seventy-two cuts were made by plumbers and others in granite block, asphalt block, and trap-rock block pavements, and were repaired as follows:

Granite block pavement relaid	square yards..	448
Asphalt block pavement relaid	do.....	326
Trap block pavement relaid	do.....	125
Total relaid.....	do.....	899

The cost of this work was paid from deposits made by plumbers and others and amounted to \$420.87.

PERMIT WORK—SURFACE.

Brick pavement laid	square yards..	19,534
Cobble and rubble pavement laid	do.....	8,964
Granite block pavement laid	do.....	1,124
Asphalt block sidewalk pavement laid	do.....	617
Asphalt block roadway pavement laid	do.....	2,258
Macadam roadway pavement laid	do.....	2,000
Curbstone set	linear feet..	15,914
Flagging laid	do.....	15,900
Sewer pipe laid	do.....	150
Traps and drops built .....	.....	5
Cost of materials to permit fund	\$25,576	60
Cost of materials to property owners	938	61
Cost of materials on hand	404	76
Cost of labor to property owners	12,854	97
Total cost	39,774	94

Accompanying statement marked A shows in detail the location, kind, and cost of each piece of work done.

PERMIT WORK—SEWERS.

Pipe sewers laid	linear feet..	\$12,253
Traps and drops built .....	.....	7
Manholes built .....	.....	72
Cost of materials to permit fund	\$4,947	61
Cost of materials to property owners	956	10
Cost of labor to property owners	6,733	80
Cost of labor to other appropriations	563	82
Cost of materials on hand	478	84
Total cost of permit sewer work	13,680	17
Total cost of all permit work	53,455	11

Accompanying statement marked B shows in detail the location, kind, and cost of each piece of work done.

REPAIRS TO GUARANTEED CONTRACT WORK.

Brick pavement relaid	square yards..	6,900
Cobble pavement relaid	do....	471
Granite block relaid	do....	2,842
Flag sidewalk relaid	do....	160
Flagging relaid	linear feet..	389
Curb-stone reset	do....	1,070
Macadam roadway relaid	square yards..	190

The whole cost of this work was paid from retain funds of contractors.

The cost, inclusive of labor and materials, amounted to \$3,597.50.

UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPH.

An underground telegraph conduit was laid for the Western Union Telegraph Company, commencing at their offices at the corner of Fifteenth and F streets, thence to and along Fourteenth street to New York avenue, along New York avenue, in the center parking, to a point between Twelfth and Thirteen streets. At this point the work was stopped by reason of an injunction against the erection of poles on Seventh street to receive the cables laid in the conduit.

The whole cost of this work was \$415.83.

HOLMEAD CEMETERY.

Square No. 109, known as the Holmead Cemetery, having been sold for the benefit of the public school fund, subject to the removal by the District of Columbia of all bodies buried therein, the Commissioners directed that the work of exhumation be done under the superintendence of this office.

The whole surface of the square used as a cemetery was excavated to a depth of from 5 to 6 feet, carefully examined, and all remnants of bodies placed in box coffins for burial in other cemeteries.

The excavation amounted to 27,248 cubic yards.

The whole cost of this work was paid from the contingent fund for public schools, and amounted to \$5,136.23.

UNITED STATES HOTEL DISASTER.

On the evening of August 3, 1884, the rear portion of the United States Hotel, five stories in height, suddenly collapsed and fell, burying in the ruins a number of persons. The fire department and police were promptly on the ground, and went to work to rescue the people buried in the ruins, and succeeded in removing all who were alive.

Uncertainty of the number in the building, however, caused the Commissioners to order me to collect the regular laborers of the engineer department and proceed with the work of removing the debris in search of living or dead. This was continued until 2.30 p. m. of August 4, when the bodies of two of the victims were found and removed, they being the only ones killed by the accident.

The cost of the work was paid from appropriation for general contingent expenses, District of Columbia, 1885, and amounted to \$248.50.

RECAPITULATION.

Cobble pavement laid	square yards..	36, 329
Granite pavement laid	do	7, 025
Asphalt block pavement laid	do	3, 412
Brick sidewalk	do	30, 471
Macadam roadway	do	57, 829
Gravel roadway	do	55, 676
Curb set	linear feet ..	26, 490
Flagging laid	do	43, 413
Flag sidewalk laid	square yards..	160
Pipe sewers laid	linear feet ..	15, 256
Pipe sewers cleaned	do	134, 232
Brick sewers laid	do	113
Brick sewers cleaned	do	22, 048
Brick sewers repaired	do	359
Traps and drops cleaned	do	17, 448
Traps and drops built	do	60
Traps and drops repaired	do	119
Manholes built	do	85
Manholes repaired	do	119
Catch basins trapped	do	18
New bluestone trap covers set	do	2
Gravel pits cleaned	do	3
Gutters, sidewalks, and roadways cleaned	miles	176 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alleys cleaned	do	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gutter bridges built	do	28
Flumes repaired	do	11
Minor repairs, dangerous holes, &c	do	780

Total cost of work done, \$119,872.24.

WORKHOUSE LABOR.

Gangs of workhouse prisoners were employed under police surveillance in cleaning filthy gutters, alleys, streets, &c., and in draining ponds, filling dangerous holes, &c., for which no regular appropriation of money was available.

The employment of this labor was, as heretofore, on such work as would have remained undone for want of money to pay for doing it.

Besides the numerous holes, ditches, ponds, &c., cleaned or drained by them, there were cleaned—

Gutters, roadways, sidewalks, &c	miles ..	159
Alleys	do	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grading Twelfth street between B and C streets northeast	cubic yards..	6, 700

Railroad, track, and dump cars were provided for by appropriation, and were used by another and larger gang of these prisoners in grading streets in the vicinity of the workhouse, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Stoutenburgh, intendant of the Washington Asylum.

During the year 16,035 days' labor was expended on the work, and Pennsylvania avenue was graded from Thirteenth to Seventeenth streets; also G street, from Pennsylvania avenue to Fourteenth street, and Fourteenth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to G street southeast.

In doing this work it became necessary to lay sewer pipe to drain streets north of the fill, and condemned pipe was furnished for the work, and was laid by these laborers. Six hundred and seventy-eight feet of 15-inch sewer pipe was laid.

The present sanitary condition of the city is in a great measure due to the work done by this force, especially in the outlying and unimproved parts.

ALLEYS.

Of the repairs to cobble pavements and flagging, there were laid in alleys 8,891 square yards of cobble pavement and 5,946 feet of flagging during the year.

Yet, notwithstanding this amount of repairing, Mr. Hinds, inspector of alley cleaning, reports about 8,000 yards requiring to be relaid, in order to properly clean the alleys as well as to prevent water collecting in pools and becoming stagnant. In many of the alleys the travel is very heavy, and, being narrow, wagons and carts are compelled to go over the same track, or varying from it only a few inches, causing the cobbles to become loosened.

To keep the alleys paved with this material in good order, where used for business purposes, will require constant repairs, and it would seem to be true economy to pave such with granite blocks laid with tar concrete in the joints. The 30-foot alleys used for heavy travel could have a strip in the center paved with the latter material of half the width of the alley. This would reduce the cost of repairs materially, and in the end result in a saving to the District, to say nothing of improved sanitary conditions.

LATERAL SEWERS.

The work of laying pipe sewers in the past was in many instances very improperly done. No concrete was used to protect them, and many of the joints are without bands or cement. Others have become displaced at the joints, and tree roots have entered and grown to such an extent as to close the pipes entirely in many places.

The displacement of these roots has been attempted with but indifferent success. They have time and again been cut away as far as they could be reached by the cutting apparatus, only to grow again and render the relief but temporary.

To give permanent relief requires that these pipe sewers be taken up and relaid, and to do this I would respectfully suggest that the appropriation for cleaning and repairing lateral sewers and basins be increased in the sum of \$6,000 for the next fiscal year.

The appropriation for the ordinary repairing of lateral sewers and traps, as well as the cleaning, remains the same as in years past, notwithstanding the great increase in the length of small sewers and in the number of traps and drops, and is insufficient to meet the expense of relaying the root-obstructed laterals.

Very respectfully,

JNO. J. BURROWS.

Superintendent of Streets.

MAJ. G. J. LYDECKER,

Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army,

Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia.

Surface permit work, 1885, done by superintendent of streets.

Number.	Location.	Grading (cubic yards).	Curb set (lineal feet).	Brick sidewalk (square yards).	Cobble or rubble (square yards).	Granite block roadway (square yards).	Asphaltum block road (square yards).	Asphaltum block side-walk (square yards).	Macadam (square yards).	Flagging (lineal feet).	Sewer pipe (lineal feet).	Traps and drops (number).	Estimated cost of labor.	Cost of labor.	Permit fund.	Property owner.	On hand.	Total cost.	Cost over estimate.	Cost under estimate.
1	Alley in sq. 562, NW	229			400					200		9	\$214 00	\$213 98			\$91 17	\$205 15		\$0 02
2	24 st. bet. C and canal SW	87	114	254	84							84	110 80	75 81			86 68	162 49		34 99
3	S st. bet. 18th and 19th NW									456			13 25	13 25				13 25		
4	Cor. 22d and N NW				4					133			81 99	74 61			72 77	223 61		7 38
5	Alley in sq. 193, NW	67	133	141	92					48			51 43	43 42			5 88	65 00		8 03
6	Cor. 14th and P NW			45						475			11 25	11 25				27 69		
7	N bet. 24th and 25th NW												228 40	228 40			73 50	845 44		
8	Alley in sq. 898, SE	250	475	565	159								25 00	24 96				24 96		04
9	Warner st. bet. N. J. ave. and 5th NW	100								208			541 84	540 02				1 468 76		1 82
10	R st. bet. 17th and N. H. ave. NW	772	774	833	288					557			340 17	336 39				1 007 75		3 78
11	Sunderland Place NW	482	557	826		1 185							833 33	692 23				2 445 43		18 22
12	925 La. ave. NW	591								1 189			20 00	17 42				45 92		2 58
13	13th st. ext. bet. Bldg. and Clifton	387		53	513								380 43	380 43				1 316 88		
14	8127th st. SW			25	850					268			10 25	9 85				21 67		40
15	F bet. 2d and 6th NE			30									6 00	6 00				16 45		
16	34, 13, and 15 Prospect st., NW				2					43			28 95	26 51			5 02	44 35		44
17	Str. Corcoran wharf, SE			10	5								16 50	15 91				2 75		2 75
18	625 E st. SE	19	43	48	12								32 50	300 09				41 56		59
19	1509, 1511, 1513 20th st. SW												22 22	22 22				300 09		59 41
20	Park bet. 14th and 16th*	4	18	71									8 00	42 06				17 46		1 94
21	Cor. 4th and G SE	42	58	74	13				1 695	37			40 23	42 06				13 62		
22	503 H st. NW			40	3								393 50	440 78				139 42		
23	Cor. 27th and Dunbarton NW									116			40 23	42 06				17 46		
24	Park st. bet. 14th and 16th	52	68	100	44								61 00	440 78				139 42		
25	Cor. 2d and G NE	515	1 170	818									119 00	113 72				105 68		44
26	29th st. bet. Q and Road NW	18		67						100			13 33	13 33				38 82		21
27	Cor. 32d and Road NW	85	129	345	44								119 00	113 72				380 25		5 27
28	307 7th st. NW				41								10 00	9 98				121 70		02
29	302 to 208 G st. NE			89	127					89			37 84	33 82				129 38		4 92
30	Park bet. 14th and 16th NE*												43 25	42 38				12 95		97
31	Park bet. 7th and 8th NW	2	42	12	8								9 00					12 95		55
32	16th ex'd bet. Park and Howard	262	408	239									164 50	177 88				538 35		13 38

* Held for Nos. 24 and 32.

† Paid from No. 20.

Surface permit work, 1908, done by superintendent of streets. Continued.

No.	Location	Area, sq. ft.	Area, sq. yds.	Area, sq. rods	Area, sq. miles	Cost of material	Cost of labor	Cost of material and labor	Total cost	Cost of material and labor estimated	Cost of material and labor estimated
33	451 ft. at NW	27	60	71		\$7 35	\$7 25	\$14 60	\$14 60		
34	Marion bet 1 st and Q NW					37 17	35 00	72 17	111 40		81 13
35	Alley to sq 230 NW	130				293 70	193 30	487 00	877 90		1 43
36	Cor. 3d and E 1 st up 842	131				34 50	32 87	67 37	83 71		5 06
37	1110 11th st SE					6 25	5 53	11 78	79 29		46
38	Cor. 25th and V ave NW					29 45	27 45	56 90	2 373 28		1 737 37
39	Alley to sq 230 NW	25	1,570	1,278	594	404 17	290 37	1,194 54	1,737 37		1 737 37
40	Alley to sq 230 NW					6 50	6 81	13 31	14 61		1 61
41	1330 7th st NW					12 00	12 87	24 87	29 06		1 17
42	1340 7th st NW					12 00	12 87	24 87	29 06		1 17
43	Alley to N. Y. ave, M. and 3d sts NW					12 00	12 87	24 87	29 06		1 17
44	Alley to sq 210 NW					12 00	12 87	24 87	29 06		1 17
45	Lot 6, sq 576 NW					12 00	12 87	24 87	29 06		1 17
46	19th st bet 1 st and 11th NW	250	1,194	658	339	182 00	180 36	1,550 36	1,637 26		1 637 26
47	702 2d st NW	12	18	21	6	18 00	18 54	36 54	18 41		18 41
48	Cor. 1 st and 2 nd NW					18 00	18 54	36 54	18 41		18 41
49	Cor. 1 st and 2 nd NW					18 00	18 54	36 54	18 41		18 41
50	Cor. 1 st and 2 nd NW					18 00	18 54	36 54	18 41		18 41
51	Cor. 1 st and 2 nd NW					18 00	18 54	36 54	18 41		18 41
52	Cor. 1 st and 2 nd NW					18 00	18 54	36 54	18 41		18 41
53	Cor. 1 st and 2 nd NW					18 00	18 54	36 54	18 41		18 41
54	Cor. 1 st and 2 nd NW					18 00	18 54	36 54	18 41		18 41
55	Cor. 1 st and 2 nd NW					18 00	18 54	36 54	18 41		18 41
56	Cor. 1 st and 2 nd NW					18 00	18 54	36 54	18 41		18 41
57	Cor. 1 st and 2 nd NW					18 00	18 54	36 54	18 41		18 41
58	Cor. 1 st and 2 nd NW					18 00	18 54	36 54	18 41		18 41
59	Cor. 1 st and 2 nd NW					18 00	18 54	36 54	18 41		18 41
60	Cor. 1 st and 2 nd NW					18 00	18 54	36 54	18 41		18 41
61	Cor. 1 st and 2 nd NW					18 00	18 54	36 54	18 41		18 41
62	Cor. 1 st and 2 nd NW					18 00	18 54	36 54	18 41		18 41
63	Cor. 1 st and 2 nd NW					18 00	18 54	36 54	18 41		18 41
64	Cor. 1 st and 2 nd NW					18 00	18 54	36 54	18 41		18 41
65	Cor. 1 st and 2 nd NW					18 00	18 54	36 54	18 41		18 41
66	Cor. 1 st and 2 nd NW					18 00	18 54	36 54	18 41		18 41

67	1 st. bet. 2d and 3d sts. NW *	189	812	106	422	243 50	243 50	167 92	67 92
68	Alley in sq. 993 SE					119 00	243 50	167 92	441 20
69	Alley in sq. 222 NW					134 77	134 77	101 72	317 43
70	Alley in sq. 111 NW					134 77	134 77	101 72	236 49
71	63d st. NW	26	162					9 50	9 50
72	33d and 34th sts. NW	25				8 25	8 25		20 11
73	Alley in sq. 296 SW	33				34 74	23 59		20 11
74	1014 W ave. NW	19	53			18 00	15 89		40 48
75	E st. bet. Conn. ave. and 19th st. NW	79				80 76	79 19		21 16
76	E st. bet. Conn. ave. and 19th st. NW	166	54						176 20
77	261 1 st. NW *	93						33 25	1 57
78	Dunbar bet. 27th and Rock Ck. NW	440				600 00	507 85	21 84	1,036 79
79	1024 7th st. NW	34	112			9 00	8 14	13 01	92 51
80	Alley in sq. 222 NW	43				48 62	42 62		21 15
81	Alley in sq. 431 NW			8		6 30	3 37	84	43 82
82	Inter's 7th st. and Mid. ave. SW	21		47		188 57	136 67	23 08	9 85
83	2024 Hillier Place NW	32				7 37	5 05	9 12	207 55
84	63d Conn. ave. NW	32				6 20	5 05	11 11	14 17
85	Cor 14th and Q sts. NW	124				31 00	25 11	44 65	1 15
86	O bet 4 and 1st sts. SE	464				153 25	133 25	1,139 56	69 76
87	Alley in sq. 378 NW			10		10 00	8 62		1,292 81
88	805 and 807 D st. NW	50				11 30	10 00	16 15	8 62
89	208 9th st. NW	54				12 75	10 85	18 05	25 15
90	Lot 2, sq. 29; lot 10, sq. 28, Mt. Pleasant	500	1,050	76		395 05	304 22	691 88	28 90
91	Alley in sq. S of 104 NW					96 86	41 00	208 72	906 10
92	Lots 12, 13, 14, and 15, sq. 27	85	49			44 54	44 54	66 41	305 58
93	Columbia road	167		164		38 25	38 12	55 10	110 95
94	Garfield ave	368	801			333 20	330 96	725 73	95 22
95	100	1,526	1,143			712 21	706 73	1,068 87	1,050 69
96	133d, 134th and 135th sts. NW	4				23 00	18 19	32 30	1,775 60
97	133d, 134th and 135th sts. NW	16	31			16 63	16 65	11 40	51 49
98	Capet bet. Del. ave. and C St	34	71			145 50	145 50	407 99	28 05
99	1002 7th st. NW	143	215			352 00	352 00	163 60	553 14
100	Alley in sq. 195 NW *	1,074				352 00	352 00	163 60	553 14
101	94th st. bet. A and B SE	58	57			63 35	44 56	8 55	19 89
102	Cor. 7th st. rd. and Grant ave.	6	38			15 48	14 41	30 05	53 10
103	Mintwood lace	702	1,220			512 25	512 25	1,002 29	18 79
104	890 and 802 7th st. NW	60				17 00	15 40	23 75	44 46
105	1516 14th st. NW	30				7 00	7 00	10 07	1,514 54
106	E st. bet. 3d and 4th sts. SW	30	46			21 62	21 62	16 15	39 15
107	3151 M st. NW	37				9 25	9 25	13 30	17 07
108	K st. bet. 2d and 3d sts. SE	22				31 75	31 75	38 95	37 77
109	N. C. ave. bet. 8th and 10th sts. SE	10				15 25	15 25	15 25	21 55
110	Lot 18, sq. 1020, SE	58	49			44 54	44 54	57 84	70 70
111	Alley in sq. NW					21 60	21 60		37 10
112	Alley in sq. NW					21 60	21 60		102 38
113	Alley in sq. NW					11 25	11 25		21 60
114	1120 18th st. NW	67				13 08	13 08		21 60
115	1120 18th st. NW	67				13 08	13 08		23 93
116	1120 18th st. NW	67				13 08	13 08		23 93
117	1120 18th st. NW	67				13 08	13 08		23 93
118	1120 18th st. NW	67				13 08	13 08		23 93
119	1120 18th st. NW	67				13 08	13 08		23 93
120	1120 18th st. NW	67				13 08	13 08		23 93
121	1120 18th st. NW	67				13 08	13 08		23 93
122	1120 18th st. NW	67				13 08	13 08		23 93
123	1120 18th st. NW	67				13 08	13 08		23 93

§ Work done by C. Heurich.

‡ Work done by H. Taylor.

† Labor charge, current repairs.

* Work done by contractor

Two free permit year, 1942²², done by superintendent of strata (continued)

[illegible]

Permit sewer work, 1885.

NUMBER.	Location.	Pipe sewers (linear feet).					Traps and drops.			Estimated cost of labor.	Cost of labor.			Cost of materials.			Total cost.	Cost under est.	Cost over estimate.	
		6-inch.			8-inch.		12-inch.	18-inch.	21-inch.		Man-holes.	Branches.	Permit fund.	On hand.	Applicant.	Other appro.				
1	Conn. ave. bet. Q and R sts. NW			72					1	1	1	1	1	\$102 20	\$61 07				\$97 36	\$4 84
2	2d bet. B and Md. ave. SW			171					1	7	7	7	7	259 00	91 52				184 42	10 58
3	10th bet. E. Cap. and N. Car. ave. SE	22		350					11	1	1	1	1	129 00	253 57				453 37	5 43
4	P bet. 1st and N. Cap. NW			122					1	18	18	18	18	85 40	39 50				161 03	
5	10th bet. R and S NW	8	17	35					3	4	4	4	4	40 00	39 50				64 63	50
6	E. bet. 15th and 19th NW	11	17	120					2	103	103	103	103	103 00	39 50				200 54	
7	Sunderland Place bet. 19th and 20th NW			22					2	30	30	30	30	13 50	9 72				23 65	1 30
8	Alley in sq. 73, NW	23		23					1	101	101	101	101	51 32	5 36	8 55			130 89	27 94
9	Alley in sq. 761, SE	14	17	79					3	30	30	30	30	51 52	5 36				52 04	
10	N bet. 19th and 20th NW	14	43						4	324	324	324	324	324 04	1 40				370 89	27 94
11	Alley in sq. 357, NW			228					28	154	154	154	154	154 12	151 07	\$127 78			305 19	1 28
12	Alley in sq. 357, NW			91					13	75	75	75	75	44 54	8 14				126 8	2 96
13	Cor. 1st and L NE			289					8	63	63	63	63	15 07	13 26				92 21	52
14	Vt. ave. bet. Q and R NW			91					1	70	70	70	70	24 10	6 09				315 08	
15	10th bet. E. Cap. and N. Car. ave. SE	17	26	51					5	154	154	154	154	160 94					92 21	52
16	13th bet. Corcoran and R NW			30					1	55	55	55	55	23 98					2 49	
17	Cor. 6th and Pa. ave. NW			17					2	199	199	199	199	148 52	5 21				23 98	
18	Alley in sq. E of 475, NW	17	30	30					25	270	270	270	270	251 44					37 20	
19	Alley in sq. 309, NW			260					2	203	203	203	203	86 18					346 62	1 40
20	9th bet. S and T NW			452					2	270	270	270	270	251 44					628 04	02
21	Mass. ave. bet. 17th and 18th NW			160					1	203	203	203	203	178 49	86 18				264 67	24 51
22	17th bet. O and P NW			185					2	146	146	146	146	93 61					240 36	
23	Cor. 8th and E SE			9					1	24	24	24	24	35 76					45 76	
24	Cor. Del. ave. and E NE			21					1	24	24	24	24	51 19					73 43	2 36
25	Alley in sq. 159, NW	17	101						5	62	62	62	62	61 45	8 55				87 39	1 05
26	E bet. 14th and 15th NW								1	34	34	34	34	20 00					30 00	14 20
27	Alley in sq. 993, SE			203					1	148	148	148	148	143 03					255 18	5 07
28	Tenallytown road			21					3	35	35	35	35	112 15					5 04	
29	Alley in sq. 10th NW								2	24	24	24	24	4 70	7 29				36 23	10 76
30	C bet. 10th and 11th SE	57	121						2	70	70	70	70	55 27	19 86				92 59	14 73
31	A bet. 8th and 9th SE			41					1	69	69	69	69	40 50	9 55				116 13	3 78
32	Alley in sq. 510, NW	16	83						6	417	417	417	417	13 19	15 54				18 29	
33	Alley in sq. 104, NW			84					2	8 06	8 06	8 06	8 06	131 65					383 94	34 04
34	1st bet. B and Canal SW								1	57	57	57	57	19 99					8 06	
35	E bet. 20th and 21st NW	25	113						6	103	103	103	103	7 12					95 51	45 74
36	Mass. ave. bet. 2d and 3d NW	12	9						2	15 40	15 40	15 40	15 40	11 36	4 73				13 57	4 04

Work done by H. L. Cranford.

Work done by H. L. Kengla.

Sewer found already laid.

Work done by H. L. Cranford.

* Work done by J. H. Kengla.

† Sewer found already laid.

* Work done by H. L. Cranford.

Permit sewer work, 1885—Continued.

Number.	Location.	Pipe sewers (linear feet).					Man-holes.		Traps and drops.		Branches.		Estimated cost of labor.			Cost of labor.			Cost of materials.			Total cost.	Cost under esti- mate.	Cost over estimates.
		6-inch.	8-inch.	12-inch.	18-inch.	24-inch.	N.	%.	N.	%.	N.	%.	N.	%.	Permit fund.	On hand.	Applicant.	Other appro- priations.						
37	Sq. 53, Georgetown.					60	2	16					\$20.00		\$29.12							\$79.28	\$0.88	
38	Alley in sq. No. 235, NW.			157			1	6					201.86		189.84							184.28	17.58	
39	Md. ave. bet. 2d and 3d NE.			201		60							140.00		105.77							297.77		
40	Sq. 53, Georgetown.												36.00		35.85							84.09	15	
41	Alley in sq. 419, NW.	83					3	8					75.36		40.26		26.06					66.32	9.04	
42	Alley in sq. 195, NW.	199		171			1	1					239.00		180.01		180.56					360.57	49.99	
43	Alley in sq. 59, NW.	108					1	12					133.10		44.48		47.16					91.64	41.46	
44	Alley in sq. 70, NW.	186		67			4	6					251.50		101.98		108.99					282.86	77.63	
45	Washington, bet. 4th and 5th, &c., NW.	140		127			2	13					196.81		135.34		71.89					260.18	8.21	
46	Q bet. 5th and 6th NW.			85			5						54.60		44.81		53.60					85.03	9.79	
47	N. Car. ave. bet. 10th and 11th SE.	42					2						27.00		19.30		11.18					30.48	7.70	
48	Alley in sq. 534, SW.			126			3	11					61.50		47.08		47.62					94.70	14.42	
49	Ad. bet. G and H, &c., NW.			66			3	11					330.20		179.45		47.78					330.21	47.77	
50	Alley in sq. 674, NE.	281					1	13					234.00		85.68		47.78					184.56	49.44	
51	Riggs bet. 13th and 14th NW.	88					5						52.80		46.20		28.82					75.78	5.84	
52	Alley in sq. 404, NW.	93					5						90.00		46.20		28.82					72.94	17.06	
53	Alley in sq. 28, NW.	173					1	9					170.00		81.49		62.68					144.17	25.83	
54	Alley in sq. 599, NW.			84			5						63.00		58.43		33.08					91.51	4.57	
55	13th st. extended.	636					10	5					542.50		273.89		279.70					544.59	208.61	
56	N. Car. ave. bet. 6th and 7th SE.	240					1	5					161.00		154.63		117.66					272.29	6.37	
57	Alley in sq. 368, NW.	125					1	17					135.00		44.74		50.66					95.40	29.60	
58	13th bet. R and S, and Riggs bet. 13th and 14th NW.	183		167			2	10					192.70		193.97		150.90					343.97		\$0.37
59	Alley in sq. 107, NW.	53		174			1	4					182.80		116.19		88.88		18.72			223.79	47.89	
60	Alley in sq. 5, NW.	308					3	14					295.05		126.71		118.43					245.14	49.91	
61	14th bet. Bdy. and Welling.	120		18		340	3	22					516.83		516.83		958.64		277.42			1,752.89		
62	Alley in sq. 511, NW.	21		112			7	7					85.07		63.92		33.50		6.77			104.19	14.38	
63	Alley in sq. 577, SW.	336		234			6	39					308.20		200.48		264.00					264.48	107.72	
64	Mo. ave. bet. 4th and 6th NW.	69					3	2					29.62		29.62		10.86					40.58	3.11	
65	Q bet. 9th and Columbia NW.	33		412			2	18					18.00		11.89		7.53					306.19	94.11	
66	Alley in sq. 737, SE.	263		219			3	26					280.00		185.80		210.30					403.36	71.56	
67	3d bet. N and the river SE.						7	505					288.50		216.94		1,917.61		563.82			13,080.17	1,220.96	10.22
Total		432	3,797	7,004	340	680	72	7	505	9,006	61	6,733	40	4,917	61	\$478.84	956.10							

JOHN J. BURROWS, Superintendent of streets.

APPENDIX No. 20.

Statement of amount expended on county roads from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Locality.	Labor.	Material.	Total.
Cedar lane	\$73 24	.....	\$73 24
Whitney avenue	21 75	.....	21 75
Keating avenue	262 35	.....	262 35
Bladensburg road	199 12	.....	199 12
Rock Creek Church road	74 99	.....	74 99
Seventh street road	8,886 62	\$984 65	9,871 27
Bunker Hill road	456 29	13 86	470 15
Queen's Chapel road	262 17	1 88	264 05
Spring street	3 00	.....	3 00
Prospect street	210 74	.....	210 74
Park street	1,261 19	.....	1,261 19
Argyle Mill road	35 75	.....	35 75
Sixteenth street extended	260 69	14 70	275 39
Fifteenth street extended	724 24	.....	724 24
Rives road	6 00	.....	6 00
Mount Olivet road	22 25	.....	22 25
Military road	86 99	.....	86 99
Brentwood road	466 23	.....	466 23
Fourteenth street extended	360 91	.....	360 91
Sargeant road	150 74	1 98	152 72
Bates road	60 25	.....	60 25
Linnean Hill road	133 58	6 87	140 45
Harewood road	22 25	.....	22 25
Lincoln avenue	807 72	71 30	879 02
Patterson avenue	14 50	.....	14 50
Sheppard road	42 00	.....	42 00
Riggs road	22 37	21 68	44 05
Chase road	11 99	.....	11 99
"A" road	250 90	20 00	270 90
Total	15,190 82	1,136 92	16,327 74

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Grant road	\$154 12	.....	\$154 12
Brookville road	249 87	.....	249 87
Swartz road	42 87	.....	42 87
Pierce's Mill road	288 11	\$17 17	305 28
Tunlaw road	66 25	32 86	99 11
Loughborough road	36 00	.....	36 00
Chain Bridge road	781 91	45 40	827 31
Tennallytown road	4,944 62	767 80	5,712 42
Murdock Mill road	42 00	.....	42 00
Woody's lane	6 25	.....	6 25
Klinge road	763 78	.....	763 78
Total	7,375 78	863 23	8,239 01

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Anacostia road	\$2,545 72	\$1,801 94	\$4,347 66
Walker road	48 37	.....	48 37
Nichols avenue	183 23	25 98	209 21
Washington street	11 50	.....	11 50
Wheeler road	154 43	11 73	166 16
Good Hope road	161 06	2 60	163 66
Suit road	10 12	.....	10 12
Hamilton road	3 37	.....	3 37
Howardtown	203 99	37 50	241 49
Livingston road	292 24	.....	292 24
Naylor road	3 00	.....	3 00
Bennings road	62 87	.....	62 87
Fort Stanton road	25 00	.....	25 00
Harrison street	437 35	.....	437 35
Monroe street	50 75	.....	50 75
Giesboro road	644 28	.....	644 28
Sheriff road	4 75	18 80	23 55
Pierce road	220 49	.....	220 49
Sheridan avenue	369 62	15 00	384 62
Ridge road	3 00	.....	3 00
Total	5,435 14	1,913 55	7,348 69

Statement of amount expended on county roads, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Expended in Central district		\$15,190 82
For labor		1,136 92
For material		157 05
For blacksmithing		\$16,484 79
Expended in Eastern district		5,435 14
For labor		1,913 55
For material		30 75
For blacksmithing		7,379 44
Expended in Western district		7,875 78
For labor		865 20
For material		59 51
For blacksmithing		8,790 49
Multiple price based for ground iron		601 13
Total expended		\$39,391 13

Appendix No. 21.

MINUTE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WATER DEPARTMENT

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Water 0.75, October 2, 1885.

Matrix 7 asks the Board to make the following report of the operations of the water department from July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1955:

WATER RESOURCES

During the year 965 feet of 12-inch, 27,766 feet of 8-inch, 354 feet of 6-inch, and 687 feet of 4-inch wire mesh pipes were laid; 436 feet of 6-inch pipe was also made of 4-inch.

[illegible]

Location.	Street or avenue.	Streets between.	Size of pipe.	Length of pipe.
South side	B street south	First and Second streets west	<i>Inch.</i> 6	<i>Lin. ft.</i> 501
Do.	do	First street and Delaware avenue west	6	550
North side	North Carolina avenue south	Eighth and Tenth streets east	6	1,047
South side	A street north	Seventh and Eighth streets east	6	388
East side	Eleventh street east	C street and South Carolina avenue south	6	548
Do.	Vermont avenue west	W and V streets north	6	432
Center	I street north	Sixth and Seventh streets east	6	674
Do.	Fenton Place north	North Capitol and First streets west	6	797
South side	C street south	Tenth and Eleventh streets east	6	298
East side	Eighteenth street west	N street and New Hampshire avenue north	6	514
Do.	Seventh street east	C street and Maryland avenue north	6	552
North side	Maryland avenue north	Seventh and Eighth streets east	6	468
Do.	D street south	South Capitol street and New Jersey avenue east	6	468
Center	G street south	First and Four-and-a-half streets west	6	1,501
South side	South Carolina avenue south	Third and Fourth streets east	6	369
East side	Sixth street west	N and O streets south	6	703
West side	do	G and H streets south	6	333
Center	D street south	Thirteen-and-a-half and Fourteenth streets west	6	324
Do.	Twenty-sixth street west	P and Q streets north	6	413
Do.	Q street north	Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets west	6	867
Do.	H street north	Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets west	6	516
South side	Massachusetts avenue north	Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets west	6	480
Center	Pierce street north	North Capitol and First streets west	6	820
Do.	Ninth street east	E and I streets south	6	1,230
Do.	D street south	First and Second streets west	6	425
Do.	Second street west	D street and Virginia avenue south	6	564
East side	South Capitol street east	N and O streets south	6	573
Center	Twenty-seventh street west	I and K streets north	6	108
Intersection	Third street west	B street south	6	63
Do.	do	C street south	6	175
Do.	do	D street south	6	50
Do.	do	E street south	6	135
Do.	Sixth street east	A street north	6	36
Do.	do	B street north	6	43
Do.	Seventh street east	Maryland avenue north	6	132
Center	C street north	Sixth and Seventh streets west	4	358
In alley	Ninth and Tenth streets west	M and N streets north	3	273
Do.	Second and Third streets west	B and C streets north	3	212
				29,572

Putting in 6-inch main in place of a 4-inch main.

Center	Sixth street west	Pennsylvania and Louisiana avenues north.	6	438
--------------	-------------------------	---	---	-----

Sixty-one "T" branches were put in, and 66 bends were put in.

282 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement of amount expended on county roads, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Expended in Central district:			
For labor	\$15,190 82		
For material	1,136 92		
For blacksmithing	157 05		
			\$16,484 79
Expended in Eastern district:			
For labor	5,435 14		
For material	1,913 55		
For blacksmithing	30 75		
			7,379 44
Expended in Western district:			
For labor	7,375 78		
For material	863 23		
For blacksmithing	80 50		
			8,328 51
Material purchased for general use			458 39
Total expenditure			32,651 13

APPENDIX NO. 21.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Water Office, October 2, 1885.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the water department from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

WATER MAINS.

During the year 963 feet of 12-inch, 27,766 feet of 6 inch, 358 feet of 4-inch, and 485 feet of 3-inch water-main pipes were laid; 438 feet of 6-inch pipe was put in place of 4-inch.

Location.	Street or avenue.	Streets between.	Size of pipe.	Length of pipe.
			<i>Inch.</i>	<i>Lin.ft.</i>
Center	First street west	B and Canal streets south	12	513
Do.	Canal street south	First street and Delaware avenue west	12	450
Do.	P street north	Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets west	6	365
North side	Q street north	Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets west	6	300
Do.	North Carolina avenue south	Tenth and Eleventh streets east	6	328
Center	Marion street north	Sixth and Seventh streets west	6	488
Do.	T street north	D and E streets south	6	613
Do.	Fourth street west	N and O streets north	6	288
Do.	Sixth street west	L and M streets south	6	350
Do.	Warner street north	Fifth street and New Jersey avenue west	6	288
South side	Rhode Island avenue north	Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets west	6	463
East side	New Hampshire avenue west	L and M streets north	6	588
North side	M street south	Third and Four-and-a-half streets west	6	766
Center	Potomac avenue west	Prospect avenue and N street north	6	288
North side	T street north	Eighth and Ninth streets west	6	369
East side	North Capitol street east	K and L streets north	6	670
West side	North Capitol street west	L and M streets north	6	755
North side	I street south	Eleventh and Twelfth streets east	6	368
West side	Twelfth street east	I and K streets south	6	297
Do.	Tenth street east	G and I streets south	6	769
South side	V street north	Twelfth and Thirteenth streets west	6	596
North side	X street north	Nineteenth and Twentieth streets west	6	175
West side	Third street west	B and C streets south	6	548
East side	do	C and D streets south	6	294
Do.	Second street west	Maryland avenue and B street south	6	363
West side	Ninth street west	B street and Virginia avenue south	6	440

Location.	Street or avenue.	Streets between.	Size of pipe.	Length of pipe.
			<i>Inch.</i>	<i>Lin. ft.</i>
South side	B street south	First and Second streets west	6	501
Do.	do	First street and Delaware avenue west	6	550
North side	North Carolina avenue south	Eighth and Tenth streets east	6	1,047
South side	A street north	Seventh and Eighth streets east	6	388
East side	Eleventh street east	C street and South Carolina avenue south.	6	548
Do.	Vermont avenue west	W and V streets north	6	472
Center	I street north	Sixth and Seventh streets east	6	674
Do.	Fenton Place north	North Capitol and First streets west.	6	797
South side	C street south	Tenth and Eleventh streets east.	6	298
East side	Eighteenth street west	N street and New Hampshire avenue north.	6	514
Do.	Seventh street east	C street and Maryland avenue north.	6	552
North side	Maryland avenue north	Seventh and Eighth streets east.	6	468
Do.	D street south	South Capitol street and New Jersey avenue east.	6	468
Center	G street south	First and Four-and-a-half streets west.	6	1,501
South side	South Carolina avenue south	Third and Fourth streets east	6	369
East side	Sixth street west	N and O streets south	6	703
West side	do	G and H streets south	6	333
Center	D street south	Thirteen-and-a-half and Fourteenth streets west.	6	324
Do.	Twenty-sixth street west	P and Q streets north	6	413
Do.	Q street north	Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets west.	6	867
Do.	H street north	Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets west.	6	516
South side	Massachusetts avenue north	Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets west.	6	480
Center	Pierce street north	North Capitol and First streets west.	6	820
Do.	Ninth street east	E and I streets south	6	1,230
Do.	D street south	First and Second streets west	6	425
Do.	Second street west.	D street and Virginia avenue south.	6	564
East side	South Capitol street east	N and O streets south	6	573
Center	Twenty-seventh street west.	I and K streets north.	6	108
Intersection	Third street west	B street south	6	63
Do.	do	C street south	6	175
Do.	do	D street south	6	50
Do.	do	E street south	6	135
Do.	Sixth street east.	A street north	6	36
Do.	do	B street north	6	43
Do.	Seventh street east.	Maryland avenue north.	6	132
Center	C street north	Sixth and Seventh streets west.	4	358
In alley	Ninth and Tenth streets west	M and N streets north	3	273
Do.	Second and Third streets west	B and C streets north.	3	212
				29,572

Putting in 6-inch main in place of a 4-inch main.

Center	Sixth street west	Pennsylvania and Louisiana avenues north.	6	438
--------	-------------------	---	---	-----

Sixty-one "T" branches were put in, and 66 bends were put in.

STOP-VALVES.

The following is a list of the stop-valves inserted during the year, viz :

Location.	No.	Size.	Ways.
Northwest corner Fifteenth and O streets northwest.....	1	6	4
Intersection of Third and B streets southwest.....	1	6	2
North side of North Carolina avenue and center of Eleventh street southeast.....	1	6	2
North side of P street and center of Marion street northwest.....	1	6	2
South side of P street and center of Marion street northwest.....	1	6	4
Intersection of Eighth and D streets southwest.....	1	6	2
Intersection of Fifth and Warner streets northwest.....	1	6	2
Intersection of Sixteenth street and Massachusetts avenue northwest.....	1	6	2
Southeast corner of Seventeenth street and Rhode Island avenue northwest.....	1	6	4
Intersection of Third and M streets southwest.....	1	6	2
Center of Potomac and south side of N streets northwest.....	1	6	4
Intersection of Eighth and T streets northwest.....	1	6	4
Intersection of North Capitol and K streets northwest.....	1	6	4
Intersection of North Capitol and M streets northwest.....	1	6	4
Intersection of North Capitol and L streets northwest.....	1	6	4
Intersection of Twelfth and I streets southeast.....	1	6	4
Intersection of Tenth and G streets southeast.....	1	6	2
Northeast corner of Twentieth and N streets northwest.....	1	6	2
Southeast corner of Second street and Maryland avenue southwest.....	1	6	4
Intersection of Second and B streets southwest.....	1	6	2
East side of 12-inch main, First and B streets southwest.....	1	6	2
West side of 12-inch main, First and B streets southwest.....	1	6	2
East side of 12-inch main, First and Canal streets southwest.....	1	6	2
West side of 12-inch main, First and Canal streets southwest.....	1	6	2
Intersection of Canal and C streets southwest.....	1	6	2
South side of 12-inch main on Canal street southwest.....	1	6	4
Center of Ninth and A streets southeast.....	1	6	4
Intersection of Tenth street and North Carolina avenue southeast.....	1	6	4
Intersection of Eleventh and C streets southeast.....	1	6	4
Intersection of Eleventh street and South Carolina avenue southeast.....	1	6	4
Intersection of Vermont avenue and V street northwest.....	1	6	4
Intersection of Seventh and I streets northeast.....	1	6	4
Intersection of Sixth and I streets northeast.....	1	6	2
Center of Fenton Place and east side of North Capitol street northwest.....	1	6	4
Center of N and east side of Eighteenth streets northwest.....	1	6	4
Center of Seventh street and Maryland avenue northeast.....	1	6	4
Center of Eighth street and Maryland avenue northeast.....	1	6	4
Center of South Capitol and D streets northeast.....	1	6	4
Center of Second and G streets southwest.....	1	6	4
Center of Third and G streets southwest.....	1	6	4
Center of Sixth and N streets southwest.....	1	6	2
Southeast corner of Sixth and Water streets southwest.....	1	6	4
Center of Fourteenth and D streets southwest.....	1	6	4
North side of P street and center of Twenty-sixth street northwest.....	1	6	4
Center of Thirty-fifth and Q streets northwest.....	1	6	2
Center of Twenty-fourth and H streets northwest.....	1	6	4
Center of New Hampshire avenue and H street northwest.....	1	6	4
West side of North Capitol street and center of Pierce street northwest.....	1	6	4
Center of Ninth and G streets southeast.....	1	6	4
Center of Ninth and I streets southeast.....	1	6	4
Center of Second and D streets southwest.....	1	6	2
Opposite alley, Ninth street, between M and N streets northwest.....	1	4	
Total.....	52		

Stop-valves inserted in place of old ones.

Sixteenth and R streets northwest.....	1	6	2
North Capitol and Myrtle streets northeast.....	1	6	2
Twenty-fourth and G streets northwest.....	1	6	
Seventeenth and I streets northwest.....	1	6	
Third and O streets northwest.....	1	6	
Vermont avenue and I street northwest.....	1	6	
Rhode Island avenue and Sixteenth street northwest.....	1	6	
H street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets northwest.....	1	6	
Total.....	8		

Forty-two stop-valves were changed to new grade. Seventy repairs were made to stop-valves.

Lowering water mains.

Street or avenue.	Streets between.	Size of pipe.	Length of pipe.
		<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Lin. ft.</i>
Twelfth street and Park Place.....		6	150
C street east.....	First and Second streets south.....	6	300
G street east.....	Fourth and Sixth streets south.....	6	600
P street north.....	Thirty-Second and Thirty-fourth streets west.....	6	500
Third street west.....	D street and Virginia avenue south.....	6	550
Sixteenth and L streets northwest.....		6	150
Vermont avenue.....	R and S streets north.....	6	600
E street south.....	Sixth and Ninth streets east.....	6	800
Do.....	Ninth and Tenth streets east.....	6	300
Thirty-first street west.....	Q and Road streets north.....	6	300
Total.....			4,250

One hundred and seventy-five repairs were made to water mains during the year.

FIRE-PLUGS.

There have been erected during the year nine new fire-plugs in new localities, and three in place of old ones, viz:

NEW LOCALITIES.

North side of R street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets northwest.
 South side of North Carolina avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets southeast.
 South side of Pennsylvania avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest.
 South side of Pennsylvania avenue between 4½ and Sixth streets northwest.
 South side of Pennsylvania avenue between Third and Four-and-a-half streets northwest.
 Northwest corner of Thirty-fourth and P streets northwest.
 Northeast corner of New Hampshire avenue and L street northwest.
 Southwest corner of First and B streets southwest.
 Northeast corner of C and Canal streets southwest.

NEW ONES ERECTED IN PLACE OF OLD ONES.

Corner of Ninth and F streets northwest.
 Corner of Sixteenth and K streets northwest.
 Corner of Fifth and F streets northwest.

The Meigs fire-plugs located at the intersection of Thirty-seventh and N streets, and Thirty-first and P streets northwest have been converted into stop-valves.

Twelve fire-plugs have been removed to the line of the new curb, viz:

Corner of Tenth and M streets southeast.
 Corner of Thirty-third and P streets northwest.
 Corner of Seventh and B streets southeast.
 Corner of Ninth and M streets southeast.
 Corner of Thirty-first and Q streets northwest.
 Corner of Tenth and E streets southeast.
 Corner of Ninth and E streets southeast.
 Corner of Seventh and E streets southeast.
 Corner of Vermont avenue and S street northwest.
 C street between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets northwest.
 Two on I street between Second and Third streets northwest.

Twelve hundred and ten repairs were made to fire-plugs.

HYDRANTS.

Four new hydrants have been erected, eight have been abandoned, four moved to new curb line, and forty-six new hydrants erected in place of old ones. Eight hundred and fifty-four repairs were made to hydrants.

286 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

NEW HYDRANTS ERECTED.

South side of P street between First and North Capitol streets northwest.
North side of G street between Second and Third streets southwest.
Corner of South Capitol and D streets southeast.
Corner of Thirty-fifth and U streets northwest.

HYDRANTS ABANDONED.

Corner of New Jersey avenue and D street southeast.
Thirty-fifth street, between O and P streets northwest.
Corner of Twenty-first and H streets northwest.
Corner of Twelfth street and Vermont avenue northwest.
Corner of Nineteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Corner of Twentieth and N streets northwest.
A street between Third and Fourth streets northeast.
Maryland avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets southwest.

WATERING TROUGHS.

Two new watering troughs, presented by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, were erected by the District. Fifty-one repairs were made to fountains.

NEW FOUNTAINS.

Northeast corner M and Potomac streets northwest.
Northeast corner Fifteen-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

TAPS.

One thousand one hundred and thirty-four taps were made during the year.

SERVICES.

Ninety-six services were run to the curb line, and one hundred and seventeen lowered to new grades.

WATER INSPECTORS.

64,762 examinations were made.
4,388 leaks found, first examination.
3,457 leaks repaired, second examination.
256 wastes were found.
118 warrants were obtained.
167 cases were fined \$5 each.
17 cases forfeited \$5 each.
57 cases personal bonds were taken.
42 cases were dismissed.
8 persons refused admission.
10,000 water rent bills delivered.

PUMPS.

Six hundred and fifty repairs were made to pumps. One pump removed to line of new curb, and six wells cleaned out.

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

VICTOR McDONALD,
Superintendent Water Department.

Maj. G. J. LYDECKER, U. S. A.,
Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia.

APPENDIX NO. 22.

Character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1885.

WASHINGTON.

[Streets marked thus * have been paved since July 1, 1878.]

Street.	From—	To—	Carriageway.							Remarks.
			Width.	Asphalt or concrete.	Granite.	Wood.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.	Gravel.	Unimproved.
North Capitol	B street north	C street north	<i>Feet.</i> 50	<i>Sq. yds.</i> *2,790						
Do.	C street north	Boundary	50						30,358	4,542
South Capitol	B street north	M street south	50						26,284	
Do.	M street north	N street south	50							
Do.	N street north	River	50				3,243		13,259	
First street east	B street north	B street south	50	8,657			1,511			
Do.	do	C street north	35	*1,986						
Do.	C street north	K street north	35						9,245	2,217
Do.	K street north	Boundary	35							9,431
Do.	B street north	C street south	38							
Do.	C street north	Canal	35		*2,151				5,639	
Do.	Canal	River	35						3,500	6,222
First street west.	Pennsylvania avenue	Indiana avenue	56 }		*8,332		4,055			
Do.	Indiana avenue	I street north	40 }							
Do.	C street north	H street north	32		*1,427					
Do.	H street north	I street north	32	*700	*555					
Do.	I street north	K street north	32						1,124	11,022
Do.	K street north	Boundary street	32							
Do.	Pennsylvania avenue	Maryland avenue	53	*4,861			1,133			
Do.	Maryland avenue	M street south	35		17,920		2,314			
Do.	M street south	N street south	34						13,160	
Do.	N street south	River	35							
Second street east	Pennsylvania avenue	Maryland avenue	32	*4,751						
Do.	Maryland avenue	H street north	32						9,707	7,929
Do.	H street north	Boundary street	32							
Do.	Pennsylvania avenue	D street south	{ 32 } { 35 }	*4,906						

Character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1885—Continued
WASHINGTON—Continued.

Street.	From—	To—	Carriageway.							Remarks.	
			Width.	Asphalt or concrete.	Granite.	Wood.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.	Gravel.		Unimproved.
			Feet.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	
Second street east	D street south	Canal	35								
Do.	Canal	River	32							5,464	
Second street west.	Pennsylvania avenue	New Jersey avenue	40	10,423	3,693					1,244	4,620
Do.	B street south	Maryland avenue	32								
Do.	Do	D street south	32							1,130	23,840
Do.	D street south.	River	32							1,060	3,200
Third street east	East Capitol	E street north	32	3,122						3,560	
Do.	E street north	Boundary	32								
Do.	East Capitol	Pennsylvania avenue	32	3,521						1,152	12,715
Do.	Pennsylvania avenue	C street south	32							895	
Do.	C street south	D street south	32		2,573						
Do.	D street south	Virginia avenue	32		5,030						
Do.	Virginia avenue	L street south	32							800	
Do.	L street south	Georgia avenue	32				4,461				
Do.	Georgia avenue	D street north	32		4,230						
Third street west.	Pennsylvania avenue	New Jersey avenue	40	19,480							2,020
Do.	D street north	Boundary	40								
Do.	M street north.	Boundary	40								
Do.	Pennsylvania avenue	B street south	40		6,065						8,445
Do.	B street south	N street south	40								
Fourth street east.	East Capitol	E street north	35	4,526						2,474	20,444
Do.	E street north	Boundary	35								
Do.	East Capitol	C street south	35	4,152							
Do.	C street south	N street south	35								
Fourth street west	D street north	New York avenue	32	14,291			16,760				
Do.	New York avenue	O street north	32				3,968				
Do.	O street north	Boundary	32				2,051			2,280	
Do.	D street north	Missouri avenue	32								8,320
Four-and-a-half street west	Missouri avenue	O street south	70				9,302				
Do.	Missouri avenue	O street south	55		12,850		10,204			17,700	

32 feet wide bet. H and I.
O. c. walk, curb, and gutter,
from B to D.

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter.

Resurfaced from D to K
street in 1883.
O. c. walk, curb and gutter,
1,900 feet.

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter,
B to G street.

From G to M. east side im-
proved.

Cobble between R. R. tracks.
Do.

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter.
Cobble between R. R. tracks

Do.	K street north.	O street north.	35	4,326	3,666	Do.	2,115 yards cobble bet. R R tracks.
Do.	R street north.	R street north.	35		4,375	Do.	Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.
Twelfth street east.	B street north.	Boundary	35			Do.	Trap rock.
Do.	Lincoln Square.	Water	40	10,511			
Twelfth street west.	do	Boundary	32				
Do.	Pennsylvania avenue.	River	32	3,500	4,355		
Do.	do	Ohio avenue	32				
Do.	E street north.	E street north.	38	*1,292			
Do.	do	F street north.	38	*1,627			
Do.	N street north.	N street north.	32	13,039			
Do.	Rhode Island avenue.	Rhode Island avenue	32	3,379			
Do.	Boundary	Boundary	32				
Do.	B street north.	Water street	40	17,306			
Thirteenth street east.	do	Boundary	32				
Do.	do	River	32				
Thirteenth street west.	Pennsylvania avenue	E street north	32	*685			
Do.	do	F street north.	40	*1,741			
Do.	B street north.	K street north.	40	7,772			
Do.	do	Pennsylvania avenue	40	4,807			
Do.	K street north.	Circle	32	8,090			1,760 sq. yards paved since 1878.
Do.	Circle	Boundary	32				5,942 sq. yards paved since 1878.
Do.	B street south.	Maryland avenue.	32	*6,398			Asphalt to T street.
Do.	Maryland avenue.	Water street	40	5,706			
Thirteen-and-a-half street west.	Pennsylvania avenue	B street north.	35		5,005		
Do.	do	Boundary	32				
Do.	do	River	32		4,291		
Fourteenth street east.	do	Maryland avenue	32				
Do.	do	Boundary	35				
Do.	B street north.	B street south	32	7,841			
Do.	do	F street north.	70		11,634		
Do.	Thomas Circle.	Boundary	70		4,004		
Do.	B street south.	Water street	70	*32,782	8,024		
Fifteenth street east.	do	Boundary	32		6,764		
Do.	do	Boundary	32				
Fifteenth street west.	Pennsylvania avenue	River	32				
Do.	do	B street north	43	*7,012			
Do.	New York avenue	New York avenue	70	4,478	1,322		
Do.	do	H street north.	50				
Do.	K street north.	K street north.	40	7,005			
Do.	do	Rhode Island avenue	32	*6,920			
Do.	Rhode Island avenue	S street north	32	7,516			
Do.	do	Boundary	32				
Fifteen-and-a-half street west.	Pennsylvania avenue.	H street north.	40	1,997			
Do.	do	Boundary	32				
Sixteenth street east.	do	C street north	32				
Do.	do	Kentucky avenue	32				
Sixteenth street west.	H street north	Boundary street	50	*36,659			
Sixteen-and-a-half street east.	Pennsylvania avenue	H street north.	40	2,196			

Character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1885—Continued.
WASHINGTON—Continued.

Street.	From—	To—	Carriageway.						Remarks.
			Width.	Asphalt or concrete.	Granite.	Wood.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.	
			Feet.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Unimproved.
B street south	Twelfth street east	Eastern Branch	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
B street north	Sixth street west	Seventh street west	56	.....	.....	.....	3,132	.....	18,133
Do	Seventh street west	Twelfth street west	101	.....	.....	.....	18,686	.....	.....
Do	Twelfth street west	Seventeenth street west	60	.....	.....	.....	23,582	.....	.....
Do	Seventeenth street west	Twentieth street west	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,680
Do	First street west	Delaware avenue	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	do	Third street west	35	.....	.....	.....	5,750	.....	.....
Do	do	Third street west	35	.....	.....	.....	*3,256	.....	.....
B street south	do	New Jersey avenue	35	.....	.....	.....	2,100	.....	.....
Do	do	Maryland avenue	35	.....	.....	.....	5,416	.....	.....
Do	do	Fourteenth street west	32	.....	.....	.....	*12,840	.....	.....
Do	Sixth street west	Third street east	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C street north	Delaware avenue	Third street east	32	.....	.....	.....	*6,271	.....	.....
Do	Third street east	Fourth street east	32	.....	.....	.....	*1,565	.....	.....
Do	Sixth street east	Eastern Branch	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,204
C street south	South Capitol	New Jersey avenue	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	890
Do	New Jersey avenue	Third street east	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Third street east	Fourth street east	32	.....	.....	.....	6,922	.....	.....
Do	Fourth street east	Sixth street east	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,468
Do	Sixth street east	Seventh street east	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,985
Do	Seventh street east	Nineteenth street east	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,200
C street north	Delaware avenue	New Jersey avenue	46	.....	.....	.....	4,909	.....	.....
Do	New Jersey avenue	First street west	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Four-and-a-half street west.	Second street west	30	.....	.....	.....	*1,291	.....	.....
Do	do	Louisiana avenue (inter-section).	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,060	.....
Do	Seventh street west	Eighth street west	46	.....	.....	.....	*1,183	.....	.....
Do	Ninth street west	Tenth street west	40	.....	.....	.....	1,656	.....	.....
Do	Tenth street west	Fifteenth street west	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,820	.....
Do	Seventeenth street west	Twentieth street west	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,433
C street south	South Capitol	Seventh street west	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,640
Do	Seventh street west	Ninth street west	40	.....	.....	.....	4,450	.....	.....
C street south	Ninth street west	Fourteenth street west	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,723

Cobble between R. R. tracks.

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter, from 7th to 11th st.

Cobble between R. R. tracks.

D street north	North Capitol	Fifteenth street east	32	1,140	20,509	Blue rock about 32 feet wide bet. N. and S. Jersey ave. and North Capitol street.
Do	do	New Jersey avenue	35	3,818	1,556	Cobble between R. R. tracks.
Do	do	Third street west	30	2,266		
Do	do	Tenth street west	30			
Do	do	Fourteenth street west	40	3,614		
Do	do	Fifteenth street west	40	1,995		
Do	do	Twenty-third street west	35		8,273	
Do	do	New Jersey avenue	35		1,750	
Do	do	Third street east	35		5,250	
Do	do	do	35	*1,454		
Do	do	Sixth street east	35		3,267	
Do	do	Seventh street east	35			
Do	do	Eighth street east	30	1,880	931	
Do	do	Nineteenth street east	32		17,810	
Do	do	Four-and-a-half street west.	35		7,800	
Do	do	Fourteenth street west.	35	10,815		O. c. walk, curb, and gutter.
E street north	North Capitol	Delaware avenue	35		2,140	
Do	do	Maryland avenue	35		12,810	
Do	do	Fifth street east	35		9,042	Blue rock 30 feet wide, bet. North Capitol and New Jersey avenue.
Do	do	New Jersey avenue	35	1,923	220	
Do	do	Fourth street west	35			Asphalt block.
Do	do	Eleventh street west	40	*4,932		
Do	do	Thirteenth street west	40	*9,923		
Do	do	Pennsylvania avenue	41-48	*2,487		
Do	do	Fifteenth street west	40	*1,093	2,720	
Do	do	Virginia avenue	32		10,468	
Do	do	Twenty-third street west	32		1,000	
Do	do	Twenty-seventh street west.	32			Curb set on north side. O. c. walk, curb, and gutter, from 6th to 13th street. Asphalt from 44 st. to 7th st.
E street south	South Capitol	New Jersey avenue	35		2,334	
Do	do	Sixth street east	35		7,233	
Do	do	Nineteenth street east	35		22,440	
Do	do	Fourteenth street west	35	*4,285	17,990	
Do	do	Maryland avenue	35		20,000	
Do	do	Fifteenth street east	35		6,200	
Do	do	New Jersey avenue	35		2,625	
Do	do	Fourth street west	35	*4,382		
Do	do	Seventh street west	51	*5,090	1,419	
Do	do	Ninth street west	57	*1,913	*527	
Do	do	Fifteenth street west	60	11,654	4,100	
Do	do	Eighteenth street west	40	*2,856		Cobble bet. R. R. tracks. Do. Do.
Do	do	Twenty-second street west.	40	8,790		

Character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1885—Continued.
WASHINGTON—Continued.

Street.	From—	To—	Carriageway.						Remarks.
			Width.	Asphalt or concrete.	Gravel.	Wood.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.	
			<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Improved.</i>
F street north	Twenty-second street west.	Twenty-seventh street west.	32						Improved.
F street south	South Capitol.	Four-and-a-half street west.	35						6,947
Do.	Four-and-a-half street west.	Seventh street west.	35	4,206	9,777				998
Do.	Seventh street west.	Water street.	35						
G street north	North Capitol.	Fifteenth street east.	35				6,838		15,175
Do.	Do.	First street west.	35						9,825
Do.	First street west.	Seventh street west.	35	8,683			1,890		3,210
Do.	Seventh street west.	Fifteenth street west.	40	15,097					
Do.	Seventeenth street west.	Twenty-second street west.	36	10,275					
Do.	Twenty-second street west.	Twenty-seventh street west.	36		9,511				
G street south	Third street east.	Seventeenth street east.	35						20,906
Do.	South Capitol.	Four-and-a-half street west.	35						8,107
Do.	Four-and-a-half street North Capitol.	Eleventh street west.	35	10,982					
Do.	First street east.	First street east.	56	4,604			1,530		
Do.	First street east.	Fifteenth street east.	56	15,490			23,524	2,000	
Do.	North Capitol.	First street west.	50	8,337			3,000		
Do.	First street west.	Fourth street west.	56						
Do.	Fourth street west.	Seventh street west.	56	874			8,131		
Do.	Seventh street west.	Thirteenth street west.	35	9,007					
Do.	Thirteenth street west.	Fourteenth street west.	40	2,144					
Do.	Fourteenth street west.	Fifteenth street west.	56	1,948			655		
Do.	Fifteenth street west.	Fifteen and-a-half street west.	56	1,729			1,900		
Do.	Vermont avenue.	Nineteenth street west.	56	8,328					
Do.	Pennsylvania avenue.	Twenty-second street west.	32	6,493					

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter, from 11th to 14th street.
O. c. walk, curb, and gutter, from 2d to 4½ street.
Cobble bet. R. R. tracks, 9,204 square yards bet. R. R. tracks.
Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.
Cobble bet. R. R. tracks, 15th to 17th street, cobble bet. R. R. tracks.

Do	Twenty-second street west.	32	9,422	5,444	11,931	5,444	Gravel from North Capitol to 1st street east and from 7th to Boundary street.
H street south	South Capitol	35	6,465	1,581	11,931	11,435	O. c. walk, curb, and gutter.
I street north	Boundary	35					O. c. walk, curb, and gutter.
I street south.	Georgia avenue.	35				1,566	3d to 5th and 7th to 11th st.
I street north.	North Capitol.	35					
Do	New Jersey avenue.	35	4,557				
Do	Massachusetts avenue.	35	5,804				
Do	Fifth street west.	32	4,210				
Do	Eighth street west.	32		1,484			
Do	Ninth street west.	32					
Do	Tenth street west.	32	2,090				
Do	Eleventh street west.	32		1,244			
Do	Fifteenth street west.	40	8,332				
Do	Vermont avenue.	56	8,332				
Do	Seventeenth street west.	40					
Do	Eighteenth street west.	40	2,672				
Do	Nineteenth street west.	40		2,115			
Do	Twentieth street west.	40	2,006				
Do	Pennsylvania avenue.	40		2,506			
Do	Twentieth street west.	40			13,832		
I street south.	Water street.	35				583	O. c. walk, curb, and gutter.
K street north.	Seventh street east.	50				19,556	4½ to 7th street.
Do	Boundary street.	50					
Do	North street west.	50				8,378	
Do	Third street west.	50		8,083			
Do	Seventh street west.	50	8,384				
Do	Ninth street west.	30	5,418				
Do	Eighteenth street west.	50	27,551				
Do	Pennsylvania avenue.	50	12,590				
Do	Twenty-fourth street west.	50	12,571				
K street south.	Canal.	35				775	Baltimore and Potomac R.
Do	Seventh street east.	60				7,430	R. tracks 20 feet wide.
Do	Eastern Branch.	35					O. c. walk, curb, and gutter.
Do	Water street.	35				14,855	from 7th to 11th streets.
Do	Boundary street.	32				13,700	O. c. walk, curb, and gutter.
Do	New Jersey avenue.	32				15,154	from 4½ to 7th streets.
Do	Fourth street west.	32	2,072			4,700	O. c. walk, curb, and gutter.
Do	Fifth street west.	32	2,665				
Do	Sixth street west.	32	1,425				
Do	Seventh street west.	32	2,615				
Do	Eighteenth street west.	32	16,353				
Do	Twentieth street west.	32	8,624				
Do	Twenty-sixth street west.	32				1,422	
Do	Rock Creek	32					

Character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1885—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Continued.

Carriageway.										
Street.	From—	To—	Width.	Asphalt or concrete.	Granite.	Wood.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.	Gravel.	Unimproved.
			Feet.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.
L street south	South Capitol	Eastern Branch	35							27,333
Do	do	Water street	35							12,322
M street north	North Capitol	First street east	32						2,845	
Do	First street east	Boundary street	32						7,964	
Do	North Capitol	New Jersey avenue	32						4,266	
Do	New Jersey avenue	Sixth street west	32	5,589						
Do	Sixth street west	Fourteenth street west	32	13,147			356		372	
Do	Fourteenth street west	Sixteenth street west	40	4,573						
Do	Sixteenth street west	New Hampshire avenue	40	11,875						
Do	New Hampshire avenue	Twenty-sixth street west	40	9,171						
N street north	North Capitol	Boundary	32							7,300
Do	do	New Jersey avenue	32							5,664
Do	New Jersey avenue	Fifth street west	32						2,844	
Do	Fifth street west	Ninth street west	32	4,454						
Do	Ninth street west	Fourteenth street west	32	6,802						
Do	Fourteenth street west	Scott Square	32	3,236						
Do	Scott Square	Twenty-first street west	32	7,074						
Do	Twenty-first street west	Rock Creek	32					1,870		5,319
N street south	Fourth street east	Sixth street west	35				19,520			4,878
Do	North street east	Eastern Branch	32							4,022
O street north	North Capitol	Boundary	42							6,172
Do	do	New Jersey avenue	32	14,330						
Do	New Jersey avenue	Thirteenth street west	32							
Do	Thirteenth street west	Sixteenth street west	32	1,663						
Do	Sixteenth street west	Rock Creek	32	1,697						
Do	Rock Creek	Eastern Branch	32							4,395
O street south	South Capitol	Water street	32							3,200
Do	do	Boundary	32							8,530
P street north	North Capitol	New Jersey avenue	32							3,510
Do	New Jersey avenue	Eighteenth street west	32	21,716			1,556		7,001	
6,084 square yards paved since 1878.										
O. c. walk, curb, and gutter, from 3d to 5th and 7th to 9th streets.										
O. c. walk, curb, and gutter, from 1st to 6th street.										
O. c. walk, curb, and gutter, Cobble bet. E. R. tracks.										

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter, from 3d to 5th and 7th to 9th streets.

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter, from 1st to 6th street.

6,084 square yards paved since 1878.

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter. Cobble bed 12 R. tracks.

Do.	Eighteenth street west	32	1,569	3,481			
Do.	Twenty-second street west	40					
Do.	Twenty-second street west	40	674				
P street south	South Capitol	32					3,342
Do.	do	30					9,000
Q street south	do	30					4,346
Do.	do	30					4,387
Q street north	do	32					7,964
Do.	Boundary	32					
Do.	Fifth street west	32	*2,806				8,970
Do.	Fourteenth street west	32	6,439				
Do.	Seventeenth street west	32					
Do.	Nineteenth street west	32	862				4,600
Do.	Twenty-first street west	32	883				
R street north	Boundary	32					
Do.	Ninth street west	32				4,266	3,555
Do.	Fourteenth street west	32	*7,744				
Do.	Sixteenth street west	32	4,502				
Do.	Boundary	32					9,900
R street south	South Capitol	30					
S street north	New Jersey avenue	32				8,117	
Do.	Vermont avenue	32					
Do.	Sixteenth street west	32	8,811				
Do.	Boundary	32					9,000
S street south	South Capitol	30					
T street north	Boundary	32					4,900
Do.	Ninth street west	32				2,667	
U street south	Half street west	30				19,000	
U street north	Vermont avenue	32					3,620
V street south	Boundary	32				4,200	
U street north	Eastern Branch	30					12,618
V street south	do	30					3,633
V street north	Boundary	32					13,335
W street south	Arsenal	30					3,134
Boundary	Boundary	32					10,310
Massachusetts avenue	Ninth street west	46				43,300	3,000
Seventh street west	Ninth street west	45		2,304			
Do.	Sixth street west	46				3,019	
Do.	do	46					5,662
Connecticut avenue	Fifteenth street west	50					54,248
Do.	K street	50	2,210				
Do.	Dupont Circle	50	10,246			4,946	
Delaware avenue	Boundary	50	7,780				
Do.	C street north	50					
Do.	Boundary	50	*2,956				
Do.	P street south	50					5,000
Georgia avenue	Nineteenth street east	50					22,112
I street north	Eastern Branch	50					32,775
Kentucky avenue	Third street west	120				16,025	35,556
Louisiana avenue	Eastern Branch	60					
Do.	Boundary	60	*3,345				
Do.	Ninth street west	50	*1,137				24,445
Do.	Boundary	50					
Maine avenue	Pennsylvania avenue	78.5				4,765	
	Ninth street west	50					
	Third street west	35				4,635	

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter, from 17th to 19th sts.

Gravel from Massachusetts avenue to K street.

Gravel from 6th to 8th sts.

Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.

Gravel from C to E streets.

Character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1885.—Continued.
 WASHINGTON—Continued.

Street.	From—	To—	Width.	Carriageway.					Gravel.	Unimproved.	Remarks.
				Asphalt or concrete.	Granite.	Wood.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.			
			Feet.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	
Maryland avenue.....	First street west.....	Third street west.....	60	3,704			1,611				Cobble bet. R. R. tracks
Do.....	Third street west.....	Seventh street west.....	60				12,803				Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.
Do.....	Seventh street west.....	Water street.....	29-30		27,023						3,494 square yards.
Do.....	First street east.....	Fifteenth street east.....	60								Two roadways, one 29 and one 30. This includes the north and south side between 7th and 9th streets.
Massachusetts avenue.....	Boundary street.....	Dupont Circle.....	50	5,817					34,445		
Do.....	Dupont Circle.....	Scott Square.....	50	8,348							
Do.....	Scott Square.....	Thomas Circle.....	50	5,550							
Do.....	Thomas Circle.....	Ninth street west.....	50	12,610							
Do.....	Eleventh street west.....	New Jersey avenue.....	50	11,213			2,346				
Do.....	New Jersey avenue.....	Eleventh street east.....	50								
Do.....	Eleventh street east.....	Nineteenth street east.....	50		2,562				32,225	20,000	Cobble in R. R. tracks.
Missouri avenue.....	Third street west.....	Four and a half street west.	35								Fourth to Seventh streets.
Do.....	Four and a half street west.	Sixth street west.....	35				2,452				
New Hampshire avenue.....	Twentieth street west.	G street north.....	50							5,000	Cobble between R. R. tracks, 933 square yards.
Do.....	Pennsylvania avenue.....	G street north.....	50				7,967				
Do.....	do.....	M street north.....	50	6,992							
Do.....	do.....	Dupont Circle.....	50	10,047							
Do.....	Dupont Circle.....	Q street north.....	50		1,833						
Do.....	Q street north.....	Boundary.....	50								
New Jersey avenue.....	B street north.....	D street north.....	60	5,247	1,177			586	14,064	7,872	
Do.....	H street north.....	H street north.....	60	14,274							
Do.....	Q street north.....	Q street north.....	50	10,861		7,000					
Do.....	B street north.....	B street north.....	50								
Do.....	E street south.....	E street south.....	50		9,381					12,775	
Do.....	Canal.....	Canal.....	50		7,510						
Do.....	M street south.....	M street south.....	50					6,888	4,112		Gravel to Sixteenth street.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	50								Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.

Character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1885—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Continued.

Street.	From—	To—	Carriageway.						Remarks.
			Width.	Asphalt or concrete.	Granite.	Wood.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.		Gravel.	Unimproved.
City Hall space.....	Third street west.....	Sixth street west.....	Feet. 60	Sq. yds. 4,766	Sq. yds. 5,897		1,711		Sq. yds. 382
Intersection of Louisiana avenue, Seventh, and C streets.				3,214					sq. yds. of asphalt blocks. Asphalt blocks.
Intersection of Louisiana and Ohio avenues.	Tenth street west.....	Twelfth street west.....	50		3,460				
Mount Vernon Place.....	Seventh street west.....	Ninth street west.....		3,899			835		
Thomas Circle.....	Intersection.....	Fourteenth and M sts.	50	6,000			718		
Iowa Circle.....	do.....	Thirteenth and P streets	36	5,594					
Scott Square.....	do.....	Sixteenth and N streets	65	12,560					
Dupont Circle.....	do.....	Nineteenth and P streets	45	5,240			1,228		
Washington Circle.....	do.....	Twentieth and K sts.	56	6,083			1,100		
Opera Square.....	do.....	Ninth and C streets.....			600				
California street.....	First street northeast.....	Second street northeast.....	30						2,143
Callan street.....	First street northeast.....	Second street northeast.....	20						1,367
Carroll street.....	Fifteenth street north- west.	Second street northeast.....	30					2,030	
Caroline street.....	Seventeenth street north- west.	Sixteenth street north- west.	24					1,384	
Cedar street.....	Eighteenth street north- west.	Nineteenth street north- west.	30						1,570
Chicago street.....	First street northeast.....	Second street northeast.....	32						2,285
Columbia street.....	O street northwest.....	Q street northwest.....	30	2,886					
Corcoran street.....	Thirteenth street north- west.	Fourteenth street north- west.	30	2,067					
Do.....	Fourteenth street north- west.	Seventeenth street north- west.	24	2,129					
Defrees street.....	First street northwest.....	North Capitol street.....	22					1,937	
De Sales street.....	Seventeenth street north- west.	Connecticut avenue.....	40	2,493					
Eldridge street.....	Twentieth street north- west.	Twenty-first street north- west.	20						1,033
Franklin street.....	New Jersey avenue.....	Fifth street west.....	20						1,667
French street.....	Ninth street west.....	Tenth street west.....	20						1,633
Grant Place.....	do.....	do.....	24	1,435					

Cobble bet. R. R. tracks, 382
sq. yds. of asphalt blocks.
Asphalt blocks.Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.
Do.Do.
Do.

Highland Terrace	Fourteenth street west	21-5	1,218						
Hillier Place	Twentieth street west	27	1,552						
Ivy Place	South Capitol street	26							2,131
Jackson street	North Capitol street	26				1,738			
James street	Twelfth street northeast	27							1,151
Jederson Place	Connecticut avenue	27	1,393						
Johnson Place	R street northwest	30						1,700	
Kingman Court	P street northwest	30						1,500	
Kirby street	New York avenue	32						1,760	
Lawrence street	Eighteenth street north-west	30						1,570	
Madison street	M street northwest	30						1,666	
Marion street	P street northwest	26						2,600	
Monroe street	Sixteenth street north-west	24						1,387	
Myrtle street	North Capitol street	29						1,738	2,433
Oregon street	Eighteenth street north-west	30							
Park street	Eleventh street north-east	30						1,110	
Pierce Place	Fifth street north-west	30						1,715	
Pierce street	Fourteenth street north-west	30	2,154						
Ridge street	Fourth street northwest	32						2,674	
Riggs street	Thirteenth street north-west	30						1,845	
Sampson street	Fourteenth street north-west	24	2,674						1,440
School street	Four-and-a-half street northwest	34				2,346			
Sherman street	Eighteenth street north-west	20						1,046	
Sunderland Place	New Hampshire avenue	30	1,185						
Union street	M street south	40				5,333			
Washington street	Fifth street west	35						3,850	
Wallach Place	Fourteenth street west	30						1,933	
Warner street	New Jersey avenue	30						1,600	
Water street	Seventh street west	50				16,838			
Do	Thirteenth-and-a-half street west	50				2,827		2,729	
Do	Sixth street west	50				9,306			
Do	Sixth street west	50				3,359			
Westminster street	Tenth street northwest	30						1,777	



REPORT
OF THE
HEALTH OFFICER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FOR
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

OFFICERS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

HEALTH OFFICER.

SMITH TOWNSHEND, M. D.

CHIEF CLERK.

J. C. MCGINN.

CLERKS.

B. F. PETERS.
R. M. BARR.

W. B. JONES.
T. W. PARSONS.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

A. J. HEIRD.
W. A. SHORT.
E. H. HUME.

THOMAS M. SHEPHERD.
B. G. POOL, M. D.
L. A. DOUGLASS.

INSPECTOR OF PLUMBING.

SAMUEL A. ROBINSON.

FOOD INSPECTORS.

GEO. P. BOHRER.

CALEB SEBASTIAN.*

J. R. MOTHERSHEAD.

INSPECTOR OF MARINE PRODUCTS.

GWYNN HARRIS.

POUNDMASTER.

SAMUEL EINSTEIN.

MESSENGER.

P. H. GODWIN.

PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR.

R. A. PYLES, M. D.
HENRY DARLING, M. D.
J. H. YARNALL, M. D.
R. A. NEALE, M. D.
L. K. BEATTY, M. D.

B. M. BEALL, M. D.
R. T. HOLDEN, M. D.
A. A. MARSTELLER, M. D.
PETER GOOLRICK, M. D.
EDGAR JANNEY, M. D.

* Detailed from Metropolitan police force.

REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

GENTLEMEN: The following statements present, in detail, the operations of the health department for the year ending June 30, 1885.

The usual introductory statements in tabular form (Tables A, B, and C) indicate a slightly increased mortality, as compared with the statements for the year 1884, and yet they show this increase to have occurred in that class of diseases which in the light of the present day is not controlled by the efforts of the hygienists or those engaged in sanitary reform. A decrease is shown in the zymotic, or preventable class, and the increase in deaths stands accredited mainly to the local class; 1,968 deaths from diseases of this kind being recorded, as against 1,757 for the year preceding.

These statements are so concise as to hardly need explanation. The mean death rate per 1,000 per annum during a period of ten years stands at 24.38, and the annual death rate for the past year at 24.99. An increase of .26 in the number of deaths, as compared with last year, is shown without taking into consideration any increase in the population; and when we take into consideration the absolute accuracy of our registration of deaths, as compared with many other cities of the country, I think we have every reason to congratulate ourselves.

STATEMENT A.—Showing deaths by classes arranged according to sex and color, with percentages and annual death rate, for the year ending June 30, 1884.

Class of disease.	Deaths.							Percentages to total deaths.				Annual death rate.		
	White.		Colored.					White.		Colored.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Zymotic	338	357	283	283	695	566	1,261	25.57	28.47	26.18	24.46	5.31	8.17	6.30
Constitutional	275	284	274	342	559	616	1,175	20.80	22.65	25.35	29.56	4.28	8.89	5.88
Local	544	435	396	382	979	778	1,757	41.15	34.69	36.63	33.02	7.49	11.22	8.79
Developmental	99	161	84	130	260	214	474	7.49	12.84	7.77	11.23	1.99	3.69	2.37
Violence	66	17	44	20	83	64	147	4.99	1.35	4.07	1.73	.64	.92	.73
Total	1,322	1,254	1,081	1,157	2,576	2,238	4,814	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	19.71	32.29	24.07

310 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT B.—*Showing deaths by classes arranged according to sex and color, with percentages and annual death-rate, for the year ending June 30, 1885.*

Class of disease.	Deaths.						Percentages to total deaths.				Annual death rate.		
	White.			Colored.			White.		Colored.		White.	Colored.	Total.
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Zymotic	344	314	262	245	658	507	25.02	25.42	21.65	20.80	5.03	7.32	5.825
Constitutional	283	301	278	308	584	586	20.58	24.37	22.98	20.15	4.46	8.46	5.85
Local	567	465	494	442	1,032	936	41.24	37.66	40.82	37.52	7.88	13.50	9.84
Developmental	116	129	113	157	245	270	8.43	10.44	9.34	13.32	1.87	3.89	2.575
Violence	65	26	63	26	91	89	4.73	2.11	5.21	2.21	.73	1.28	.90
Total	1,375	1,235	1,210	1,178	2,610	2,388	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	19.97	34.45	24.99

STATEMENT C.—*Showing population, deaths, and death rates for the ten years ending June 30, 1885.*

Years.	Population.			Deaths.			Death rates.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1876	106,741	50,859	157,600	2,086	2,074	4,160	19.54	40.78	26.40
1877	109,505	52,870	162,375	2,187	2,021	4,208	19.97	38.22	25.91
1878	112,340	54,969	167,300	2,166	2,065	4,231	19.28	37.57	25.29
1879	115,247	57,139	172,377	2,196	2,113	4,309	19.05	36.99	24.99
1880	118,236	59,402	177,638	2,085	2,121	4,207	17.63	35.71	23.68
1881	121,300	61,769	183,069	2,205	1,931	4,136	18.18	31.27	22.59
1882	124,441	64,212	188,653	2,333	2,218	4,551	18.91	34.54	24.23
1883	126,300	65,680	191,980	2,270	2,016	4,286	17.97	30.69	22.53
1884	130,700	69,300	200,000	2,576	2,238	4,814	19.71	32.20	24.07
1885	130,700	69,300	200,000	2,610	2,388	4,998	19.97	34.45	24.99
Total	1,195,510	605,473	1,800,983	22,734	21,185	43,920	.....	.....	.....
Mean	119,551	60,547 ₁₀	180,098 ₁₀	2,273 ₂	2,118 ₂	4,392	19.02	34.99	24.38

* One, color unknown.

The following is a synopsis of the work performed in the various branches of the service during the year:

There were 16,568 nuisances reported and abated; 21,841½ pounds of meat, 110,636 pounds of fish, 11,772 bushels of fruit and vegetables, 2,215 bushels of oysters, 58,228 clams, and 190,744 crabs condemned as unfit for food.

Examination and reports were made on 1,666 citizens' complaints, 1,314 official letters written, 1,506 official notices were issued, 49 cases were referred to the attorney, and 43 to the chemist for action.

There were 3,378 animals impounded, and the contractor for the removal of offal took away 8,876 dead animals, and 13,930 tons of garbage, and 23,827 barrels of night-soil.

The physicians to the poor treated 15,211 patients, of which number 4,692 were white and 10,519 were colored.

There were 5,695 burial permits of all kinds issued, and 502 orders issued for burials at the public expense.

There were 1,385 inspections of plumbing work made, and 315 inspections of houses made in which there was no drainage but yards were connected with sewers.

One hundred and seventy-six transcripts from the records of births, marriages, and deaths were furnished applicants, and 30 permits issued for obstruction of travel on streets on account of serious illness of residents.

NUISANCES.

Tables A and B are presented in the usual form, and furnish in detail the information respecting the abatement of nuisances during the year and for the past five years, respectively.

The totals in Table B show a gradual decrease in the number of nuisances reported during the years 1880, 1881, and 1882, and a like increase during 1883, 1884, and 1885.

This decrease and increase appears mainly in privy nuisances, and is probably accounted for by reason of the large increase in recent years of small houses in the suburbs and off the line of sewers.

TABLE A.—Consolidated report of nuisances for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Nature of nuisance.	1884.						1885.						Total.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Alleys, filthy	31	36	4	19	4	17	1	4	4	18	25	21	184
Alleys, garbage in	1		8		3		1		6			8	27
Alleys need repair	3	5	1										9
Areas	2	3	2	1	4	1	1					4	28
Ashes	60	54	17	76	113	89	35	22	83	183	131	58	921
Cellars	15	12	6	3	1	7	9	1	4	3	14	22	97
Drainage, surface	37	39	17	37	33	26	11	4	8	17	44	32	305
Garbage	57	48	9	20	18	14	21	11	20	26	43	35	322
Gutters	53	20	18	14	6	6	2	4	2	9	26	18	178
Hog-pens	2	5	4	2	6					2	15	4	40
Houses, filthy	9	4	2			7	2	1	1	10	10	3	49
Houses unfit for habitation	9	12		1	1	1		1	2	5	13	8	53
Houses, slaughter	2								1		2		4
Houses, no privy	4		4	1	4	2		6	14	26	28	20	155
Hydrants	13	14	5	15	3	7	2	1		12	12	5	138
Lots, filthy	22	55	14	5	3	6	5	6	14				7
Lots, stagnant water	12	11		8	24	10		3	4	4	1		84
Manure	68	37	12	27	19	15	14	6	14	56	68	63	399
Miscellaneous	114	96	74	62	44	30	53	25	33	118	86	109	844
Pipes, water	4	9	3	4	3	4	25	14	39	8	17	11	141
Ponds	1	2						2		3			8
Privies, filthy	352	313	206	389	371	292	264	164	253	509	672	553	4,238
Privies, dilapidated	9	4	1	4	3	7	1	1	2	10	16	18	76
Privies, full	276	285	201	315	222	200	190	96	180	511	609	527	3,612
Privies, leaky boxes	128	72	45	65	36	28	11	13	13	60	73	146	690
Pumps	1									1			1
Roofs, leaky	2	3		5			3						14
Sewers	44	37	23	25	24	13	27	14	28	54	47	67	403
Sewers, connection	4	4	5			3				1	5	6	28
Stables	25	15	4	6	8	7	9	3	4	16	13	21	131
Stables, cow	12	7	4	4	14	3	10	5	9	9	15	9	106
Streets, filthy			1										1
Streets need repair			1						3	4	14		90
Traps, sewer	18	9	12	13	8	2							7
Yards	272	250	134	261	237	232	163	80	141	344	311	208	2,633
Yards, cow	3	1			2	3	4	1			2	1	17
Vaults, privy	2			2		1	2		1				8
Water-closets	41	35	28	38	24	17	27	20	31	30	55	61	407
Total	1,708	1,497	865	1,422	1,238	1,050	893	504	902	2,058	2,375	2,056	16,56

TABLE B.—Consolidated report of nuisances for six years ending June 30, 1885.

Nature of nuisance.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Total.
Alleys	466	560	228	283	227	220	1,984
Areas	35	28	35	35	63	28	224
Cellars	136	104	184	146	140	97	807
Drainage, surface	645	576	416	378	404	305	2,724
Excavations	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8
Gutters	208	141	319	203	254	178	1,303
Garbage	241	181	67	76	359	322	1,246
Hog-pens	119	94	40	26	26	40	345
Houses, filthy	191	160	60	53	38	49	551
Houses unfit for habitation	139	129	81	85	38	53	525
Houses, no privy	59	45	45	34	20	30	233
Hydrants	26	31	42	85	89	155	428
Lots, filthy	163	136	169	50	160	138	816
Manure, heaps	293	421	549	697	649	399	3,008
Markets, public	6	1	1	1	1	.....	10
Miscellaneous	1,406	2,067	2,839	2,445	2,119	1,766	12,642
Pumps	4	7	.....	2	12	1	26
Pipes, water	27	40	62	65	108	141	443
Ponds, stagnant	106	32	50	21	9	92	310
Privies, filthy	6,517	4,314	3,073	2,498	3,189	4,338	23,929
Privies, full	8,532	5,521	3,698	2,232	2,498	3,612	26,093
Privies, leaky boxes	1,518	968	780	601	688	690	5,245
Privies, dilapidated	87	69	141	88	57	76	518
Roofs, leaky	111	55	47	34	19	14	280
Sewers, public	270	314	308	355	355	403	2,005
Sewers, house connection	109	115	70	74	48	28	444
Slaughter-houses	19	24	2	10	8	4	67
Stables	275	292	262	314	361	232	1,736
Streets, filthy	53	17	29	12	6	1	118
Traps, sewer	225	234	188	134	177	90	1,048
Yards	3,438	3,124	2,893	2,809	3,062	2,633	17,959
Yards, cow	23	45	73	35	18	17	211
Vaults, privy	2	7	15	10	5	9	48
Water-closets	133	213	211	266	257	407	1,487
Total	25,587	20,065	16,980	14,157	15,464	16,568	108,821

Ashes and garbage.—I have connected these two headings (accredited to which we find 1,243 nuisances) for the purpose of again calling special attention to the necessity for the collection and removal of ashes at the public expense, and the feasibility of combining the removal of ashes with the removal of garbage. The existing contract for collection and removal of garbage expires on the 1st of July, 1886. At that time a new contract must be made providing for this service, and it should provide for the *daily* collection of both ashes and garbage, and the removal of this offal beyond the limits of the District of Columbia. An increase in the price paid at present will, of course, be demanded. We cannot tell, of course, what the proposals will be to do the work of collecting and removing both ashes and garbage *daily*, but I think at least double the amount now appropriated should be asked. The present contractor is only required to remove garbage tri-weekly during the summer and semi-weekly during the winter months. The increase to a daily service is necessary, and, with the addition of the work of removing ashes, I think the labor can be performed with a uniform force the year round. Accumulations of garbage always largely decrease in the winter, at which time the accumulations of ashes are the largest, while in summer it is *vice versa*. A wagon carrying twelve barrels would in the winter collect probably nine barrels of ashes and three of garbage, while in the summer this would be about reversed. The contract should only contemplate the collection and removal of ashes made from and after the 1st of July, as it would be an impossibility to collect and remove the present accumulations, even if \$30,000 were appropriated for this purpose alone.

The contract should be made for a term of not less than five years,

which will require that authority be obtained from Congress. It will not do to let this contract for one year, as the outlay for wagons, horses, steamboats, &c., is too large to justify the contractor in taking the work on an uncertainty for one year, unless a very high figure be obtained.

Alleys.—In 220 cases alleys were reported as in filthy condition. There is a growing inclination on the part of property owners to utilize the ground facing on our large alleys for the construction of small houses for the use of the working classes, and where sewerage is afforded this always results in a sanitary improvement of the thoroughfares. This tendency on the part of the land-owners to build up the alleys should be taken into consideration by the engineer department in its extension of the sewerage system, and wherever it can be done sewers should be laid the full length of the main alley in each square.

I think the care of the cleaning of alleys should be placed in the hands of the health department.

Defective drainage.—A decrease of 25 per cent. in this class of nuisances is shown by the table, there being 305 cases reported, as against 404 for the year preceding. This decrease is in a large measure due to the extension of the sewerage system. This work of completing the sewerage system, now being pushed rapidly forward by the engineer department, will soon place a remedy for all drainage defects in the hands of the authorities.

House nuisances.—Under the three heads of "Houses, filthy," "Houses unfit for human habitation," and "Houses, no privy," we find 132 nuisances recorded, an increase of 36 as compared with 1884.

For the past five years I have been urging that action be taken to secure legislation such as will cover the deficiency in the health ordinances caused by the non-legalization of section 9, relating to house nuisances.

Unless there is good reason to believe that the long looked for codification of the laws of the District will be accomplished at the approaching session of Congress, I would ask that a bill be prepared and presented providing power for the health department in cases such as referred to in the section above spoken of.

Stable manure.—The collection and removal of stable manure is a subject which has received considerable attention at the hands of the department. Stable manure is very valuable for application to land as a fertilizer, and the authorities of cities should, of course, encourage as far as possible the efforts to return it to the soil, that it may aid in the production of crops. The main trouble is that at certain seasons of the year the farmers and gardeners are too busy with other work to attend to the removal of manure, and it must accumulate in the cities until such time as they are ready to handle it. The question we have to deal with is just how to provide for these accumulations and prevent their becoming nuisances injurious to health. I am of the opinion that this can be accomplished by the designation of certain points for the receipt and storage of the material, these places to be convenient to shipping and under control of the health authorities.

There were 399 nuisances reported as resulting from manure heaps during the year.

Sewer-traps.—No device has as yet been obtained for cleaning the catch-basins at the street corners by pneumatic process, and complaints of the present process have been received several times during the year. I would again call attention to this subject, as also to the location of manholes with the perforated cover.

UNWHOLESOME FOOD CONDEMNED.

The quantity and kind of food products condemned as unwholesome during the year is set forth in the tabular statements Tables C and D.

Compared with the year 1884 the increase in condemnation of meats aggregates 1,281 pounds; in poultry, 2,325 pounds, and in game 50 per cent. A decrease in the condemnations of fruits and vegetables is accounted for in the decreased supply, caused by the dry weather of the spring and early summer.

TABLE C.—Unwholesome food condemned during the year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	1884.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Beef..... pounds.	1,075	696	740	505	420	325
Mutton..... do.	376	288	312	360	121	152
Veal..... do.	207	63	160	118	78	131
Pork, bacon, and sausage..... do.	198	75	98	55	46	111
Poultry..... do.	3	2	67	222	389	1,362
Rabbits and squirrels..... number					5	311
Apples..... bushels	23½	56½	30	41½	28½	31½
Cabbage and lettuce..... heads	687	515	450	1,069	327	5,632
Corn..... dozen	346	1,015	365	269		
Cantaloupes..... number	1,603	4,648	3,204	250		
Cucumbers..... dozen	232	63	69	72	66	
Cymlings and pumpkins..... number	1,542	624	117	5	122	125
Egg-plants..... do.	406	506	215	710	56	42
Peaches and pears..... bushels	29½	37½	27½	40	½	
Potatoes and parsnips..... do.	117½	2½	12½	18½	54½	7½
Peas and beans..... do.	63½	23½	10½	4½		
Tomatoes and turnips..... do.	65½	54½	72	62	19	455
Watermelons..... number	632	9,068	2,138	318		5
Berries..... quarts	2,259	66				
Grapes..... pounds		97		354	37	46
Eggs..... dozen						
Kale and spinach..... bushels						6
Oranges and lemons..... dozen						
Bananas..... do.	11		5	10	47	122
Miscellaneous vegetables..... bushels	131½	62½	126½	143	84½	122½
Miscellaneous vegetables*..... bunches	84		24	59	102	536

Articles.	1885.						Total for the year.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Beef..... pounds.	448	785	323	1,579½	656	3,164	10,716½
Mutton..... do.	60	58	35	434	329	378	2,903
Veal..... do.	82	12	28	360	321	372	1,932
Pork, bacon, and sausage..... do.	84	67	133	308	230	621	2,026
Poultry..... do.	548	36	582	1,053			4,264
Rabbits and squirrels..... number	89	2					497
Apples..... bushels	14½	18½	23½	66	29		363½
Cabbage and lettuce..... heads	1,498	436	567	4,488	3,622	8,277	27,568
Corn..... dozen						3	1,998
Cantaloupes..... number							9,705
Cucumbers..... dozen			11	2	104	6,614	7,233
Cymlings and pumpkins..... number	99	192	101	1,110	61	854	4,952
Egg-plants..... do.	72			36	395	440	2,878
Peaches and pears..... bushels							135½
Potatoes and parsnips..... do.	42½	115	96	129	15	30½	711½
Peas and beans..... do.			15	54½	263½	443½	879
Tomatoes and turnips..... do.	47½	33½	186½	64½	28½	238	1,326½
Watermelons..... number							12,161
Berries..... quarts							3,620
Grapes..... pounds			5		132	1,158	534
Eggs..... dozen	10			6			16
Kale and spinach..... bushels	4	1½		122½	165½	2	301½
Oranges and lemons..... dozen			12½	339	6,063	2,125	8,539½
Bananas..... do.	29	16	12½	15	18	28	314½
Miscellaneous vegetables..... bushels	131½	135½	113½	223	216½	226½	1,718
Miscellaneous vegetables*..... bunches	387	612	314	1,192	4,297	2,243	9,872

* Includes radishes, beets, asparagus, celery, carrots, rhubarb, &c.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 315

TABLE D.—Unwholesome food condemnations for six years ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Total.
Beef.....pounds..	20,196	13,718	19,056	8,854	9,657	10,716	82,197
Veal.....do.....	5,404	4,071	3,143	1,380	1,412	1,932	17,342
Mutton.....do.....	6,424	2,908	5,311	1,919	2,548	2,903	22,013
Bacon, ham, and pork.....do.....	6,558	3,406	3,952	1,252	2,679	2,026	19,873
Birds, rabbits, and squirrels.....number..	1,361	192	577	123	206	407	2,866
Poultry.....pounds..	3,261	3,400	5,211	3,700	1,939	4,264	21,775
Eggs.....dozens..	2	411	288	185	31	16	933
Cheese and butter.....pounds..		3,000		1,640	25		4,665
Potatoes and parsnips.....bushels..	281	1,028	561	888	2,537	711	6,007
Beans, peas, and onions.....do.....	318	260	541	418	347	879	2,764
Cabbage and lettuce.....heads.....	13,181	6,982	7,168	11,880	8,692	27,568	75,471
Squashes and pumpkins.....number..	33,385	13,909	8,257	5,813	6,142	4,952	72,458
Corn.....dozens..	2,360	2,961	2,129	1,456	1,716	1,998	12,621
Cucumbers.....do.....	2,712	3,821	3,668	3,520	3,861	7,233	24,815
Egg-plants.....number..	3,606	2,703	2,349	2,040	811	2,878	14,387
Tomatoes and turnips.....bushels..	528	429	422	376	897	1,326	3,979
Kale and spinach.....do.....	233	245	279	343	1,535	301	2,937
Apples, peaches, and pears.....do.....	1,149	422	293	442	874	498	3,679
Watermelons.....number..	21,459	22,313	7,526	19,830	6,802	12,161	90,091
Cantaloupes.....do.....	18,231	14,228	12,166	18,000	8,541	9,705	80,871
Berries.....quarts.....	1,272	4,419	1,121	2,144	2,232	3,620	14,808
Oranges and lemons.....dozens..	196		1,766	300	636	8,539	11,438
Bananas.....do.....					339	314	653
Grapes.....pounds..					895	534	1,429
Miscellaneous fruits and vegetables.....bushels..	1,030	1,506	1,243	1,368	1,206	1,718	8,071
Miscellaneous vegetables.....bunches..	8,901	10,591	3,460	3,336	12,845	9,872	49,005

MARINE PRODUCTS.

In the tabular statements (Tables E and F) following, all the information relating to the inspection of marine products presented for food is given. The law providing for the protection of fish in the waters of the Potomac River in the District of Columbia has gone into effect, and may give opportunity for comment in the future; the figures now presented speak for themselves.

TABLE E.—Inspections and condemnations of marine products for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Description.	1884.					
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
INSPECTIONS.						
Shad.....						
Herring.....						25,714
Fish.....bunches..	22,379	19,589	26,323	41,596	32,712	
Sturgeon.....	322	122	98			
Trout.....	355	210	1,100	74		
Sheepshead.....	178	156	278	40		
Drum-fish.....			124	55,080	57,000	54,500
Oysters.....bushels..			12,632			
Clams.....	367,000	213,000	154,000			
Crabs.....	191,600	130,000	54,200	8,000		
Turtles.....	32	2	4	1		264
Terrapins.....						
Lobsters.....						
Mackerel.....	5,386	1,115	1,010	1,248		
Porgies.....			8			
Carp.....						
Salmon.....						

316 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE E.—*Inspection and condemnations of marine products, &c.*—Continued.

Description.	1885.						Total for the year.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
INSPECTIONS.							
Shad.....	45		1	65,510	58,102	1,642	125,300
Herring.....			17,098	6,408,460	3,333,572	53,843	9,812,973
Fish..... bunches..	12,875	5,771	17,987	39,183	11,167	19,543	274,839
Sturgeon.....				8	306	464	1,320
Trout.....							1,665
Sheepshead.....					242	311	1,239
Drum-fish.....					9		173
Oysters..... bushels..	36,850	22,490	24,430	17,820	750	90	283,142
Clams.....	1,200				323,000	384,700	1,442,900
Crabs.....				1,100	176,900	185,100	747,500
Turtles.....						32	71
Terrapins.....							264
Lobsters.....			35				35
Mackerel.....						174	8,933
Porgies.....					100	391	490
Carp.....	67		40				107
Salmon.....						1	1

Description.	1884.						Total for the year.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONDEMNATION.							
Shad.....							
Herring.....				72,000			
Fish..... bunches..	647	291	879	1,684	1,153		599
Sturgeon.....	24	2	1				
Trout.....	50						
Sheepshead.....		2					
Drum-fish.....			39	5			
Oysters..... bushels..			405	760			
Clams.....	14,448	8,500	6,500				
Crabs.....	60,735	37,930	13,706	2,372			
Turtles.....	7		1				
Terrapins.....							
Lobsters.....	7						2

Description.	1885.						Total for the year.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
CONDEMNATION.							
Shad.....	45			64	68	26	203
Herring.....				92,730	24,500	3,754	192,984
Fish..... bunches..	1,058	157	227	2,607	820	1,113	11,235
Sturgeon.....						7	34
Trout.....							50
Sheepshead.....							2
Drum-fish.....							44
Oysters..... bushels..			590	460			2,215
Clams.....					11,620	17,160	58,228
Crabs.....					36,450	37,326	190,744
Turtles.....				2,225	1	29	38
Terrapins.....	12						12
Lobsters.....	64	7					80

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 317

TABLE F.—*Inspections and condemnations of marine products for six years ending June 30, 1885.*

INSPECTIONS.

Years.	Shad.	Herring.	Blue fish.	Fish.	Sturgeon.	Oysters.	Clams.	Crabs.
				<i>Bunches.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>		
1880.....	321, 235	6, 858, 839	253, 458	179, 556	1, 094	361, 427	1, 301, 750	698, 789
1881.....	462, 517	9, 628, 683	349, 483	201, 444	1, 124	319, 702	994, 390	342, 344
1882.....	350, 309	6, 439, 635	164, 757	211, 268	1, 759	359, 354	989, 921	364, 508
1883.....	258, 711	4, 960, 426	61, 310	296, 419	1, 752	353, 402	1, 247, 064	587, 335
1884.....	231, 129	5, 650, 812	21, 703	278, 543	1, 564	365, 246	1, 787, 806	865, 428
1885.....	125, 300	9, 812, 973	.....	279, 346	1, 320	283, 142	1, 442, 900	747, 500
Total..	1, 749, 201	43, 351, 368	850, 711	1, 446 576	8, 613	2, 042, 273	7, 763, 831	3, 605, 904

CONDEMNATIONS.

1880.....	212	166, 095	1, 473	4, 558	4	11, 236	54, 957	124, 648
1881.....	94	245, 400	711	2, 990	5	10, 186	27, 525	99, 735
1882.....	3, 685	14, 011	33	9, 645	144	12, 559	31, 977	91, 238
1883.....	35	25, 363	55	12, 020	17	16, 387	59, 700	107, 160
1884.....	275	23, 757	.....	14, 508	29	3, 180	68, 464	210, 917
1885.....	203	192, 984	.....	11, 609	34	2, 215	58, 228	190, 744
Total..	4, 504	667, 610	2, 272	55, 330	233	55, 763	300, 851	824, 442

THE POUND SERVICE.

The work of impounding domestic animals has progressed satisfactorily during the year, and all the facts relating to this service are set forth in Tables G and H. The taking up of large animals, such as horses, mules, and cows, is constantly on the decrease, while the number of dogs captured has slightly increased during the past two years.

There were 3,052 dogs killed during the year, an increase of 1,512 over the year preceding.

The supply seems always equal to the demand, and where the canines come from still remains a question.

TABLE G.—*Operations of the pound for the year ending June 30, 1885.*

Months.	Impounded.								Disposition.				Amount realized from fees.	
	Horses.	Mules.	Cows.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Goats.	Geese.	Dogs.	Total.	Redeemed.	Killed.	Dogs killed.		Sold.
July, 1884.	5	.....	12	.....	.....	1	12	.....	30	28	1	.....	1	\$41 65
August, 1884.	3	.....	1	.....	.....	10	7	449	470	41	420	417	9	80 00
September, 1884	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	1	5	374	390	24	360	360	6	50 00
October, 1884	2	.....	2	3	2	7	3	600	619	21	589	587	8	47 40
November, 1884.	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	5	7	337	353	16	334	330	4	31 00
December, 1884.	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	7	5	188	202	10	189	186	3	26 30
January, 1885.	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	87	3	54	54	.....	6 00
February, 1885.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	69	72	4	68	66	.....	8 50
March, 1885.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	172	176	6	168	166	1	13 00
April, 1885.	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	7	305	323	16	304	299	3	25 50
May, 1885.	2	2	7	.....	.....	9	2	271	293	26	265	260	2	51 00
June, 1885	2	.....	8	.....	.....	13	.....	340	363	25	330	327	8	56 00
Total	15	4	52	3	2	64	48	3, 190	3, 378	220	3, 082	3, 052	45	436 35

318 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE H.—*Animals impounded during the six years ending June 30, 1885.*

Year.	Horses.	Cows.	Mules.	Hogs.	Geese.	Sheep.	Goats.	Dogs.	Total.
1880	32	255	1	12	483	8	106	1,728	2,625
1881	37	188	7	7	109	5	121	3,177	3,651
1882	39	161	3	3	252	8	90	3,884	4,440
1883	15	204	2	2	80	.....	66	3,007	3,376
1884	31	120	2	2	75	.....	29	2,699	2,958
1885	15	52	4	2	48	3	64	3,190	3,378
Total	169	980	19	28	1,047	24	476	17,685	20,428

THE INDIGENT SICK.

A slight decrease in the number of patients treated by the physicians to the poor is exhibited in Table I, the number being 15,211, as against 16,121 for the year 1884. There were 5,022 white persons treated in 1884, and 4,692 in 1885. The colored persons treated in 1884 numbered 11,099, and in 1885 10,519. The number of visits made last year was 21,160; the number of office consultations, 4,204. The cost of medicines furnished aggregated \$2,911.75. The following statement gives the information, by months, for the year:

TABLE I.—*The sick poor.*

Months.	Patients treated.	White.	Colored.	Visits made.	Office consultations.	Cost of medicines furnished.
1884.						
July	1,203	304	899	1,697	399	\$237 70
August	1,003	253	750	1,313	335	191 90
September	1,250	405	845	1,835	337	245 85
October	1,453	565	888	2,114	382	264 15
November	907	315	592	1,329	220	176 70
December	1,225	394	831	1,678	345	229 80
1885.						
January	1,352	419	933	1,841	361	264 90
February	1,379	428	951	1,916	336	270 80
March	1,483	462	1,021	2,073	340	269 05
April	1,657	435	1,222	2,271	453	327 95
May	1,164	359	805	1,550	362	221 20
June	1,135	353	782	1,543	334	211 75
Total	15,211	4,692	10,519	21,160	4,204	2,911 75

THE REMOVAL OF OFFAL.

The following statement presents a monthly record of garbage, night-soil, and dead animals collected and removed from the District:

TABLE K.—*Garbage and night-soil.*

Months.	Dead animals.	Garbage.	Night-soil.	Months.	Dead animals.	Garbage.	Night-soil.
1884.	No.	Tons.	Barrels.	1885.	No.	Tons.	Barrels.
July	806	1,122	2,472	January	404	888	1,230
August	1,025	1,821	2,340	February	264	834	1,160
September	803	1,746	2,205	March	482	815	1,290
October	923	1,331	2,550	April	1,262	1,137	2,400
November	639	940	1,650	May	961	998	2,380
December	512	1,135	1,580	June	795	1,163	2,570
				Total	8,876	13,930	23,827

THE INSPECTION OF PLUMBING.

The following report of the inspector of plumbing shows that the work of this officer has increased largely during the year. While I cannot commend too highly the zeal and industry of the inspector and his assistant, and take pleasure in testifying to the large quantity of work performed at the expense of hard and continuous labor, yet I must reiterate what I said last year in regard to the unsatisfactory condition of the office work. As I said in my last annual report, one of the objects in view when the system of inspections was inaugurated was that of securing such a record that, in after years, a citizen might come into the office and obtain a perfect statement, in outline, of the drainage system of any house which he might then occupy or desire to secure.

The filing of plans, as provided in section 6 of the regulations, should be strictly enforced in every case, and the inspector should be provided with every facility for their safe-keeping and ready reference.

Indexes, according to either street or square, should be made, and a blank form be provided for plans, that they may be preserved in uniform shape. The older these records become the more valuable they will be, and there should be no delay in perfecting the system of securing them full and complete in good form.

The inspector should be able to inform us in his report, not alone the fact that he has made a number of inspections and that the plumbing-work has been done well, but the character of the buildings, the locations where the greater portion of the work has been performed, the proportion of iron and earthen pipe used, the plans filed, and all the other information which a perfect record should show.

It is an impossibility for the inspector to give proper time and attention to his legitimate duties and also attend to the office work properly. He should have a clerk to attend to this work, and I would recommend that an appropriation of \$1,000 or \$1,200 be asked for this purpose.

I fully agree with the inspector respecting the advisability of certain restrictions in regard to the registration of plumbers.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF PLUMBING.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885:

Thirteen hundred and eighty-five inspections of the plumbing and drainage work of new houses have been made, which is an increase of five hundred and six as compared with the previous year. Three hundred and ten houses have been inspected in which there was no drainage, but in each case the yards were connected with the public sewer, and a water-closet and hydrant were conveniently located in the rear of the house.

Three public-school buildings, one police station, and one engine-house have been built during the year, all having the same improved methods and conforming in every respect as to the drainage system with the regulations of this Department.

For the examination of plans of new houses, for consultation and arrangement of appointments, I am closely confined to my office until one o'clock p. m. daily, after which much of my time has been occupied by inspections of old houses, the calls for which have been unusually large in number this year.

The statistics of my office show the approval of seventeen hundred plans for plumbing work in new houses, and considering that a careful inspection is usually made in three or more times during the progress of the work in each house, and that such inspection will frequently occupy several hours, some idea may be gained of the amount of labor involved, and the reasonableness of my constant requests for additional assistants becomes apparent.

The remarkable growth of our city is evidenced by the work done in this office as compared with the previous year. This continued improvement, the increasing interest manifested in their work by most of our master plumbers, and the cheerful

co-operation of our citizens who properly understand the benefits derived from the improved system of drainage and plumbing, convinces me that we are making more rapid progress and accomplishing more permanent good than has been done in any other city in the United States where regulations governing plumbing and house drainage have been promulgated.

I am satisfied that the sense of security that foreign investors have in the sufficiency of our building and sanitary regulations has largely influenced investments. While our population is increasing without parallel in any eastern city, the bugbear cry of Washington malaria is only feebly lisped by an occasional unfledged correspondent of some extremely rural newspaper; and the fact that we have a delightful city of broad avenues, miles of thrifty young shade trees, the best streets, a genial climate, and enlightened health and building regulations fairly enforced, is generally admitted. In all my previous reports I have urged such legislation as might be necessary to secure inspection of the drainage and plumbing in old houses, and I have now to emphasize my former recommendations, as the necessity of such official inspection, in order to secure healthful conditions in our numerous hotels, apartments, and boarding-houses, is conspicuous. The population of Washington is probably more than any other city largely made up of people who live in hotels and boarding-houses, or in rented houses or apartments, and the Government should legislate to secure the public health by providing for and requiring frequent official inspections and recorded reports of all buildings offered for rent, as well as of boarding-houses and hotels. I am aware that the argument that such legislation is incompatible with our institutions has been advanced, yet I have an impression that a state must provide preventive and suppressive measures against disease and epidemics, even to the extent of reaching to their initial points, which are frequently the house drains. People who rent houses, as well as prospective purchasers, make large demands upon my time for the inspection of premises for which they are negotiating, and the bad conditions frequently discovered warrant my appeal for legislative action. The present ordinances of the Health Department requiring that all passages into sewers should be trapped does not remedy the evil. The terra cotta drains under the houses, leaking at every joint and polluting the soil, and the old pan water-closets loaded with excremental filth, located in bath rooms, and in dark, unventilated apartments under the stairways, must be rooted out. Better provision should be made for the flushing of pipes and traps through which the solids pass from the house, and for a proper ventilation of the entire drainage system. These are the evils which render most of our old houses unfit for habitation, and compel tenants, when they realize the extent of their danger, to seek new and healthy homes.

During the past year the number of "registered plumbers" has greatly increased. This has added much to the duties and responsibilities of my office, by reason of the incompetency of some of the men on the list. I cannot too strongly urge that some reasonable restriction be placed upon the registration of plumbers, and there seems to be no middle ground between the present unlimited license and examination for qualifications of character and ability to conduct the operations of the trade most closely affecting the public health. As well almost let an uneducated person go into a drug store to compound for himself the dose prescribed by a painstaking and skillful physician, as to permit the ignorant, or worse, the dishonest botch, with the tools of a plumber to tamper with the house drains. I recommend the canceling of license where bad faith or bad practices on the part of the "registered plumbers" is established, and examination and approval by a properly constituted board before issuing a license or permitting registration.

The attention of architects and plumbers must again be called to the important subject of giving every aid to cleanliness by having plumbing fixtures exposed to light and air. As little wood-work should be used as possible, so as to admit of frequent and thorough scrubbing by housekeepers.

My assistant has been active and vigilant, yet just and fair, in the exercise of his duties, and most valuable and reliable in all matters assigned to him. The work in progress in new houses has chiefly engaged his attention, and during the season for active building operations the demands for inspections have been very exacting, fully engaging all his time. Since the duties of my office are becoming more and more exacting, another inspector will be necessary, and the compensation of the assistant inspectors should at least be equal to the other inspectors of the Health Department.

My near official relations with the inspector of buildings continues to be very satisfactory and agreeable, and I desire to return thanks to the honorable Commissioners and to the officers of the Engineer's Department for their hearty support in my efforts to execute the duties of my office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL A. ROBINSON,
Inspector of Plumbing.

SMITH TOWNSHEND, M. D.,
Health Officer, District of Columbia.

MEDICAL SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following report of the medical sanitary inspector illustrates the work of this officer during the year.

His comments regarding the practice of midwifery in the District are worthy of most serious consideration. In fact, we stand badly in need of a law which shall not only contemplate regulating the practice of midwifery, but one of wider scope, providing for the regulation of the practice of medicine and the suppression of quackery in all its forms. The statutes of the State of Illinois give us a wise example. We should secure reports of all *cases* of diseases of certain types, as provided in Brooklyn and other cities, and be thus enabled to ward off fatal results. I am confident that the authorities would obtain the hearty support of the medical profession in an attempt to secure legislation of this kind.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SANITARY INSPECTOR.

SIR: I have the honor of presenting the following report of duties performed and observations made by me as medical sanitary inspector during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Under the blessings of Providence we have been spared the appearance of any of those dreaded scourges which at irregular intervals are wont to come upon communities, bringing alarm and suffering, paralyzing trade, and leaving in their path stricken hearts and desolate homes. The year has, therefore, been passed in duties of a routine character, such as the inspection of premises where zymotic diseases have occurred, investigating to ascertain the cause of death of persons dying without a physician in attendance, visiting vessels from foreign ports where cases of yellow fever had occurred, and ascertaining the propriety of closing streets on account of the serious illness of residents, &c. But one case suspected of being small-pox was reported during the year, and this proved to be a false alarm.

The following table has been prepared to show the relative mortality from measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, croup, typhoid fever, typho-malarial fever, and malarial fevers during the nine years ending June 30, 1885. A glance at this table will show that the marked race difference of susceptibility, or at least mortality from scarlet fever, to which attention has been previously called, is still to be observed in the returns for the past year, the death-rate per 1,000 per annum of the whites from this disease being nearly three times as heavy as that of the colored population. Why this is so is difficult to explain, nor have I heard any reasonable theory advanced to account for it by those to whose attention the fact has been called. A further study of the table will show that, contrary to popular impression and the statement of some authorities, in this District at least typhoid fever typho-malarial fever, and the fevers classed as malarial are much more fatal to the colored and mixed races than to the white population. There are also other points shown, which, if less striking and less uniform, may nevertheless prove quite as interesting.

Table showing the comparative mortality from measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, croup, typhoid fever, typho-malarial fever, and malarial fevers during the nine years ending June 30, 1885.

Year.	Measles.			Scarlet fever.			Diphtheria.			Croup.			Typhoid fever.			Typho-malarial fever.			Malarial fever.		
	Total deaths.	White.	Colored.	Total deaths.	White.	Colored.	Total deaths.	White.	Colored.	Total deaths.	White.	Colored.	Total deaths.	White.	Colored.	Total deaths.	White.	Colored.	Total deaths.	White.	Colored.
1877....	11	7	4	120	105	15	49	38	11	39	31	8	82	54	28	46	32	14	52	23	29
1878....	7	2	5	146	107	39	140	101	39	56	35	21	101	67	34	31	21	10	55	28	27
1879....	10	7	3	129	117	12	79	60	19	50	34	16	74	45	29	25	12	13	53	26	27
1880....	1	...	1	28	21	7	29	23	6	45	27	18	84	43	41	20	14	6	48	21	27
1881....	8	6	2	26	25	1	124	106	18	89	64	25	67	44	23	31	17	14	99	41	58
1882....	2	1	1	35	31	4	116	82	34	55	38	17	120	74	46	44	26	18	112	55	57
1883....	6	5	1	125	106	19	85	63	22	24	20	4	92	49	43	38	15	23	93	51	42
1884....	179	83	96	168	133	35	42	35	7	38	25	13	76	53	23	34	20	14	66	33	33
1885....	9	2	7	137	113	24	77	53	24	42	31	11	124	83	41	30	16	14	78	43	35
Total.	233	113	120	914	758	156	741	561	180	438	305	133	820	512	308	299	173	126	656	321	335
Mean.	25.9	12.6	13.3	101.6	84.2	17.3	82.3	62.3	20.4	48.6	33.9	14.8	91.1	56.9	34.2	33.2	19.2	14.4	72.9	35.7	37.2

The following is a summary of the work performed:

	Cases.
Recommended closing of streets in	7
Inspected case of supposed small-pox	1
Superintended disinfection of premises	4
Inspected premises where deaths had occurred from zymotic disease	94
Gave certificates for persons dying without physician	29
Furnished still-birth certificates (white)	8
Furnished still-birth certificates (colored)	33
Referred to coroner	32
Inspected vessels	2
Furnished certificates of insanity	6
Attended cases in police court cells	3
Superintended removal of body	1

It is deemed a matter of duty, even at the risk of tiresome repetition, to call attention to the results of the practice of midwifery by incompetent persons, to which allusion was made in the last annual report of this department.

While there has been a noticeable improvement in the promptness with which birth returns are made and an increase in the number of persons admitting the necessity and complying with the requirements of the law, yet the ratio of still-births to live births has increased. With the advance made of late years in all that relates to the obstetrical art better results should be shown. The fact that 8.77 per cent. of the white and 12.53 of the colored confinements result in the delivery of a dead child, is a commentary unfavorable alike on those who pretend to practice the mysteries of midwifery and the intelligence of a community which will allow such a state of affairs to exist.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. G. POOL, M. D.,
Medical Sanitary Inspector.

SMITH TOWNSHEND, M. D.,
Health Officer, District of Columbia.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO DISINFECTION.

The following instructions as to disinfection, and the best agents to employ for the purpose, are taken from the report of the committee appointed for that purpose by the American Public Health Association, consisting of George M. Sternberg, M. D., surgeon U. S. Army, Fellow by courtesy in Johns Hopkins University; Joseph H. Raymond, M. D., commissioner of health of the city of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles Smart,

M. D., surgeon U. S. Army, member National Board of Health; Victor C. Vaughan, M. D., Ph. D., member Michigan State board of health; A. R. Leeds, M. D., member New Jersey State board of health; W. H. Watkins, M. D., medical director of the auxiliary sanitary association of New Orleans; and George H. Rohé, M. D., Baltimore.

This information is of great value and should be carefully studied.

The experimental evidence recorded in this report seems to justify the following conclusions:

The most useful agents for the destruction of spore-containing infectious material are:

1. *Fire*.—Complete destruction by burning.
2. *Steam under pressure*.—110° C. (230° Fahr.)—for ten minutes.
3. *Boiling in water* for one hour.*
4. *Chloride of lime*.†—A 4 per cent. solution.
5. *Mercuric chloride*.—A solution of 1:500.

For the destruction of infectious material which owes its infecting power to the presence of micro organisms *not containing spores*, the committee recommends:

1. *Fire*.—Complete destruction by burning.
2. *Boiling in water* half an hour.
3. *Dry heat*.—110° C. (230° Fahr.)—for two hours.
4. *Chloride of lime*.†—One to 4 per cent. solution.
5. *Solution of chlorinated soda*.‡—Five to 20 per cent. solution.
6. *Mercuric chloride*.—A solution of 1:1,000 to 1:4,000.
7. *Sulphur dioxide*.—Exposure for 12 hours to an atmosphere containing at least 4 volumes per cent. of this gas, preferably in presence of moisture.§
8. *Carbolic acid*.—Two to 5 per cent. solution.
9. *Sulphate of copper*.—Two to 5 per cent. solution.
10. *Chloride of zinc*.—Four to 10 per cent. solution.

The committee would make the following recommendations with reference to the practical application of these agents for disinfecting purposes:

For excreta.

(a) In the sick room:

For spore-containing material, (1) chloride of lime in solution, 4 per cent.; (2) mercuric chloride in solution, 1:500.¶ In the absence of spores, (3) carbolic acid in solution, 5 per cent.; (4) sulphate of copper in solution, 5 per cent.; (5) chloride of zinc in solution, 10 per cent.

(b) In privy vaults: Mercuric chloride in solution, 1:500.¶

(c) For the disinfection and deodorization of the surface of masses of organic material in privy vaults, &c.: Chloride of lime in powder.**

For clothing, bedding, &c.

(a) Soiled underclothing, bed linen, &c., (1) destruction by fire, if of little value; (2) boiling for at least half an hour; (3) immersion in a solution of mercuric chloride of the strength of 1:2,000 for four hours;†† (4) immersion in a 2 per cent. solution of carbolic acid for four hours.

* This temperature does not destroy the spores of *B. subtilis* in the time mentioned, but is effective for the destruction of the spores of the anthrax bacillus and of all known pathogenic organisms.

† Should contain at least 25 per cent. of available chlorine.

‡ Should contain at least 3 per cent. of available chlorine.

§ This will require the combustion of between three and four pounds of sulphur for every 1,000 cubic feet of air space.

¶ The addition of an equal quantity of potassium permanganate as a deodorant, and to give color to the solution, is to be recommended (*Standard Solution No. 2*.)

* A concentrated solution containing four ounces of mercuric chloride and one pound of cupric sulphate to the gallon of water is recommended as a *standard solution*. Eight ounces of this solution to the gallon of water will give a dilute solution for the disinfection of excreta, containing about 1:500 of mercuric chloride and 1:125 of cupric sulphate.

** For this purpose the chloride of lime may be diluted with plaster of Paris, or with clean, well-dried sand, in the proportion of one part to nine.

†† The blue solution containing sulphate of copper, diluted by adding two ounces of the concentrated solution to a gallon of water, may be used for this purpose.

(b) Outer garments of wool or silk, and similar articles, which would be injured by immersion in boiling water or in a disinfecting solution, (1) exposure to dry heat at a temperature of 110° C. (230° Fahr.) for two hours; (2) fumigation with sulphurous-acid gas for at least twelve hours, the clothing being freely exposed, and the gas present in the disinfection chamber in the proportion of four volumes per cent.

(c) Mattresses and blankets soiled by the discharges of the sick: (1) Destruction by fire; (2) exposure to superheated steam—25 pounds pressure—for one hour (mattresses to have the cover removed or freely opened); (3) immersion in boiling water for one hour; (4) immersion in the blue solution (mercuric chloride and sulphate of copper) two fluid ounces to the gallon of water.

*Furniture and articles of wood, leather, and porcelain.**—Washing, several times repeated, with: (1) Solution of mercuric chloride, 1:1,000 (the blue solution, four ounces to the gallon of water, may be used); (2) solution of chloride of lime, 1 per cent.; (3) solution of carbolic acid, 2 per cent.

For the person.—The hands and general surface of the body of attendants, of the sick, and of convalescents at the time of their discharge from hospital: (1) Solution of chlorinated soda diluted with nine parts of water (1:10); (2) carbolic acid, 2 per cent. solution; (3) mercuric chloride, 1:1,000—recommended only for the hands, or for washing away infectious material from a limited area, not as a bath for the entire surface of the body.

For the dead.—Envelope the body in a sheet thoroughly saturated with: (1) Chloride of lime in solution, 4 per cent.; (2) mercuric chloride in solution, 1:500; (3) carbolic acid in solution, 5 per cent.

For the sick room and hospital wards.—(a) While occupied, wash all surfaces with: (1) Mercuric chloride in solution, 1:1,000 (the blue solution containing sulphate of copper may be used); (2) chloride of lime in solution, 1 per cent.; (3) carbolic acid in solution, 2 per cent.

(b) When vacated: Fumigate with sulphur dioxide for 12 hours, burning 3 pounds of sulphur for every 1,000 cubic feet of air space in the room; then wash all surfaces with one of the above mentioned disinfecting solutions, and afterward with soap and hot water; finally throw open doors and windows and ventilate freely.

For merchandise and the mails.†

The disinfection of merchandise and of the mails will only be required under exceptional circumstances; free aeration will usually be sufficient. If disinfection seems necessary, fumigation with sulphur dioxide, as recommended for woolen clothing, &c., will be the only practicable method of accomplishing it.

Rags.

(a) Rags which have been used for wiping away infectious discharges should at once be burned.

(b) Rags collected for the paper makers during the prevalence of an epidemic should be disinfected before they are compressed in bales by: (1) Exposure to superheated steam (25 pounds pressure) for ten minutes. (2) Immersion in boiling water for half an hour.

(c) Rags in bales can only be disinfected by injecting superheated steam (50 pounds pressure) into the interior of the bale. The apparatus used must insure the penetration of the steam to every portion of the bale.

Ships.

(a) Infected ships at sea should be washed in every accessible place, and especially the localities occupied by the sick, with:—

1. Solution of mercuric chloride 1:1,000 (the blue solution heretofore recommended may be used).

2. Solution of chloride of lime 1 per cent.

3. Solution of carbolic acid 2 per cent.

The bilge should be disinfected by the liberal use of a strong solution of mercuric chloride (the concentrated solution—"blue solution"—of this salt with cupric sulphate may be used).

(b) Upon arrival at a quarantine station an infected ship should at once be fumigated with sulphurous-acid gas, using three pounds of sulphur for every 1,000 cubic

* For articles of metal use Solution No. 3.

† In order to secure penetration of the envelope by the sulphur dioxide, all mail matter should be perforated by a cutting stamp before fumigating.

feet of air space; the cargo should then be discharged on lighters; a liberal supply of the concentrated solution of mercuric chloride (4 ounces to the gallon) should be thrown into the bilge, and at the end of twenty-four hours the bilge-water should be pumped out and replaced with *pure* sea-water; this should be repeated. A second fumigation after the removal of the cargo is to be recommended; all accessible surfaces should be washed with one of the disinfecting solutions heretofore recommended, and subsequently with soap and hot water.

THE SUBURBS OF WASHINGTON.

The rapid growth of Washington in recent years has been followed by an even greater corresponding increase in the population of its environs.

Fortunately for us, the probability of such an increase was taken into consideration when the health ordinances were being formulated, and the various sections of the laws relating to the public health provide for their enforcement either throughout the entire length and breadth of the District or are made applicable to the cities and their "more densely populated suburbs."

Profiting by the experience of older cities in older countries, it has been deemed advisable to lay the ground work of preventing the pollution of soil and water in the suburban and rural districts of the District of Columbia by pointing out the dangers of following certain practices and the safety in being guided by sanitary laws.

I have before me a quarto volume of 600 pages, made up of reports presented between February, 1879, and December, 1883, by special medical officers of health to the local government board of London, England, and all relating to endemic and epidemic outbreaks of zymotic disease in the suburban and rural sanitary districts coming under the controlling power of that body.

In these numerous reports the cause of the disease is uniformly traced to pollution of water, soil, or air by long continued disregard of sanitary laws. The English medical officers do not mince matters in speaking of insanitary conditions found to exist, and some of the pictures painted in these reports are simply horrible. It will probably be many years before the density of population here will compare with that of England, but it is not too early now to begin to throw out the safeguard against the possibility of such a history being written of the District of Columbia.

With this end in view a systematic inspection has been made, and facts and figures are here presented relative to the present condition and the sanitary wants of eleven of our populated suburbs.

The essentials to health are pure air, pure water, and pure food. In order that we may have the two former, it is absolutely necessary that the soil about our dwellings shall be protected against every source of contamination. The soil exerts a direct influence on both air and water, and in a polluted soil we must expect to find both polluted air and polluted water.

*A soil favored by nature with all the advantages required for a healthy site may become so impregnated with impurities as to be in the highest degree prejudicial to health. It is the province of the sanitarian to guard against these dangers by pointing out the means of their prevention, and by suggesting the remedies when the evils have already occurred.

Geologic formations.—Through the courtesy of Mr. W J McGee, of the

United States Geological Survey, I am enabled to present some interesting geological facts of much value in connection with this report.

Before describing the geologic formations found in each of the suburbs enumerated, it may be well to describe briefly and in general terms the various formations found in the District of Columbia, and to summarize those physical characters of each which determine the circulation of underground water through them.

Washington is located in a depression, or amphitheater, rising 20 to 80 feet above tide, bounded on the east, north, and southwest by bluffs rising 150 to 300 feet in altitude, and traversed by the Potomac River and the Eastern Branch. Within this amphitheater, and rising about its periphery to an altitude of something over a hundred feet, is a well defined deposit to which the name Columbia formation is applied by the Survey. It consists of loam or brick-clay above, and sand, gravel, or both combined, below. Its thickness varies considerably, the upper member ranging from almost nothing to perhaps 20 to 30 feet, and the lower from perhaps 1 to 20 feet. The formation is more or less distinctly stratified throughout, particularly in its lower division; and at the base it often becomes a simple bed of bowlders and gravel without considerable admixture of finely comminuted materials. By reason of its structure and position, underground water circulates slowly through the upper portion, but freely through the lower portion of the formation; and in both divisions the movement of underground water takes place more freely horizontally (or with the strata) than vertically (or through the strata).

The most extensive formation in the District forms the surface east of a line crossing the Potomac near Chain Bridge, and passing a little way west of Brightwood, except where it is cut through by, and the gneiss is exposed along the Potomac, Rock Creek, and a few minor streams, and where it is overlain by the Columbia formation. It is called the Potomac formation by the geologists of the Survey. It is made up of fine, homogeneous, plastic clay, sand of various degrees of fineness, gravel, sometimes coarse and again fine, and occasional boulder beds, which materials are sometimes indiscriminately intermingled, but generally occur as distinct strata or beds somewhat irregular in altitude, but exhibiting a general inclination of a few degrees to the eastward. The strata composed of finer materials are sometimes impervious to water, but in general underground water circulates freely through the formation; and by reason of this pervious character, the purely mechanical origin of the material, and the long period throughout which the formation has been above sea-level, the water circulating through the formation, when not contaminated by filth, is of exceptional purity. The formation is known to extend from Baltimore to Washington, and thence southward through Fredericksburg and Richmond to Petersburg, Va.; and throughout this entire belt the water from wells excavated within it is noted for its excellence. As in the Columbia formation, water circulates more freely horizontally than vertically; and the general movement of the underground water is in the direction of the inclination of the strata, or to the eastward. The immediate base of the formation is frequently a bed of gravel or bowlders of exceptional permeability.

Beneath the Potomac formation, and sometimes immediately beneath the Columbia formation, lie the various gneissoid, schistose, and greenstone rocks that may conveniently and comprehensively be designated the "gneiss." This rock generally exhibits an obscure bedding inclined at a high angle to the westward; but it is traversed by a series of joints cutting the bedding planes at various angles, and through the two

classes of structure planes underground water circulates with equal readiness. This gneiss formation is of great geographic extent. It continues westward from Washington, with only occasional interruptions, to the Catoctin Mountains; northward it extends in a zone of variable width to the Delaware River in Eastern Pennsylvania; while southward the belt expands to a width of 150 miles and extends as far as Northern Georgia and Alabama. When not contaminated by filth of animal or vegetable origin, the water found in wells excavated in the gneiss formation or issuing therefrom in springs, throughout the whole of its extent, is soft, cold, clear and pure.

With this general description of the formation of the District, the geologic structure at each of the suburbs enumerated can be intelligibly stated.

SOIL POLLUTION.

*Of all the forms of soil contamination, that by excremental matter is the most frequent, the most dangerous, and, in practice, the most difficult to prevent. This waste matter, discarded by the human economy as no longer useful for its purposes, and even hurtful to its vital actions, is offensive and repulsive to the senses, nature intimating thereby that its removal and transformation should be prompt and effectual. And experience has demonstrated clearly, by most ample and positive proof, the evil consequences of the neglect of this primitive sanative principle. Nevertheless, this deleterious refuse-matter is frequently suffered to remain near dwellings and wells, and to collect in cesspools and privies, whence it passes by leakage or soakage into the surrounding soil, polluting the very foundations of habitations, and the air which is drawn up into their apartments through the basement floors. It trickles into the neighboring wells that furnish the water supply, and is exhaled from the soil in the form of gaseous vapors. The same effects are produced by faulty drain-pipes and faulty sewers.

Dr. Simon† has described this common and deplorable neglect in the following terse sentences:

There are houses, there are groups of houses, there are whole villages, there are considerable sections of towns, there are even entire and not small towns, where general slovenliness in everything which relates to the removal of refuse matter, slovenliness which in very many cases amounts to utter bestiality of neglect, is the local habit; where, within or just outside each house, or in spaces common to many houses, lies for an indefinite time, undergoing fetid decomposition, more or less of the putrescible refuse which house-life, and some sorts of trade-life, produce; excrement of man and brute, and garbage of all sorts, and ponded slop-waters; sometimes lying bare on the common surface; sometimes unintentionally stored out of sight and recollection in drains or sewers which cannot carry them away; sometimes held in receptacles specially provided to favor accumulation, as privy pits and other cesspools for excrement and slop-water, and so-called dust-bins receiving kitchen refuse and other filth. And with this state of things, be it on large or on small scale, two chief sorts of danger to life arise: one, that volatile effluvia from the refuse pollute the surrounding air and everything which it contains; the other, that the liquid parts of the refuse pass by soakage or leakage into the surrounding soil, to mingle there of course in whatever water the soil yields, and in certain cases thus to occasion the deadliest pollution of wells and springs. To a really immense extent, to an extent, indeed, which persons unpracticed in sanitary inspection could scarcely find themselves able to imagine, dangers of these two sorts are prevailing throughout the length and breadth of this country, not only in their slighter degrees, but in degrees which are gross and scandalous, and very often, I repeat, truly bestial. And I state all this in unequivocal language, because I feel that, if the new sanitary organization of the country is to fulfill its purpose, the administrators, local and central, must begin by fully recognizing the real state of the case, and with consciousness that in many instances they will have to introduce for the first time, as into savage life, the rudiments of sanitary civilization.

* Hygiene and Public Health, Buck.

† Filth Diseases and their Prevention. Boston, 1876, p. 33.

The extent to which the soil is polluted by excreta and other refuse matter in the rural and small urban districts in England, and the danger of the contamination of drinking-water from this source, may be learned from the report* of the Rivers' Pollution Commissioners, in which they say:

Estimating the town population of Great Britain at about fifteen millions, the remaining twelve millions of country population derive their water almost exclusively from shallow wells, and these are, so far as our experience extends, almost always horribly polluted by sewage and by animal matters of the most disgusting origin. The common practice in villages, and even in many small towns, is to dispose of the sewage and to provide for the water supply of each cottage, or pair of cottages, upon the premises. In the little yard or garden attached to each tenement, or pair of tenements, two holes are dug in the porous soil. Into one of these, usually the shallower of the two, all the filthy liquids of the house are discharged; from the other, which is sunk below the water-line of the porous stratum, the water for drinking and other domestic uses is pumped. These two holes are not unfrequently within twelve feet of each other, and sometimes even closer. The contents of the filth-hole or cesspool gradually soak away through the surrounding soil and mingle with the water below. As the contents of the water-hole or well are pumped out, they are immediately replenished from the surrounding disgusting mixture, and it is not, therefore, very surprising to be assured that such a well does not become dry even in summer. Unfortunately, excrementitious liquids, especially after they have soaked through a few feet of porous soil, do not impair the palatability of the water; and this polluted liquid is consumed from year to year without a suspicion of its character, until the cesspool and well receive infected sewage, and then an outbreak of epidemic disease compels attention to the polluted water. Indeed, our acquaintance with a very large proportion of this class of potable waters has been made in consequence of the occurrence of severe outbreaks of typhoid fever among the persons using them.

This picture of sanitary neglect is hardly less applicable to this country, for although here it would be considered overdrawn, and properly so, there can be no doubt that it represents a condition that too commonly prevails in many rural and suburban districts.

After the presentation of these remarks, in a general way, relative to the geological formations of the District and the effects of soil pollution, let me now call attention to the following tabular statement and the accompanying diagrams:

Suburb.							
	Number of houses.	Number of privies.	Number of wells, &c.	Houses without privy accommodations.	Unlawful privies or vaults.	Privies without boxes, and leaky privies.	Wells unfit for use.
Mount Pleasant	137	118	66	1	43	3	1
Meridian Hill	106	103	20				
Sherman's subdivision	5	6	2				
Columbian College grounds	20	20	1				
Widow's Mite	7	6	4				
Pleasant Plains	243	195	52				
Howard University lands	94	87	22				
Le Droit Park	65		3				
Unlontown	200	191	72	5	1		
Ivy City	15	9	3	2		6	1
Montello	24	14	9	6		13	2
Total	916	749	257	14	44	22	4
Wells in suburbs							257
Wells in Washington City							218
Total							475

* Sixth report.

By reference to this table it will be noticed that in the eleven suburbs named, there are 916 houses and 257 wells. Fourteen houses were found without privy accommodations; 44 unlawful privies or vaults were discovered; 22 privies either leaking or without proper receptacle for fecal matter came under the eyes of the inspectors, and the water in 4 wells was found to be unfit for use.

The sixteen diagrams following give the ground plan of the various villages, and the location of houses and wells and privies or vaults is clearly depicted.

Mount Pleasant.—Diagrams A and B present the ground plan of Mount Pleasant.

The locations of privies, houses, &c., on these diagrams may not be exact, as subdivisions are constantly being made in the suburbs, but they approximate correctness as nearly as the judgment of the inspector would reach in the absence of special surveys. The plans are the original.

This suburb has 137 houses, 118 privies, and 66 wells or cisterns. Forty-three unlawful privies or vaults were found, 3 privies either leaking or without box, and 4 foul well.

At Mount Pleasant the Potomac formation forms the surface. Its thickness there has not been accurately ascertained, and is probably variable, but it must reach 25 or perhaps even 50 or more feet in thickness about the central part of the village. The village is located on part of a plateau of so slight surface slope that superficial drainage is imperfect, and the sands, gravels, and clays of the formation must be kept saturated with the water precipitated upon it, and this water accumulates in part at the base of the formation and appears in the form of springs along the slopes toward Piney Branch and Rock Creek north and west of the village.

The diagrams are well worth study in connection with the foregoing description of the geologic formations.

Meridian Hill.—This suburb contains 106 houses; has 103 privies, and 20 wells; both topographically and geologically it is the homologue of Mount Pleasant.

Sherman's subdivision.—This suburb adjoins Mount Pleasant on the south, and is, as was said of Meridian Hill, the homologue of the former in geological and topographical formation. It contains only 5 houses at present; has 6 privies and 2 wells.

It is destined at an early day to become densely populated, and the following diagram will then become of both interest and value.

Columbian College grounds.—The subdivision of the Columbian College grounds has also formed a densely populated suburb that promises to soon become a portion of the city proper. It lies just south of the two localities previously referred to, and there is no material difference in the geologic formations. The lands now contain 20 houses, 20 privies, and has sufficient water supply from the city mains to depend upon, there being but four wells.

Widow's Mite.—This suburb lies to the north and west of Columbia Road, from Nineteenth street extended, and while it now contains only 7 houses, 6 privies, and 4 wells, large additions of population must come to it soon.

It is difficult to speak comprehensively of this suburb for the reason that the area represented on the map under this designation is both topographically and geologically diverse; but in general it may be said that the upland included in the area is similar to that on which Mount

Pleasant is built, save that the thickness of the Potomac formation is somewhat less, and that the relations of rainfall to underground waters are also similar save that both superficial and sub-surface drainage are more nearly perfect. The Potomac sands and gravels (for here there is little if any clay in the formation) reach a thickness of perhaps 20 or 30 or possibly 40 feet, and beneath occurs the gneiss. With the present density (or rather sparseness) of population, the use of well water derived from this formation would doubtless be perfectly safe; but it would be still safer to extend the wells to a somewhat greater depth into the gneiss, which there as elsewhere underlies the Potomac formation, and in which there can be but little contamination of the underground water.

Pleasant Plains.—As at Mount Pleasant, only the Potomac formation is found here at the surface; but its thickness is considerably greater than there, averaging probably at least a hundred feet. Topographically, this suburb is also built on a plateau which is the continuation of that occupied by Mount Pleasant. As at Mount Pleasant, the superficial drainage is imperfect, and there is consequently a tendency toward accumulation of stagnant waters, and the products of vegetal decay as well as animal refuse are not promptly swept into drainage ways, but are left to pollute the portion of the waters finding their way directly into the earth. Accordingly, here, as in several other localities about Washington in which the geology and topography are similar, some pollution of well waters is inevitable; its amount will depend upon the density of population and the amount of animal and vegetal refuse allowed to remain on or near the surface; but it can only be determined by careful observation when the amount of pollution becomes so great as to render the water unfit for use.

This suburb contains 243 houses; has 195 privies and 52 wells.

Howard University lands.—Both topographically and geologically the Howard University Hill is the homologue of Mount Pleasant and Pleasant Plains, save that it forms the periphery of the plateau, and that both superficial and sub-surface drainage are consequently more nearly perfect. The thickness of the Potomac formation there is about 125 feet.

This suburb contains at the present time 94 houses; there are 87 privies in use, and 22 wells.

Le Droit Park.—This suburb occupies a part of the periphery of the amphitheater in which Washington is located, and which was described in an earlier paragraph; and the Columbia formation extends over it with a thickness of from 5 to perhaps 20 feet. Beneath it lies the Potomac formation, with an unknown thickness—probably 20 to 50 feet, but perhaps considerably more. The slope of the surface in the park is such as to afford fair superficial drainage; but its relation to Howard University Hill is such that it receives not only the superficial but the surface drainage from the high lands to the northward. Doubtless excavation in Le Droit Park would in some cases result in finding sufficient water for a family well at the junction of the Columbia and Potomac formations; but since not only the impurities finding their way into the waters soaking into the ground within the park, but those derived from the adjacent high lands, must affect the waters circulating at this horizon, the use of such a well would be attended with great risk. There would be less risk in the use of water obtained in the underlying Potomac formation, particularly if the excavation reached a considerable depth; and if the excavation were continued down to

the gneiss the use of the water would probably be safe until the high lands northward and westward of the city are much more densely populated than now.

Fortunately the residents of the 65 houses in this suburb are not dependent upon well water. There are only 3 wells in the park, and the water from them has been found upon chemical analysis to be good. Excreta are removed by the water-carriage system.

Uniontown.—This village is built upon the brick-clays of the Columbia formation, the thickness of which is probably considerable there, though it has not yet been ascertained. The bluffs and plateaus to the eastward belong to the Potomac formation, while the gneiss exists at unknown depth beneath the surface. Uniontown is so situated topographically as to receive the drainage from a considerable area lying to the eastward, and though this area is sparsely populated, the population in the village is sufficiently dense to probably produce contamination of the water found anywhere within the Columbia formation. Of course wells excavated in the bases of the bluffs in the eastern part of and overlooking the village would be comparatively free from this danger. On the whole, Uniontown is much more unfavorably situated, so far as geologic structure and topographic configuration are concerned, than any of the other suburbs herein referred to.

It will be seen by reference to the table that Uniontown has 200 houses, with 191 privies and 72 wells. The excreta are generally collected in water-tight receptacles above ground and removed by the pneumatic odorless process. Five houses were found without privy accommodations. We have not yet had time to make an examination of all the water of the wells here, but this work will be pushed rapidly forward.

Ivy City.—Both geologically and topographically, the position of Ivy City is similar to that of Montello; but in the low grounds upon which most of the village is situated there is a considerable accumulation of superficial debris derived from the surrounding hills, analogous in character to the Columbia formation. Neither the extent nor thickness of this superficial matter has, however, been determined with any degree of accuracy, and its relation to the underground drainage is consequently unknown.

The village lies on the line of the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and has at present 15 houses. Of these 15, there were 9 found to have proper privies, and 6 either had no box or were leaking. There are 3 wells, and the water in one of these was found to be unfit for use.

Montello.—This village is built on the Potomac formation, of which the thickness is not known, though it probably reaches a hundred feet or more. Although the village site is overlooked by hills, the superficial drainage is good, and the sub-surface waters are doubtless comparatively free from impurities.

Montello has 24 houses, 14 privies, and 9 wells. Six houses were found without privy accommodations, and 13 of the privies found were either leaky or not provided with proper receptacles.

The water in two wells was found to be unfit for use.

The department has not as yet succeeded in securing the abatement of all nuisances found to exist in the suburbs of Washington, but a vigorous campaign against insanitary conditions has been inaugurated and will be pushed forward with energy.

CEMETERIES.

In connection with the subject of the sanitary condition of the suburbs I would mention the question of cemeteries. Washington, like every other growing city, is surrounded by burying-grounds, and as dwellings are fast approaching these resting-places of the dead, it is probable that in the near future we may be compelled to take into consideration the effect that our cemeteries may have upon the soil destined to hold homes and furnish water for the living. Where the population is scattered danger to health from this source is hardly to be apprehended, but where people are gathered closely together and a large number of deaths occur annually, the question of the disposition of human remains becomes one of serious consequences, and the public health is apt to suffer from the effects of close proximity of crowded cemeteries to the abodes of the living.

The question of the effect of crowded cemeteries upon the public health is one which has received consideration at the hands of the health authorities of both this country and Europe, and there is a growing sentiment to the effect that the true way of abolishing forever the nuisance of cemeteries is to burn the dead, and either to strew their ashes over the fields, as suggested by Sir Henry Thompson, or preserve them in columbaria.

These remarks are merely incidental to the question of suburban sanitary conditions, and will be added to, after proper study, in my next report. When we consider the fact that something over 4,000 persons die and are buried annually here, and that we still use the water from 218 wells in the city, the importance of the subject will be apparent to all.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The certificates of births, marriages, and deaths received during the year have all been properly recorded, preserved in proper shape for the binder, and the following tables and maps have been prepared to exhibit the information in detail which they furnish.

Four thousand four hundred and ninety-eight (4,498) deaths occurred in the District during the year ending June 30, 1885, of which number 1,375 were white males, 1,235 white females, 1,210 colored males, and 1,178 colored females. This shows an annual death rate of 19.97 per 1,000 per annum for the white, 34.45 for the colored, and 24.99 for the total population.

The population is estimated at 200,000 souls (130,700 white and 69,300 colored). It will be noticed that this estimate is several thousand below the figures of population given in the recent police census; but it was considered advisable to err against rather than in favor of reducing the death-rate by means of increasing the population.

The still-births numbered 391, and there were 3,334 births and 869 marriages reported.

The mortality for the past year, by sex, color, and class of disease, compared with the previous year, by class, color, and sex, and the comparative number of deaths, comparative death rates, and estimated population for the past ten years are all given in Statements A, B, and C, which appear in the introduction.

The following tables and maps have also been prepared, which set forth in detail the principal facts relating to deaths, births, and marriages.

I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

From the zymotic class of maladies, which includes most of those diseases which are considered to come within the special province of preventive medicine, there were 1,165 deaths, or 23.31 per cent. of the total mortality. This, as compared with the 1,261 deaths which occurred in this class last year, shows not only an improvement in actual numbers, but also a decrease in the ratio to the total mortality of 2.88 per cent.

The death-rate of the whites from this class was 5.03 per 1,000 per annum, and of the colored population 7.32. The following were the principal causes of death in their order of frequency: Diarrhoeal diseases 399 (206 white and 193 colored). Diarrhoeal diseases made their chief ravages among those of tender years, 342, or 86 per cent., of the victims being under five years of age. Scarlet fever, 137; a decrease of 31 from last year. Typhoid fever, 124; an increase of 48. Malarial fevers show a slight increase, having caused 78 deaths. Thirty deaths are ascribed to typho-malarial fever. Diphtheria, 77 (53 white and 24 colored). Whooping-cough, 70 (34 less than last year). Croup 42. Croup and diphtheria caused 39 more deaths during this year than in 1884.

II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Constitutional diseases caused 1,170 deaths, or 23.41 per cent. of the total mortality.

The decedents were 283 white males, 301 white females, 278 colored males, and 308 colored females.

The annual death rate of the white population from this class of diseases was 4.68 per 1,000 per annum; that of the colored, 8.46.

Consumption stands at the head of this class, having caused 788 deaths, or 15.77 per cent. of the total mortality. Of this number 377 were whites, and 411 were colored. The death-rate from this disease was 2.88 per annum for the white, and 5.93 for the colored. Of the decedents, 65 were under five years of age. One hundred and twenty-seven were white natives of the District, 133 colored natives, 439 natives of other parts of the United States, and 88 were foreign born. The white natives dying from this cause furnish only 2.54 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes; the colored natives, 2.66 per cent.; the natives of the other parts of the United States, 8.78; and the foreign, 1.86 per cent.

Cancers caused 119 deaths (white, 86; colored, 33); 35 males, 84 females. The uterus, stomach, and breast were the organs most frequently affected. Rheumatism proved fatal in 34 instances. The other diseases of this class were chiefly of the tubercular order.

III.—LOCAL DISEASES.

In this class we have 1,968 deaths, or 39.37 per cent. of the total mortality, divided as to race and sex as follows: 567 white males, 465 white females, 494 colored males, and 442 colored females.

Under specific causes of death, we find apoplexy 101, being 2.02 per cent. of the total mortality. Of the decedents from this cause, 67 were male and 34 female, while 52 were over 60 years of age.

Insanity is given as the cause of death of 93 persons (69 white, 24 colored). Convulsions resulted in death in 109 cases; and trismus nas-

CEMETERIES.

In connection with the subject of the sanitary condition of the suburbs I would mention the question of cemeteries. Washington, like every other growing city, is surrounded by burying-grounds, and as dwellings are fast approaching these resting-places of the dead, it is probable that in the near future we may be compelled to take into consideration the effect that our cemeteries may have upon the soil destined to hold homes and furnish water for the living. Where the population is scattered danger to health from this source is hardly to be apprehended, but where people are gathered closely together and a large number of deaths occur annually, the question of the disposition of human remains becomes one of serious consequences, and the public health is apt to suffer from the effects of close proximity of crowded cemeteries to the abodes of the living.

The question of the effect of crowded cemeteries upon the public health is one which has received consideration at the hands of the health authorities of both this country and Europe, and there is a growing sentiment to the effect that the true way of abolishing forever the nuisance of cemeteries is to burn the dead, and either to strew their ashes over the fields, as suggested by Sir Henry Thompson, or preserve them in columbaria.

These remarks are merely incidental to the question of suburban sanitary conditions, and will be added to, after proper study, in my next report. When we consider the fact that something over 4,000 persons die and are buried annually here, and that we still use the water from 218 wells in the city, the importance of the subject will be apparent to all.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The certificates of births, marriages, and deaths received during the year have all been properly recorded, preserved in proper shape for the binder, and the following tables and maps have been prepared to exhibit the information in detail which they furnish.

Four thousand four hundred and ninety-eight (4,498) deaths occurred in the District during the year ending June 30, 1885, of which number 1,375 were white males, 1,235 white females, 1,210 colored males, and 1,178 colored females. This shows an annual death rate of 19.97 per 1,000 per annum for the white, 34.45 for the colored, and 24.99 for the total population.

The population is estimated at 200,000 souls (130,700 white and 69,300 colored). It will be noticed that this estimate is several thousand below the figures of population given in the recent police census; but it was considered advisable to err against rather than in favor of reducing the death-rate by means of increasing the population.

The still-births numbered 391, and there were 3,334 births and 869 marriages reported.

The mortality for the past year, by sex, color, and class of disease, compared with the previous year, by class, color, and sex, and the comparative number of deaths, comparative death rates, and estimated population for the past ten years are all given in Statements A, B, and C, which appear in the introduction.

The following tables and maps have also been prepared, which set forth in detail the principal facts relating to deaths, births, and marriages.

I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

From the zymotic class of maladies, which includes most of those diseases which are considered to come within the special province of preventive medicine, there were 1,165 deaths, or 23.31 per cent. of the total mortality. This, as compared with the 1,261 deaths which occurred in this class last year, shows not only an improvement in actual numbers, but also a decrease in the ratio to the total mortality of 2.88 per cent.

The death-rate of the whites from this class was 5.03 per 1,000 per annum, and of the colored population 7.32. The following were the principal causes of death in their order of frequency: Diarrhœal diseases 399 (206 white and 193 colored). Diarrhœal diseases made their chief ravages among those of tender years, 342, or 86 per cent., of the victims being under five years of age. Scarlet fever, 137; a decrease of 31 from last year. Typhoid fever, 124; an increase of 48. Malarial fevers show a slight increase, having caused 78 deaths. Thirty deaths are ascribed to typho-malarial fever. Diphtheria, 77 (53 white and 24 colored). Whooping-cough, 70 (34 less than last year). Croup 42. Croup and diphtheria caused 39 more deaths during this year than in 1884.

II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Constitutional diseases caused 1,170 deaths, or 23.41 per cent. of the total mortality.

The decedents were 283 white males, 301 white females, 278 colored males, and 308 colored females.

The annual death rate of the white population from this class of diseases was 4.68 per 1,000 per annum; that of the colored, 8.46.

Consumption stands at the head of this class, having caused 788 deaths, or 15.77 per cent. of the total mortality. Of this number 377 were whites, and 411 were colored. The death-rate from this disease was 2.88 per annum for the white, and 5.93 for the colored. Of the decedents, 65 were under five years of age. One hundred and twenty-seven were white natives of the District, 133 colored natives, 439 natives of other parts of the United States, and 88 were foreign born. The white natives dying from this cause furnish only 2.54 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes; the colored natives, 2.66 per cent.; the natives of the other parts of the United States, 8.78; and the foreign, 1.86 per cent.

Cancers caused 119 deaths (white, 86; colored, 33); 35 males, 84 females. The uterus, stomach, and breast were the organs most frequently affected. Rheumatism proved fatal in 34 instances. The other diseases of this class were chiefly of the tubercular order.

III.—LOCAL DISEASES.

In this class we have 1,968 deaths, or 39.37 per cent. of the total mortality, divided as to race and sex as follows: 567 white males, 465 white females, 494 colored males, and 442 colored females.

Under specific causes of death, we find apoplexy 101, being 2.02 per cent. of the total mortality. Of the decedents from this cause, 67 were male and 34 female, while 52 were over 60 years of age.

Insanity is given as the cause of death of 93 persons (69 white, 24 colored). Convulsions resulted in death in 109 cases; and trismus nas-

centium still remains among the prominent causes, with a fatality in 60 cases.

Diseases of the circulatory organs produced 5 per cent. of the deaths which occurred during the year; 122 deaths are attributed to valvular disease of the heart, 63 to disease of heart undefined, and 47 to other heart affections; 11 individuals died from the effects of aneurisms.

Diseases of the respiratory organs, exclusive of phthisis pulmonalis, caused 608 deaths, or 12.16 per cent. of the total mortality. Pneumonia caused 354 deaths; bronchitis, 121; congestion of lungs, 79.

In the digestive order there are 296, or 5.92 per cent. of the total mortality.

Diseases of the urinary organs show an increase of 19 over last year, having caused 141 deaths (94 white, 47 colored; 95 males, 46 females).

Diseases of the generative organs caused 25 deaths, all females; and other diseases affecting special parts, 18.

IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

There were 515 deaths from diseases of this class (116 white males, 129 white females, 113 colored males, and 157 colored females). The total deaths in this class constitute 10.30 per cent. of the total mortality.

The deaths of 259 children were due to improper development, or some complication in their delivery, and are classed under this head; 53 pregnancies resulted in the death of the mother, 29 from puerperal fever (an unusually large number). From old age there were 196 deaths; 39 males and 71 females were over 80 years of age.

V.—VIOLENCE.

One hundred and thirty-two deaths are ascribed to accidents or negligence, 33 to homicides, and 13 to suicides. There was one judicial execution during the year; and "wounds received during the war" is given as the primary cause of death in one case. Injuries received in railroad accidents caused 13 deaths, and 22 persons were accidentally drowned; 17 cases of burns resulted fatally; table salt caused 1 death, and gunshot wounds 3. Of the homicides, 22 were of children under 1 year of age, and of these 2 were white and 20 colored. Of the 13 suicides, all were white and 11 were males.

The maps, three in number, showing the total number of deaths on each square (white and colored), the deaths from the principal zymotic diseases, and the effect of locality on lung affections, have been prepared in conformity with previous years.

Table II gives the location of deaths according to sanitary divisions, and, studied in conjunction with the maps, it is believed will illustrate some interesting facts.

The daily meteorological observations, as furnished by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, have been arranged in a table (Table X) showing the daily mortality from all causes and the principal diseases during the year. It is hoped that those interested in the relation of climatological conditions to death rates will here find data from which to formulate its laws.

The other tables illustrating the mortality are chiefly valuable as adding to the statistics of former years.

BIRTHS.

Of the 3,334 births reported, 911 were white males, 950 white females, 756 colored males, and 717 colored females.

Of the 393 bastards, 56 were white and 337 colored.

Physicians returned 1,380 birth certificates, and midwives 1,954.

MARRIAGES.

There were 869 marriages reported, 613 between whites and 256 between colored parties.

Tables have been prepared to illustrate this branch of the work, and will be found on the following pages.

TABLE I.—Showing total number of deaths occurring in the District of Columbia, arranged by classes, orders, sex, color, months, quarters, ages, nativity, &c., with percentages and death-rates, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Percent of total cause to mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		RECAPITULATION.									
			Deaths per 1,000 inhab- itants.		Total by color and sex.					Total by color.				
			W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	C.	W.	C.	M.	F.	
														July.	August.	W.	C.	W.	C.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.														
Order 1.—Miasmatic.														
Morueles (morbilli).....	9	.180	.016	.101	1	1	4	3	2	7	1	4	5	4
Roseola.....	1	.020	.016		2		1						1	1
Rubella.....	1	.020												
Scarlet fever (febris rubra).....	137	2.741	.805	.346	48	65	8	16	113	24	56	81	3	1
Diphtheria.....	77	1.541	.405	.436	24	29	11	13	53	24	35	42	1	3
Croup (angina trachealis).....	42	.840	.237	.159	13	18	9	2	31	41	22	20	1	3
Typhoid fever (febris enterica).....	124	2.481	.636	.302	48	35	14	27	83	41	62	62	4	1
Typho-malarial fever.....	30	.600	.122	.202	10	6	7	1	16	14	17	13	1	1
Congestive fever.....	13	.260	.069	.058	6	3	3	3	9	4	9	4	1	1
Intermittent fever (febris remittens).....	12	.240	.054	.072	4	3	3	2	7	5	7	5	2	2
Malarial fever (febris malarialis).....	16	.320	.076	.087	2	8	2	4	10	6	4	1	1	1
Whooping-cough (pertussis).....	37	.740	.130	.289	10	7	10	10	17	20	20	17	1	1
Mumps (parotides).....	70	1.401	.161	.707	1	1	21	28	21	49	29	41	1	1
Erysipelas.....	2	.040	.016		1	1	2	3	12	5	8	9	1	1
Pyæmia (non-puerperal).....	17	.340	.082	.072	6	6	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Septicæmia (non-puerperal).....	5	.100	.008	.029	1	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1
Eczema.....	1	.020	.008		1									
Tonsillitis (inflammatio tonsillarum).....	1	.020			1									
Cholera morbus.....	11	.040	.008		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infantum.....	206	4.121	.069	.029	6	3	2	9	9	2	6	5	1	1
Dysentery (dysenteria).....	27	.540	.865	1.342	59	54	52	41	113	93	111	95	16	18
Diarrhœa (alvus soluta).....	26	1.921	.130	.144	11	6	4	6	17	10	15	12	1	10
Enterocolitis.....	39	1.180	.322	.779	26	16	36	18	42	54	62	34	1	7
			.191	.401	13	12	21	13	25	34	34	25	1	1
Total miasmatic diseases.....	1,001	20,028	4,514	5,901	300	290	210	201	590	411	510	491	31	28
					4	2	7	8	6	15	11	10	1	1
Order 2.—Enthetic.														
Syphilis, congenital (syphilis ingenua).....	13	.260	.023	.144	3		5	5	3	10	8	5	1	
secondary (syphilis secundaria).....	2	.040	.008	.014		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		2
tertiary (syphilis tertiaria).....	1	.020		.014			1	1	1	1	1	1		1
variety not stated.....	5	.100	.016	.043	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	2		1
Total enthetic diseases.....	21	.420	.046	.216	4	2	7	8	6	15	11	10	1	1

Order 3.—*Dietic*.

Inanition	113	2,260	.314	1,039	25	16	38	34	41	72	63	50	2	2	3	6	4	3	4	7
Purpura	2	.040	.016	1	1	1	1	2	15	3	16	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alcoholism	18	.360	.115	.043	13	2	3	1	15	3	16	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Opium habit	2	.040		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total dietic diseases	135	2,701	.459	1,082	40	20	41	34	60	75	81	54	2	2	3	6	4	3	4	7
Order 4.— <i>Parasitic</i> .																				
Thrush (aphthae)	3	.060	.008	.029		1	1	1	1	2	1	2						1	1	1
Worms (helminthiasis)	5	.100	.008	.058		1	3	1	1	4	3	2						1	1	1
Total parasitic diseases	8	.160	.016	.087		2	4	2	2	6	4	4						2	2	2
Total zymotic diseases	1,105	23,309	5,034	7,316	314	314	262	245	658	507	606	559	34	31	33	34	46	41	33	34

CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Order 1.—*Diathetic*.

Gout (podagra)	1	.020	.008		1	10	7	6	1	13	18	1								
Rheumatism (rheumatismus)	34	.680	.161	.188	11	10	7	7	21	13	11	13			1	1		1	2	
Dropsy (hydrops)	24	.480	.076	.202	4	6	7	7	10	14	11	13			1	2		1	1	
Anæmia	3	.060	.023		2	1	1	3	3	3	2	1								
Hodgkin's disease	1	.040	.016		1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1								
Exophthalmic goitre	2	.020		.014				1	1	1	1	1								
Leucocythæmia	1	.020	.008		1				1	1	1	1								
Epistaxis	1	.020		.014				1	1	1	1	1								
Cancer of axilla (carcinoma axillæ)	2	.040	.016			2		1	2	5	5	2			3	1		1	1	
breast (carcinoma mammae)	21	.420	.122	.072	16	3	1	1	16	4	1	4			1	1				
face (carcinoma)	5	.100	.030	.014			1		4	1	1	1								
foot (carcinoma pedis)	1	.020		.014			1			1	1	1								
intestines (carcinoma intestinum)	5	.100	.038		1	4			5	1	1	4			1					
larynx (carcinoma laryngis)	1	.020		.014			1		1	1	1	1							1	
lip (carcinoma labii)	1	.020	.008		1				1	1	1	1								
liver (carcinoma hepatis)	1	.020	.064	.029	4	3	1	1	7	2	5	4			1					
mesenteric glands (carcinoma glandularum mesenterii)	1	.020	.008		1				1	1	1	1					1			
mouth (carcinoma oris)	1	.020	.008		1				1	1	1	1								
neck (carcinoma colli)	2	.040	.016		1	1			2	3	3	1			1					
pancreas (carcinoma pancreatis)	3	.060	.023		3				3	3	3	3								
pharynx (carcinoma pharyngis)	1	.020	.008			1			1	1	1	1								
scrotum (carcinoma scroti)	1	.020		.014			1		1	1	1	1								
stomach (carcinoma ventriculi)	23	.060	.099	.144	9	4	4	6	13	10	13	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
submaxillary gland	1	.020	.008																	
submaxillary gland	1	.020	.008																	
tongue (carcinoma lingue)	3	.060	.008	.029	1		1	1	1	1	2	1			1	1	1	1	1	1
uterus (carcinoma uteri)	33	.660	.199	.101		26		7	26	7	33	2			2	1	1	1	1	1
ovary (carcinoma ovarii)	1	.020		.014		1		1	1	1	1	1								
ovary (carcinoma ovarii)	4	.080	.016	.029		2		2	2	2	2	4								
Cancer, location not stated																				
Total diathetic diseases	186	3,722	.949	.895	45	79	24	38	124	62	69	117	3	9	1	7	4	3	3	5

Order 3.—*Dietic.*

Inanition.....	1	...	4	3	7	5	11	16	2	2	5	2	3	1	...	4	...	1	9	3	5	3	...	1	1	3		
Purpura.....	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...			
Alcoholism.....	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...			
Opium habit.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...			
Total dietic diseases.....	2	1	4	3	8	6	11	16	4	2	5	2	3	1	...	5	1	1	12	4	6	3	...	2	1	3		
Order 4.— <i>Parasitic.</i>																												
Thrush (aphthæ).....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Worms (helminthiasis).....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Total parasitic diseases.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total zymotic diseases.....	41	48	32	38	121	120	98	106	32	29	31	23	22	22	15	10	35	19	8	11	80	70	54	44	19	12	8	15

CLASS IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Order 1.—*Diathetic.*

Gout (podagra)	1	1	1	2	4	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								</
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---------

Order 3.—*Dietic.*

Inanition	1	..	5	2	3	2	4	3	4	3	10	8	..	1	5	..	1	1	2	3	4	3	5	4	5	5	12	7
Pupura	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Alcoholism	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	8	..	1	..	
Opium habit	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total dietic diseases	4	..	6	2	3	3	4	3	7	5	11	8	3	1	5	..	5	1	2	3	5	3	6	4	13	5	13	7

Order 4.—*Parasitic.*

Thrush (aphthæ).....																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
----------------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Order 1.—*Diathetic.*

Gout (podagra).....	1								1																			
Rheumatism (rheumatismus).....	1																											
Dropsy (hydrops).....																												
Anæmia.....																												
Hodgkin's disease.....																												
Exophthalmic goitre.....																												
Leucocythæmia.....																												
Epistaxis.....																												
Cancer of axilla (carcinoma axilla).....																												
breast (carcinoma mamma).....	1																											
face (carcinoma).....																												
foot (carcinoma pedis).....																												
intestines (carcinoma intestinorum).....																												
larynx (carcinoma laryngis).....	1																											
lip (carcinoma labii).....																												
liver (carcinoma hepatis).....																												
mesenteric glands (carcinoma glandu- larum mesenterii).....	1																											
mouth (carcinoma oris).....																												
neck (carcinoma colli).....																												
pancreas (carcinoma pancreatis).....																												
pharynx (carcinoma pharyngis).....																												
scrotum (carcinoma scroti).....																												
stomach (carcinoma ventriculi).....	3																											
submaxillary gland.....																												
tongue (carcinoma linguae).....																												
uterus (carcinoma uteri).....	2																											
ovary (carcinoma ovarii).....																												
Cancer, location not stated.....																												
Total diathetic diseases.....	6	4		4	6	11	1	7	17	22	3	14	2	5	2	2	3	13	2	1	3	5	4	3	8	23	8	6

TABLE I.—Showing total number of deaths occurring in the District of Columbia, &c.—Continued.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																		Total.	
	Under 1 year.			1 to 2 years.			2 to 3 years.			3 to 4 years.			4 to 5 years.			Total under 5 years.				
	W.	C.	F.	W.	C.	F.	W.	C.	F.	W.	C.	F.	W.	C.	F.	W.	C.	F.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																				
Order 1.— <i>Miasmatic</i> .																				
Measles (morbilli)																				
Rubella																				
Rubella																				
Rubella																				
Scarlet fever (febris rubra)																				
Diphtheria																				
Croup (angina trachealis)																				
Typhoid fever (febris enterica)																				
Typhoid fever (febris enterica)																				
Typho-malarial fever																				
Convulsive fever																				
Intermittent fever (febris remittens)																				
Remittent fever (febris remittens)																				
Malarial fever																				
Whooping-cough (pertussis)																				
Mumps (parotides)																				
Erysipelas																				
Yanua (non-puerperal)																				
Septicemia (non-puerperal)																				
Eczema																				
Tonsillitis (inflammatio tonsillarum)																				
Cholera morbus																				
Infantum																				
Dysentery (dysenteria)																				
Diarrhea (alvus soluta)																				
Enterocolitis																				
Total miasmatic diseases																				
Order 2.— <i>Enthetic</i> .																				
Syphilis, congenital (syphilis ingenta)																				
Secondary (syphilis secundaria)																				
Tertiary (syphilis tertiaria)																				
Varicella not stated																				
Total enthetic diseases																				

Order 3.—*Dietic.*

[illegible]

Total dietetic diseases.....

Order 4.—Parasitic.

Thrush (aphthae)	1	1	1	3
Worms (helminthiasis)	1	1	1	3
				153
				153

Total parasitic diseases..

Total zymotic diseases.

CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Order 1.—*Diathetic.*

[illegible]

foot (carcinoma pedis)

larynx (carcinoma lar)

liver (carcinoma hep)

mesenteric ganglia (mesenterii),
larum mesenterii).

neck (carcinoma colli)

pharynx (carcinoma)

stomach (carcinoma)

submaxillary gland...
tongue (carcinoma li...uterus (carcinoma uterine)
ovary (carcinoma ovary)

r, location not stated....

Total diathetic diseases.

Order 3—*Dietic.*

	Inanition	Purpura	Alcoholism	Opium habit	Total dietic diseases
Thrush (aphthæ)	1	1	1	1	1
Worms (helminthiasis)	1	1	1	1	1
Total parasitic diseases	1	1	1	1	1
Total zymotic diseases	33	41	21	17	25
	15	21	11	3	16
	10	6	5	19	7
	6	11	11	9	3
	2	15	10	7	1

Order 4.—Parasitic.

[illegible]

CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Order 1.—*Diathetic.*

[illegible]

TABLE I.—Showing total number of deaths occurring in the District of Columbia, &c.—Continued.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEASED.						SOCIAL RELATIONS.																		
	70 to 80 years.						80 to 90 years.						Above 90 years.						Unknown age.						
	W.	M.	F.	M.	F.	C.	W.	M.	F.	M.	F.	C.	W.	M.	F.	M.	F.	C.	W.	M.	F.	M.	F.	C.	
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																									
Order 1.— <i>Miasmatic.</i>																									
Measles (morbilli)																									
Rubella																									
Rubella																									
Scarlet fever (febris rubra)																									
Diphtheria																									
Croup (angina trachealis)																									
Typhoid fever (febris enterica)																									
Typho-malarial fever																									
Enteric fever																									
Intermittent fever (febris intermittens)																									
Remittent fever (febris remittens)																									
Malarial fever																									
Whooping-cough (pertussis)																									
Mumps (parotides)																									
Erysipelas																									
Pyæmia (non-puerperal)																									
Septicæmia (non-puerperal)																									
Eczema																									
Tonsillitis (inflammatio tonsillarum)																									
Cholera morbus																									
Infantum																									
Dysentery (dysenteria)																									
Diarrhoea (alvus soluta)																									
Enterocolitis																									
Total miasmatic diseases	12	5	6	3	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	42	25	13	14	14	249	247	193	170				
Order 2.— <i>Enthetic.</i>																									
Syphilis, congenital (syphilis ingenta)																									
Secondary (syphilis secundaria)																									
Varicella (syphilis invertenda)																									
Varicella not stated																									
Total enthetic diseases																									

Order 3.—*Dietic.*

[illegible]

Order 4.—Parasitic.

[illegible]

CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Order 1.—*Diathetic.*

Gout (podagra)	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	3	1	4	3	3	3
Rheumatism (rheumatismus)	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	3	1	2	2	2
Dropsy (hydrops)	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anæmia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hodgkin's disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exophthalmic goitre	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Leucocythæmia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epistaxis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cancer of axilla (carcinoma axillæ)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
breast (carcinoma mammae)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
face (carcinoma)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
foot (carcinoma pedis)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
intestines (carcinoma intestinorum)	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
larynx (carcinoma laryngis)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
lip (carcinoma labii)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
liver (carcinoma hepatis)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
mesenteric glands (carcinoma glandu-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
latum mesenterii)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
mouth (carcinoma oris)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
neck (carcinoma colli)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
pancreas (carcinoma pancreatis)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
pharynx (carcinoma pharyngis)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
scrotum (carcinoma scroti)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
stomach (carcinoma ventriculi)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
submaxillary gland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
tongue (carcinoma lingue)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
uterus (carcinoma uteri)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ovary (carcinoma ovarii)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cancer, location not stated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total diathetic diseases	7	8	1	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	13	5	10

TABLE I.—*Showing total number of deaths occurring in the District of Columbia, &c.,—Continued.*

[illegible]

TABLE I.—Showing total number of deaths occurring in the District of Columbia, &c.—Continued.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.										RECAPITULATION.										1884.			
			Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.					Total by color and sex.					Total by color.					Total by sex.					July.		August.	
			W. C.					W. C.					W. C.					W. C.					W. C.		W. C.	
			W.	C.	M.	F.	C.	W.	C.	M.	F.	C.	W.	C.	M.	F.	C.	W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																										
Order 2.— <i>Tubercular.</i>																										
Tuberculosis.	32	.640	.084	4	7	11	10	11	21	15	17	1	2	3											1	1
Scrophulous.	26	.520	.061	4	4	11	7	8	16	15	11		1	2												
Typhoid fever.	6	.120	.020			4	2	2	6	4	2															
Meningitis mesenterica.	39	1.118	.491	13	12	17	17	23	34	30	29	2	1	1	1	3	4								2	
Hydrocephalus.	13	.260	.061	6	2	1	4	3	5	3	7	6														
Pott's disease.	5	.100	.023	.029	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	1														
Rickets.	18	.360	.092	.087	8	4	5	1	12	6	13	5	1													
Tubercular meningitis.	29	.580	.099	5	8	9	7	13	16	14	15	1														
enteritis.	4	.080	.016	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	3															
Psoas abscess.	1	.020	.004			2					2															
Tubercular abscess of throat.	1	.020	.008			1		1			1															
Morbus coxae.	1	.020	.008			1					1															
Consumption (phthisis pulmonalis).	788	15.766	2.884	5,931	195	182	192	219	377	411	387	401	19	20	14	16	17	16	14	9						
Total tubercular diseases.	984	19.684	3.519	7,561	238	222	254	270	460	324	492	492	23	25	19	22	23	18	11							
Total constitutional diseases.	1,170	24.409	4.468	8,456	283	301	278	308	584	586	561	609	26	34	29	26	26	26	21	16						
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																										
Order 1.— <i>Nervous system.</i>																										
Meningitis cerebral.	52	1.040	.291	18	20	7	7	38	14	25	27	1	1	1												
spinal.	4	.080	.015	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2															
cerebro-spinal.	10	.200	.038	2	3	2	3	5	5	4	6	1	1	1												
Encephalitis.	13	.260	.046	101	4	2	5	2	6	7	9	4														
Cerebral softening.	15	.300	.092	.043	7	2	1	12	3	9	6	1	1	1												
congestion.	63	1.260	.368	216	23	25	7	8	48	15	30	33	1	2												
abscess.	1	.020	.014				1	1		1	1															
tumor.	3	.060	.015	2				2			2															
Epilepsy.	8	.160	.038	3	1	1	3	4	4	4	4	1														
Apoplexy.	101	2.021	163	48	3	27	10	67	34	67	34	2	2	2	2	1	4	1	3							
Paralysis, general.	93	1.861	.528	346	56	13	17	4	73	20	22	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	3							
Paralysis, partial.	46	.920	.245	202	13	19	4	10	32	14	17	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1							
Paraplegia.	12	.240	.061	115	2	2	1	4	3	6	6	1														

	4	2	1	3	4	5
Progressive locomotor ataxia.....	4	2	1	1	2	1
Apraxia.....	2	10	18	34	75	58
Convulsions.....	109	260	1,082	33	42	34
Trismus.....	60	1,200	640	25	20	15
Tetanus (idiopathic).....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chorea.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stroked.....	3	1	1	1	1	1
Anemia of brain.....	2	1	1	1	1	1
Sciatica.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laryngitis stridulus.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Myelitis.....	3	3	3	3	3	3
Neurasthenia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nervous shock.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cerebral thrombosis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total diseases of the nervous system.....	627	12,545	2,803	3,766	261	359
Order 2.— <i>Circulatory organs.</i>						
Rupture of the heart.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pericarditis.....	10	200	558	2	2	2
Endocarditis.....	5	100	31	4	4	4
Fatty degeneration of heart.....	8	160	46	2	2	2
Dilatation of heart.....	11	220	38	4	4	4
Hypertrophy of heart.....	3	60	23	3	3	3
Valvular disease of heart.....	122	2,441	597	635	44	44
Myocarditis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hydropicardium.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Disease of heart, undefined.....	63	1,260	476	18	12	12
Angina pectoris.....	7	140	46	4	4	4
Embolism.....	6	120	38	1	1	1
Endarteritis.....	2	40	15	1	1	1
Atheroma of heart and arteries.....	2	40	15	1	1	1
Aneurism of thoracic aorta.....	3	60	21	2	2	2
pancreatic artery.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
abdominal artery.....	2	40	15	1	1	1
innominate artery.....	2	40	15	1	1	1
aorta.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
coronary arteries.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
femoral artery.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total diseases of circulatory organs.....	253	5,062	1,163	1,457	101	120
Order 3.— <i>Respiratory.</i>						
Laryngitis.....	5	100	58	1	1	1
Asthma.....	14	280	115	2	2	2
Bronchitis.....	121	2,440	1,255	15	19	19
Pneumonia.....	354	7,083	3,247	77	52	111
Congestion of lungs.....	79	1,580	577	25	14	26
Pleurisy.....	10	200	46	5	1	3
Hemorrhage of lungs.....	12	240	86	4	2	4
Edema of lungs.....	2	40	15	1	1	1

TABLE I.—Showing total number of deaths occurring in the District of Columbia, &c.—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE I.—Showing total number of deaths occurring in the District of Columbia, &c.—Continued.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																					
	5 to 10 years.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.			50 to 60 years.			60 to 70 years.			
	W.	C.	M. F.	W.	C.	M. F.	W.	C.	M. F.	W.	C.	M. F.	W.	C.	M. F.	W.	C.	M. F.	W.	C.	M. F.	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																						
Order 2.— <i>Tubercular.</i>																						
Tuberculosis																						
Scrofulosis	3																					
Tuberculous meningitis	1	4	1	1																		
Marasmus																						
Hydrocephalus																						
Pott's disease	1																					
Rickets	2																					
Tubercular meningitis																						
Psoriasis	1	1	1	1	2																	
Tubercular abscess																						
Tubercular abscess of throat																						
Morbus coxae	1																					
Consumption (phthisis pulmonalis)	1	2	9	16	12	19	19	41	45	54	46	48	43	34	36	31	42	33	28	20	25	18
Total tubercular diseases	4	3	18	22	15	22	22	46	45	56	49	52	43	34	37	32	42	34	30	22	27	19
Total constitutional diseases	5	3	18	24	17	25	23	47	47	60	51	57	44	45	40	38	51	53	46	30	38	37
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																						
Order 1.— <i>Nervous system.</i>																						
Meningitis, cerebral	1																					
spinal																						
cerebro spinal																						
Encephalitis	1	1	1																			
Cerebral softening																						
congestion	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	4	1	3	2	1	3
abscess																						
tumor																						
Epilepsy																						
Apoplexy																						
Paralysis																						
Paralysis, general																						
Paralysis, partial																						
Paralysis, functional																						

TABLE I.—Showing total number of deaths occurring in the District of Columbia, &c.—Continued.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.												SOCIAL RELATIONS.					
	70 to 80 years.						80 to 90 years.						Above 90 years.					
	W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.		
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																		
Order 2.— <i>Tubercular.</i>																		
Tuberculosis																		
Scrophulous																		
Tubercular meningitis																		
Tubercular abscess of throat																		
Tubercular abscess of chest																		
Tubercular abscess of liver																		
Tubercular abscess of kidney																		
Tubercular abscess of bladder																		
Tubercular abscess of uterus																		
Tubercular abscess of ovary																		
Tubercular abscess of testis																		
Tubercular abscess of prostate																		
Tubercular abscess of rectum																		
Tubercular abscess of sigmoid																		
Tubercular abscess of colon																		
Tubercular abscess of stomach																		
Tubercular abscess of pancreas																		
Tubercular abscess of spleen																		
Tubercular abscess of heart																		
Tubercular abscess of lungs																		
Tubercular abscess of pleura																		
Tubercular abscess of peritoneum																		
Tubercular abscess of pericardium																		
Tubercular abscess of brain																		
Tubercular abscess of spinal cord																		
Tubercular abscess of eye																		
Tubercular abscess of ear																		
Tubercular abscess of nose																		
Tubercular abscess of throat																		
Tubercular abscess of larynx																		
Tubercular abscess of trachea																		
Tubercular abscess of bronchus																		
Tubercular abscess of lung																		
Tubercular abscess of pleura																		
Tubercular abscess of peritoneum																		
Tubercular abscess of pericardium																		
Tubercular abscess of brain																		
Tubercular abscess of spinal cord																		
Tubercular abscess of eye																		
Tubercular abscess of ear																		
Tubercular abscess of nose																		
Tubercular abscess of throat																		
Tubercular abscess of larynx																		
Tubercular abscess of trachea																		
Tubercular abscess of bronchus																		
Tubercular abscess of lung																		
Tubercular abscess of pleura																		
Tubercular abscess of peritoneum																		
Tubercular abscess of pericardium																		
Tubercular abscess of brain																		
Tubercular abscess of spinal cord																		
Tubercular abscess of eye																		
Tubercular abscess of ear																		
Tubercular abscess of nose																		
Tubercular abscess of throat																		
Tubercular abscess of larynx																		
Tubercular abscess of trachea																		
Tubercular abscess of bronchus																		
Tubercular abscess of lung																		
Tubercular abscess of pleura																		
Tubercular abscess of peritoneum																		
Tubercular abscess of pericardium																		
Tubercular abscess of brain																		
Tubercular abscess of spinal cord																		
Tubercular abscess of eye																		
Tubercular abscess of ear																		
Tubercular abscess of nose																		
Tubercular abscess of throat																		
Tubercular abscess of larynx																		
Tubercular abscess of trachea																		
Tubercular abscess of bronchus																		
Tubercular abscess of lung																		
Tubercular abscess of pleura																		
Tubercular abscess of peritoneum																		
Tubercular abscess of pericardium																		
Tubercular abscess of brain																		
Tubercular abscess of spinal cord																		
Tubercular abscess of eye																		
Tubercular abscess of ear																		
Tubercular abscess of nose																		
Tubercular abscess of throat																		
Tubercular abscess of larynx																		
Tubercular abscess of trachea																		
Tubercular abscess of bronchus																		
Tubercular abscess of lung																		
Tubercular abscess of pleura																		
Tubercular abscess of peritoneum																		
Tubercular abscess of pericardium																		
Tubercular abscess of brain																		
Tubercular abscess of spinal cord																		
Tubercular abscess of eye																		
Tubercular abscess of ear																		
Tubercular abscess of nose																		
Tubercular abscess of throat																		
Tubercular abscess of larynx																		
Tubercular abscess of trachea																		
Tubercular abscess of bronchus																		
Tubercular abscess of lung																		
Tubercular abscess of pleura																		
Tubercular abscess of peritoneum																		
Tubercular abscess of pericardium																		
Tubercular abscess of brain																		
Tubercular abscess of spinal cord																		
Tubercular abscess of eye																		
Tubercular abscess of ear																		
Tubercular abscess of nose																		
Tubercular abscess of throat																		
Tubercular abscess of larynx																		
Tubercular abscess of trachea																		
Tubercular abscess of bronchus																		
Tubercular abscess of lung																		
Tubercular abscess of pleura																		
Tubercular abscess of peritoneum																		
Tubercular abscess of pericardium																		
Tubercular abscess of brain																		
Tubercular abscess of spinal cord																		
Tubercular abscess of eye																		
Tubercular abscess of ear																		
Tubercular abscess of nose																		
Tubercular abscess of throat																		
Tubercular abscess of larynx																		
Tubercular abscess of trachea																		
Tubercular abscess of bronchus																		
Tubercular abscess of lung																		

TABLE I.—Showing total number of deaths occurring in the District of Columbia, &c.—Continued.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		RECAPITULATION.										1884.			
			Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.		Total by color and sex.					Total by color.					July.		August.	
			W.	C.	M.	F.	C.	W.	F.	M.	F.	C.	W.	F.	M.	F.		
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																		
Order 1.—Respiratory—Continued.																		
Abscess of lungs.....	1	.020	.008		1				1									
Engorgement of lungs.....	1	.020	.008															
Empysemata.....	5	.100	.023	.029	2	1	1		3	2	3	2			1			
Elevation of larynx.....	2	.040	.015		1				2		1	1						
Hydrothorax.....	2	.040	.015		1				2		1	1						
Total diseases of respiratory organs.....	608	12.165	1.775	5.426	136	96	195	181	292	376	331	277	4	6	6	4		
Order 4.—Digestive.																		
Stomatitis.....	1	.020	.008		1				1									
Pharyngitis.....	1	.020																
Dysphagia.....	66	1.320	.184	.606	8	2	21	21	24	42	29	37	1					
Hæmorrhage of stomach.....	4	.080	.031															
Ulceration of stomach.....	2	.040	.008	.014	1	1		1	1	1	1	1						
Indigestion and dyspepsia.....	11	.220	.038	.086	4	1	5	1	5	6	9	9						
Gastritis.....	31	.620	.176	.115	13	10	4	4	23	8	17	14			1	2		
Gastro-enteritis.....	49	.980	.245	.245	14	18	9	8	32	17	23	26	3	3	1	2		
Enteritis.....	35	.700	.138	.245	7	11	8	9	18	17	15	20	1	1	3	1		
Melæna.....	1	.020	.014															
Colic.....	4	.080	.058					2		4	2							
Peritonitis.....	18	.360	.054	.159	2	5	2	9	7	11	4	2						
Obstruction of intestines.....	11	.220	.031	.101	2	2	5	2	4	7	7	4			1			
Hæmorrhage of intestines.....	4	.080	.015	.029	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3			1			
Hernia.....	5	.100	.008	.058	1	4		1	4	5	4				1			
Intussusception.....	7	.140	.038	.029	2	3	2		5	2	4	3			1			
Perforation of intestines.....	1	.020	.008															
Obstruction of gall duct.....	1	.020	.008															
Inflammation of liver.....	8	.160	.038	.043	1	4	2	1	5	3	3	5			1			
Congestion of liver.....	1	.020	.008	.043														
Atrophy of liver.....	3	.060	.008															
Enlargement of liver.....	1	.020	.008															
Obstruction of liver.....	15	.300	.107	.014	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1			1			
Abscess of liver.....	2	.040	.008	.014	1	1									2	3		
Jaundice.....	4	.080	.031					1	4	1	1	2						

TABLE I.—Showing total number of deaths occurring in the District of Columbia, &c.—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE I. Show-bag total number of children entering in the Polymath 4000 Challenge.

[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE 1.—Showing total number of deaths occurring in the District of Columbia, &c.—Continued.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEASED.																Per cent. of each cause to total under 5 years of age.								
	Under 1 year.				1 to 2 years.				2 to 3 years.				3 to 4 years.					4 to 5 years.				Total under 5 years.			
	W.	M.	F.	C.	W.	M.	F.	C.	W.	M.	F.	C.	W.	M.	F.	C.		W.	M.	F.	C.	Total.			
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																									
Order 7.— <i>Osteous and locomotory</i> —Continued.																									
Pelvic abscess.....																									
Caries of pelvis.....																									
Knee-joint disease.....																									
Caries of ribs.....																									
Caries of hip-joint.....																									
Abscess of shoulder-joint.....																									
Ostitis media.....																									
Total osseous and locomotory diseases.....																									
Order 8.— <i>Integumentary</i> .																									
Abscess of leg.....																									
Abscess.....																									
Varietose ulcer.....																									
Total integumentary diseases.....																									
Total local diseases.....	86	86	146	127	11	23	56	11	8	24	23	5	5	16	10	1	3	10	114	125	230	206	695		
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																									
Order 1.— <i>Children</i> .																									
Premature birth and congenital debility.....																									
Cyanosis.....	52	34	71	55				1																	
Atelectasis pulmonum.....	5	7		1																					
Prolonged labor.....	3																								
Constriction of cord.....	1	2	1	1																					
Hæmorrhage of cord.....	1																								
Ulceration of cord.....	2																								
Dropsy of amnion.....	1																								
Malpresentation.....	1																								
Imperforate anus.....	1																								
Hydrocephalus.....	2	2	2	2																					
Instrumental delivery.....	1																								
Spina bifida.....	1																								
Total developmental diseases.....	52	34	71	55				2																	
Total deaths.....	138	120	217	182																					

TABLE I.—Showing total number of deaths occurring in the District of Columbia, &c.—Continued.

Cause of death.	SOCIAL RELATIONS.						NATIVITY.																
	Widow or wid- ower.						Unknown.			District of Columbia.			Other parts of United States.			Foreign.			Unknown.				
	W.		C.		F.		W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																							
Order 7.— <i>Ossseous and locomotory</i> —Continued.																							
Pelvic abscess.....																							
Caries of pelvis.....																							
Knee-joint disease.....																							
Caries of ribs.....																							
Caries of hip-joint.....																							
Abscess of shoulder-joint.....																							
Otitis media.....																							
Total osseous and locomotory diseases.....																							
Order 8.— <i>Integumentary</i> .																							
Abscess of leg.....																							
Abscess.....																							
Varicose ulcer.....																							
Total integumentary diseases.....																							
Total local diseases.....																							
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																							
Order 1.— <i>Children</i> .																							
Premature birth and congenital debility.....																							
Cyanosis.....																							
Atelectasis.....																							
Atelectasis pulmonum.....																							
Prolonged labor.....																							
Compression of cord.....																							
Hemorrhage of cord.....																							
Ulceration of cord.....																							
Dropsy of amnion.....																							
Malpresentation.....																							
Malposition.....																							
Instrumental delivery.....																							
Retained placenta.....																							
Spina bifida.....																							
Total.....																							
Total developmental diseases.....																							

TABLE I.—Showing total number of deaths occurring in the District of Columbia, &c.—Continued.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.			RECAPITULATION.										1884.						
			Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.			Total by color and sex.			Total by color.			Total by sex.			July.			August.				
			W.	C.	M.	C.			W.	F.	M.	W.	C.	M.	F.	W.	C.	M.	F.	W.	C.	
						M.	F.	M.														
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																						
Order 1.—Accidents and negligence—Continued.																						
Rupture of spleen	1	.020		.014		1						1			1							
Arsenic	2	.040		.015		2						2			2							
Morphine	1	.020		.014								1			1							
Drastic purgative	1	.020		.008		1																
Lead poisoning	1	.020		.014								1			1							
Pin	1	.020		.008		1																
Kerotic poison	1	.020		.014								1			1							
Table salt	1	.020		.014		1																
Crushed under kiln	2	.040		.029		1						1			1							
Crushed under falling building	1	.020		.014																		
Kick of horse	1	.020		.014		1																
Kick by mule	5	.100		.072		3						2			5							
Neglect	1	.020		.008		1									1							
Chloral and morphia	1	.020		.008		1									1							
Injury to head	1	.020		.014								1			1							
Injury of spine	1	.020		.014								1			1							
Wound of foot	1	.020		.008		1																
Multiple injuries	6	.120		.088		3						3			6							
Tetanus (traumatic)	9	.180		.129		5						4			9							
Smothered	1	.020		.008		1									1							
Pin in bowels	3	.060		.039		1						2			3							
Fall of bank	1	.020		.008		1									1							
Boiler explosion	1	.020		.008		1									1							
Concussion of brain	2	.040		.015		2						2			2							
Gunshot wound	3	.060		.041		3						3			3							
Fall of rock	1	.020		.008		1									1							
Frostbite	1	.020		.014																		
Omphorctomy	1	.020		.008		1									1							
Surgical operation	1	.020		.014								1			1							
Incised wound of leg	2	.040		.008		2									2							
Hemorrhage of foot	1	.020		.014		1									1							
Total accidents and negligence	132	2.641	.528	.909	.465	23	45	18	69													

Order 2.—Judicial executions.

[illegible]

Order 4.—*Suicides.*

Order 4.—*Suicides.*

Order 4.—*Suicides.*

RECAPITULATION.

[illegible]

TABLE I.—Showing total number of deaths occurring in the District of Columbia, &c.—Continued.

Cause of death.	1884.												1885.											
	September.			Total first quarter.			October.			November.			December.			Total second quarter.			January.					
	W.	F.	C.	W.	F.	C.	W.	F.	C.	W.	F.	C.	W.	F.	C.	W.	F.	C.	W.	F.	C.			
Class V.—VIOLENCE.																								
Order 1.—Accidents and negligence—Continued.																								
Rupture of spleen			1																					
Arsenic																								
Morphine					1																			
Drastic purgative					2																			
Lead poisoning			1																					
Opium					1																			
Narcotic poison			1																					
Table salt																								
Crushed under kiln																								
Crushed under falling building																								
Kick of horse					1																			
Kick by mule																								
Neglect																								
Chloral and morphia			1																					
Injury to head					1																			
Injury of spine					1																			
Wound of foot																								
Multiple injuries																								
Stomach (traumatic)			1																					
Stomach (traumatic)					3																			
Pin in bowels					1																			
Pin in bowels			1																					
Pin in bowels					1																			
Boiler explosion			1																					
Concussion of brain					1																			
Gunshot wound					1																			
Gunshot wound					1																			
Gunshot wound					1																			
Gunshot wound					1																			
Gunshot wound					1																			

Order 2.—*Judicial executions.*

Total judicial executions.

Order 3.—Homocides.

Punctured wounds.

Incised wounds.

Gunshot wounds

Hæmorrhage of cord.

Neglect at birth
Fracture of skull

Fracture of skull
Suffocation

..... POLYESTER

Total homicides

Order 4.—*Suicides.*

Gunshot wounds.

Hanging.

Argenic.

Morphine

Incised wound of neck...
Drawing

Drowning--

Total suicides

Order 5.—*Injuries received during the late civil war.*

Gunshot wounds.

Total injuries received during late civil war

Total violence.

RECAPITULATION.

(Miasmatic diseases . . .)

Enthetic diseases.....

L. { Dietic diseases.....

(Parasitic diseases.....)

II. { Diathetic diseases { Tubercular diseases

Diseases of nervous system

Diseases of nervous system
Diseases of circulatory system

Diseases of respiratory

III. } Diseases of digestive s

III. } Diseases of urinary system

Diseases of generative
Diseases locomotory a

Diseases integumentaria

Рис. 1. Структура индекса

TABLE I.—Showing total number of deaths occurring in the District of Columbia, &c.—Continued.

Cause of death.	SOCIAL RELATION.						DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.						OTHER PARTS OF UNITED STATES.						FOREIGN.						UNKNOWN.					
	Widow or widower.			Unknown.			District of Columbia.			Other parts of United States.			Foreign.			Unknown.			Foreign.			Unknown.			Foreign.			Unknown.		
	W.	C.	E.	W.	C.	E.	W.	C.	E.	W.	C.	E.	W.	C.	E.	W.	C.	E.	W.	C.	E.	W.	C.	E.	W.	C.	E.	W.	C.	E.
Order 1.—A accidents and negligence.—Continued.																														
Rupture of spleen																														
Arsenic																														
Morphine																														
Drastic purgative																														
Lead poisoning																														
Gin																														
Sarcotic poison																														
Table salt																														
Crushed under kiln																														
Crushed under falling building																														
Kick of horse																														
Kick by mule																														
Kneged																														
Chloral and morphia																														
Injury of head																														
Injury of spine																														
Wound of foot																														
Multiple injuries																														
Tetanus (traumatic)																														
Smothered																														
Pin in bowels																														
Fall of bank																														
Boiler explosion																														
Concussion of brain																														
Gunshot wound																														
Fall of rock																														
Frostbite																														
Oophorectomy																														
Surgical operation																														
Thrombosis																														
Hemorrhage of cord																														
Total accidents and negligence	22	45	2	7	1		1		18	8	25	6	16	9	19	12	9	6				2	1	1						

Order 2.-Judicial executions.

Country	Year	Number of judicial executions
Hanged	1990	1
Total judicial executions	1990	1

Order 3.—Homicides.

[illegible]

Order 4.—*Suicides.*

	Number	Percentage	Total
Gunshot wounds	1		1
Hanging	1		1
Arsenic	1		1
Morphine	1		1
Incarceration	1		1
Wound of neck	1		1
Drowning	1		1
Total suicides	8		8

Order 5.—*Injuries received during the late civil war.*

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

[illegible]

TABLE I.—Showing total number of deaths occurring in the District of Columbia, &c.—Continued.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent of each mortality.	DEATH-RATE.										RECAPITULATION.										1894.																																
			Deaths per 1,000 inhab- itants.					Total by color and sex.					Total by sex.					July.					August.																																
			W.		C.		Total by color and sex.	W.		C.		Total by sex.	W.		C.		Total by sex.	W.		C.		Total by sex.	W.		C.																														
			M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																											

TABLE I.—Showing total number of deaths occurring in the District of Columbia, &c.—Continued.

Cause of death.	September.				Total first quarter.				October.				November.				December.				Total second quarter.				January.			
	W.		C.		W.	F.	M.	C.	W.	F.	M.	C.	W.	F.	M.	C.	W.	F.	M.	C.	W.	F.	M.	C.	W.	F.	M.	C.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
RECAPITULATION.																												
IV.	{ Diseases of children																											
	{ Diseases of women																											
	{ Old age																											
	{ Nutrition																											
	{ Accidents and negligence																											
V.	{ Homicides																											
	{ Suicides																											
	{ Judicial hanging																											
	{ Injuries received during late civil war																											
	{																											
I.	{ Zymotic diseases																											
	{ Constitutional diseases																											
	{ Local diseases																											
	{ Developmental diseases																											
	{ Violence																											
Total from all causes by sex																												
Total from all causes by color																												
Grand total from all causes																												
Percentage from all causes, by color, in each period of life to total mortality																												
Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (white and colored)																												
Death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants (total)																												

TABLE I.—Showing total number of deaths occurring in the District of Columbia, &c.—Continued.

Cause of death.		1885.												Total fourth quarter.						
		February.			March.			Total third quarter.			April.			May.			June.			
		W.	F.	C.	W.	F.	C.	W.	F.	C.	W.	F.	C.	W.	F.	C.	W.	F.	C.	
		M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	
RECAPITULATION.																				
IV.	{ Diseases of children	7	4	8	6	11	4	3	3	24	8	23	13	7	5	8	2	2	2	
	{ Diseases of women	3	5	1	5	5	5	9	9	9	5	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	
	{ Old age	4	5	5	4	6	6	3	12	16	14	9	21	4	4	3	4	3	1	
	{ Nutrition	2	2	2	1	4	3	2	1	11	9	6	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	
V.	{ Accidents and negligence	2	2	2	1	4	3	2	1	11	9	6	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	
	{ Intoxication	2	2	2	1	4	3	2	1	11	9	6	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	
	{ Suicide	2	2	2	1	4	3	2	1	11	9	6	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	
	{ Judicial hanging	2	2	2	1	4	3	2	1	11	9	6	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	
{ Injuries received during late civil war		15	16	17	9	18	24	17	9	52	52	42	33	18	21	14	12	16	14	
I.	{ Zymotic diseases	33	26	15	36	24	29	39	24	75	76	72	84	22	31	32	28	26	29	
	{ Constitutional diseases	63	50	47	61	57	55	63	45	193	135	146	141	52	58	66	43	36	44	
	{ Local diseases	11	12	13	11	17	15	6	20	40	31	32	43	12	14	11	9	7	6	
	{ Developmental diseases	4	4	2	2	6	3	2	1	16	9	10	6	1	1	4	1	3	3	
V.	{ Violence	126	106	94	119	131	122	115	99	379	303	302	307	105	105	127	93	88	93	
	{ Total from all causes by sex	232	213	213	253	253	214	682	609	210	220	220	220	181	207	248	261	639	688	
	{ Total from all causes by color	126	106	94	119	131	122	115	99	379	303	302	307	105	105	127	93	88	93	
	{ Grand total from all causes	4.64	4.26	4.26	5.06	4.28	4.28	13.64	12.18	4.20	4.40	4.40	4.40	3.62	4.14	4.96	5.22	12.78	13.76	
{ Percentage from all causes, by color, in each period of life to total mortality		1.77	3.07	1.93	3.09	5.22	8.79	1.53	3.17	1.38	2.99	1.89	3.77	4.89	9.93	1.30	3.19	3.44	3.44	
{ Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (white and colored)		1.26	1.06	1.26	1.07	3.41	3.04	1.05	1.10	0.90	1.03	1.24	1.30	3.19	3.44	3.44	3.44	3.44	3.44	
{ Death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants (total)		1.26	1.06	1.26	1.07	3.41	3.04	1.05	1.10	0.90	1.03	1.24	1.30	3.19	3.44	3.44	3.44	3.44	3.44	

TABLE I.—Showing total number of deaths occurring in the District of Columbia, &c.—Continued.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEASED.														Per cent. of each cause to total mortality under 5 yrs of age.												
	Under 1 year.		1 to 2 years.		2 to 3 years.		3 to 4 years.		4 to 5 years.		Total under 5 years.		Total.														
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.															
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													
RECAPITULATION.																											
IV. { Diseases of children.....	73	45	77	61	1	2							73	46	77	63	25.9	13.234									
	{ Diseases of women.....																										
	{ Old age.....																										
	{ Nutrition.....																										
V. { Accidents and negligence.....	2	1	9	3	1	2			2			1	3	6	12	3	24	1.226									
	{ Homicides.....																										
	{ Suicides.....																										
	{ Judicial hanging.....																										
{ Injuries received during late civil war.....																											
I. Zymotic diseases.....	114	102	143	104	33	50	33	34	12	12	11	13	17	13	8	8	12	12	6	11	188	189	201	170	748	38,171	
	22	22	30	25	11	5	14	20	3	5	17	13	...	1	4	5	2	5	2	5	3	38	35	70	65	208	10,628
	86	86	146	127	11	23	56	36	11	8	24	23	5	5	16	10	1	3	8	10	114	125	250	246	685	35,513	
	{ Developmental diseases.....																										
	{ Violence.....																										
Total from all causes by sex.....																											
Total from all causes by color.....																											
Grand total from all causes.....																											
Percentage from all causes, by color, in each period of life to total mortality.....																											
Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (white and colored).....																											
Death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants (total).....																											

TABLE I.—Showing total number of deaths occurring in the District of Columbia, &c.—Continued.

[illegible]

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 413

STATEMENT A.—Showing deaths by classes, arranged according to sex and color, with percentages and annual death rate, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Class of disease.	Deaths.							Percentages to total deaths.				Annual death-rate.		
	White.		Colored.		White.	Colored.	Total.	White.		Colored.		White.	Colored.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.			
Zymotic	344	314	262	245	658	507	1,165	25.02	25.42	21.65	20.80	5.03	7.32	5.825
Constitutional ..	283	301	278	308	584	586	1,170	20.58	24.37	22.98	26.15	4.46	8.46	5.85
Local	567	465	494	442	1,032	936	1,968	41.24	37.66	40.82	37.52	7.88	13.50	9.84
Developmental ..	116	129	113	157	245	270	515	8.43	10.44	9.34	13.32	1.87	3.89	2.575
Violence	65	26	63	26	91	89	180	4.73	2.11	5.21	2.21	.73	1.28	.90
Total	1,375	1,235	1,210	1,178	2,610	2,388	4,998	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	19.37	34.45	24.99

STATEMENT B.—Showing deaths by classes, arranged according to sex and color, with percentages and annual death-rate, for the year ending June 30, 1884.

Class of disease.	Deaths.							Percentages to total deaths.				Annual death-rate.		
	White.		Colored.		White.	Colored.	Total.	White.		Colored.		White.	Colored.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.			
Zymotic	388	357	283	283	695	566	1,261	25.57	28.47	26.18	24.46	5.31	8.17	6.30
Constitutional ..	275	284	274	342	559	616	1,175	20.80	22.65	25.35	29.56	4.28	8.89	5.88
Local	544	435	396	382	979	778	1,757	41.15	34.69	36.63	33.02	7.49	11.22	8.79
Developmental ..	99	161	84	130	260	214	474	7.49	12.84	7.77	11.23	1.99	3.09	2.37
Violence	66	17	44	20	83	64	147	4.99	1.35	4.07	1.73	.64	.92	.73
Total	1,322	1,254	1,081	1,157	2,576	2,238	4,814	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	19.71	32.29	24.07

STATEMENT C.—Showing population, deaths, and death-rates, for the ten years ending June 30, 1885.

Years.	Population.			Deaths.			Death-rates.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1876	106,741	50,859	157,600	2,086	2,074	4,160	19.54	40.78	26.40
1877	109,505	52,870	162,375	2,187	2,021	4,208	19.97	38.22	25.91
1878	112,340	54,960	167,300	2,166	2,065	4,231	19.28	37.57	25.29
1879	115,247	57,130	172,377	2,196	2,113	4,309	19.05	36.99	24.99
1880	118,236	59,402	177,638	2,085	2,121	4,207	17.63	35.71	23.68
1881	121,300	61,760	183,060	2,205	1,931	4,136	18.18	31.27	22.59
1882	124,441	64,212	188,653	2,353	2,218	4,571	18.91	34.54	24.23
1883	126,300	65,680	191,980	2,270	2,016	4,286	17.97	30.69	22.33
1884	130,700	69,300	200,000	2,576	2,238	4,814	19.71	32.29	24.07
1885	130,700	69,300	200,000	2,610	2,388	4,998	19.96	34.46	24.99
Total	1,195,510	605,473	1,800,983	22,734	21,185	43,920	.....	.....	.....
Mean	119,551	60,547	180,098	2,273	2,118	4,392	19.02	34.99	24.38

* One color unknown.

TABLE II.—*Location of deaths, year ending June 30, 1885.*

[illegible]

Diseases.	Washington.				County.				Hospitals and other public institutions.		Unknown.		Totals.		Grand total.
	9th division—north of E street southeast, east of First street west, south of Maryland avenue northeast.		10th division—east of First street west, north of Maryland avenue northeast.		11th division—west of Eastern Branch.		12th division—east of Eastern Branch.								
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	
Consumption.....	26	32	33	17	18	14	2	23	62	76	...	...	377	411	788
Pneumonia.....	9	14	9	14	4	14	5	13	16	16	...	...	129	225	354
Cholera infantum.....	7	5	17	6	7	5	1	3	2	1	...	...	113	93	206
Scarlet fever.....	11	...	12	3	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	113	24	137
Diphtheria.....	10	...	10	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	53	24	77
Typhoid fever.....	3	1	11	1	2	3	1	1	11	8	...	...	83	41	124
Typho-malarial fever.....	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	16	14	30
Malarial fevers.....	4	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	43	35	78
Other diarrheal diseases.....	3	5	5	2	2	2	1	5	2	20	...	...	93	100	193
All other causes.....	114	97	134	58	91	75	16	60	261	...	10	21	1,590	...	...
Total.....	189	159	233	111	143	120	29	118	377	368	10	21	2,610	2,388	4,998
Percentage to total deaths by color.....	7.24	6.66	8.93	4.65	5.48	5.00	1.11	4.96	14.44	15.41	0.38	0.88	19.96	34.46	24.99

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 415

TABLE III.—Deaths under one year of age, arranged monthly, for year ending June 30, 1885.

	1 day and under.	1 day to one week.	1 week to 1 month.	1 to 2 months.	2 to 3 months.	3 to 4 months.	4 to 5 months.	5 to 6 months.	6 to 7 months.	7 to 8 months.	8 to 9 months.	9 to 10 months.	10 to 11 months.	11 to 12 months.	Total.	Total by color.	Percentage to total mortality under 1 year of age by color.
July, 1884:																	
White males	3	1	2	5	4	1	4	2	3	3	3	1			32	62	11.15
White females	1			2	3	3	5	2	4	4	1				30		
Colored males	3	2	7	1	2	2	8	5	6	2		5	2	1	46	84	11.27
Colored females	6	1	4	4	3	4	1	4	1	2	3	1	2	2	38		
Total	13	4	13	12	12	10	18	14	14	11	7	7	5	6	146	146	
August, 1884:																	
White males	3	3	2	2	3	5	1	7	4	2	1		2	3	38	85	15.29
White females	4		4		8	4	4	4	4	2	5	3	4	1	47		
Colored males	2	2	5	7	7	6	3	2	1	3			2	4	44	87	11.68
Colored females	4	2	8	5	5	5	2	3	3	1	3	1		1	43		
Total	13	7	19	14	23	20	10	16	12	8	9	4	8	9	172	172	
September, 1884:																	
White males	4	2	4	4	3	4	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	35	69	12.41
White females				4	4	2	5	3	3	4	2	2	4	2	34		
Colored males	1	5	3	7	5	6	3	1	1	3		1	1	2	39	66	8.86
Colored females	1	4	4	6		3	2		1	3	2			1	27		
Total	6	11	11	21	12	15	12	6	6	12	5	5	6	7	135	135	
October, 1884:																	
White males	3	3	3		2	1	1					1		1	15	35	6.29
White females	2	2	2	4	2	2			1	1		2	1	1	20		
Colored males	4	3	4	8	1	2	2	1			1	3		1	30	51	6.85
Colored females	3	4		1	3	2	1	1			2		1	3	21		
Total	12	12	9	13	8	7	4	2	1	1	3	6	2	6	86	86	
November, 1884:																	
White males	2	5	2	1	4	1	1	1					1		19	33	5.93
White females	3	1	3	1		1	1	1			2	1		1	14		
Colored males	2	3	6	1	1	3	2		1	2					21	40	5.36
Colored females	1	3	6	4			1			1	2	1			19		
Total	8	12	17	7	5	4	5	1	2	1	5	3	2	1	73	73	
December, 1884:																	
White males	5	2	4		3	1	2	1	1		1		1	1	22	33	5.93
White females	2		2		1			1	2		2			1	11		
Colored males	2	6	4	1	1	3	2	1	3		1	1			25	46	6.17
Colored females	1	2	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1		1	21		
Total	10	10	14	3	5	7	5	4	7	2	6	2	1	3	79	79	
January, 1885:																	
White males	6		7	1	2	1								1	19	29	5.21
White females		1	4	1	2	1								1	10		
Colored males	7	5	3	2	1	1	3		2		1			2	27	45	6.04
Colored females		1	1		2	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	18		
Total	13	7	15	4	7	4	5	3	4	1	2	2	1	4	74	74	
February, 1885:																	
White males	4	3	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1					21	32	5.75
White females	3			1	3	1			2			1			11		
Colored males	3	5	4	3	4	3	2	1	1	1		1	1	1	30	61	8.19
Colored females	3	1	5	2	3	1	3	1	2	2	2	1		5	31		
Total	13	9	13	7	11	6	6	6	6	4	2	3	1	6	93	93	
March, 1885:																	
White males	6	4	2	4	4		1	1			1	2			25	40	7.19
White females	1		5	3	2	1			2					1	15		
Colored males	2	5	3		1	1	2	3	3	1	2	4	2	1	30	50	6.71
Colored females	3	1		1	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1		20		
Total	12	10	10	8	10	3	5	5	6	3	5	8	3	2	90	90	

416 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE III.—Deaths under one year of age, &c.—Continued.

	1 day and under.	1 day to 1 week.	1 week to 1 month.	1 to 2 months.	2 to 3 months.	3 to 4 months.	4 to 5 months.	5 to 6 months.	6 to 7 months.	7 to 8 months.	8 to 9 months.	9 to 10 months.	10 to 11 months.	11 to 12 months.	Total.	Total by color.	Percentage to total mortality under 1 year of age by color.
April, 1885:																	
White males	2	3	5	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	3	...	...	18	33	5.93
females	3	1	4	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	15	...	...
Colored males	4	4	2	4	3	2	2	2	8	...	3	2	...	1	3	40	7.65
females	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	...	3	...	1	1	1	17	57	...
Total	10	10	13	5	6	5	3	6	10	3	5	6	4	4	90	90	...
May, 1885:																	
White males	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	22	3.96
females	...	3	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	...
Colored males	6	2	1	...	...	1	3	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	23	46	6.17
females	2	3	4	2	4	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	23	...	...
Total	9	9	9	3	6	4	8	6	3	4	...	1	3	3	68	68	...
June, 1885:																	
White males	3	3	2	3	1	10	1	4	6	3	6	1	2	...	45	83	14.93
females	5	1	1	3	6	5	3	6	2	1	2	...	2	1	38	...	...
Colored males	10	2	7	3	5	6	9	1	4	5	3	4	1	3	63	112	15.03
females	3	3	5	1	4	4	8	2	6	4	3	5	...	1	49	...	...
Total	21	9	15	10	16	25	21	13	18	13	14	10	5	5	195	195	...

RECAPITULATION.

	1 day and under.	1 day to 1 week.	1 week to 1 month.	1 month to 2 months.	2 to 3 months.	3 to 4 months.	4 to 5 months.	5 to 6 months.	6 to 7 months.
Grand total	140	110	158	107	121	110	102	82	89
Per cent. to total mortality under 1 year	10.76	8.45	12.14	8.23	9.30	8.45	7.84	6.39	6.84
Total white males	42	30	37	22	29	27	14	25	18
Per cent. to total mortality under 1 year	14.09	10.07	12.42	7.38	9.73	9.06	4.70	8.39	6.04
Total white females	24	9	29	19	32	21	21	19	32
Per cent. to total mortality under 1 year	9.30	3.48	11.24	7.21	12.40	8.14	8.14	7.36	8.53
Total colored males	46	44	49	37	31	36	41	19	32
Per cent. to total mortality under 1 year	11.00	10.53	11.72	8.85	7.42	8.61	9.81	4.54	7.65
Total colored females	28	27	43	29	29	26	26	19	17
Per cent. to total mortality under 1 year	8.56	8.26	13.15	8.87	8.87	7.95	7.95	5.81	5.20

	7 to 8 months.	8 to 9 months.	9 to 10 months.	10 to 11 months.	11 to 12 months.	Total.	Total by color.	Percentage to total mortality under 1 year of age by color.
Grand total	65	63	57	41	56	1,301	...	...
Per cent. to total mortality under 1 year	5.00	4.84	4.38	3.23	4.30	...	...	...
Total white males	14	15	10	7	8	298	...	53.60
Per cent. to total mortality under 1 year	4.70	5.03	3.36	2.37	2.68	...	...	...
Total white females	12	14	9	16	11	258	...	46.40
Per cent. to total mortality under 1 year	4.65	5.42	3.49	6.20	4.26	...	...	...
Total colored males	18	13	22	10	20	418	...	56.10
Per cent. to total mortality under 1 year	4.31	3.11	5.26	2.39	4.78	...	...	...
Total colored females	21	21	16	8	17	327	...	49.8
Per cent. to total mortality under 1 year	6.42	6.42	4.89	2.45	5.20	...	...	...

TABLE IV.—Deaths: Number of deaths of children under five years of age from the principal diseases of children for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.	
	Deaths.	Percentage to total mortality of whites under 5 years of age.	Deaths.	Percentage to total mortality of colored under 5 years of age.
Croup.....	26	3.17	9	0.79
Diphtheria.....	23	2.93	8	0.70
Scarlet fever.....	61	7.44	14	1.23
Typhoid fever.....	4	0.49	10	0.88
Typho-malarial fevers.....	2	0.24	1	0.09
Malarial fevers.....	14	1.71	12	1.05
Diarrhœal diseases.....	169	20.61	173	15.21
Whooping-cough.....	21	2.56	48	4.22
Jaundice.....	38	4.63	72	6.33
Scrofula, tuberculosis, marasmus, and tabes, hydrocephalus and tubercular meningitis.....	51	6.22	67	5.89
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	10	1.22	55	4.84
Acute diseases of brain.....	53	6.46	27	2.37
Convulsions.....	32	3.90	73	6.42
Trismus.....	15	1.83	45	3.96
Bronchitis and congestion of lungs.....	29	3.54	99	8.71
Pneumonia.....	42	5.12	115	10.11
Diseases of digestive organs.....	54	6.58	83	7.30
Developmental diseases of children.....	119	14.51	140	12.32
Accidents and negligence.....	9	1.10	15	1.32
All others.....	48	5.86	61	5.36
Total.....	820	.....	1,137	.....
Per cent. to total mortality by color.....	.....	31.42	.....	47.61
Annual death rate by color.....	.....	6.27	.....	16.41

418 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE V.—*Number dying, seventy years of age and over, year ending June 30, 1885.*

	White.		Colored.		Total.		White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
70 years.....	16	21	15	13	65	87 years	3	3	1	5	12
71 years.....	13	5	1	5	24	88 years	1	3	2	2	8
72 years.....	10	10	4	6	30	89 years	1	4	1	2	6
73 years.....	14	7	5	4	30	90 years	1	1	5	7	14
74 years.....	11	9	3	5	28	91 years	1	1	1	1	1
75 years.....	20	15	9	14	58	92 years	1	1	1	1	1
76 years.....	13	13	2	6	34	93 years	2	1	1	1	2
77 years.....	6	7	2	2	17	94 years	1	1	1	1	2
78 years.....	9	4	6	5	24	95 years	1	1	1	1	2
79 years.....	6	7	2	5	20	96 years	1	1	1	1	2
80 years.....	4	13	7	24	48	97 years	1	1	1	1	2
81 years.....	1	5	2	3	11	98 years	3	1	1	1	3
82 years.....	4	3	2	2	11	99 years	1	1	1	1	3
83 years.....	9	8	3	2	22	100 years and over	1	2	8	11	11
84 years.....	5	6	1	6	18	Total	158	166	88	140	552
85 years.....	5	8	8	5	26						
86 years.....	3	8	3	1	15						

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 419

TABLE VI.—Deaths: Average age in years, months, and days of decedents dying from eighteen different diseases, and from suicide, during the year ending June 30, 1885.

[illegible]

420 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE VII.—Number of deaths occurring in the hospitals and other public institutions during the year ending June 30, 1885.

Place of death.	July, 1884.				August, 1884.				September, 1884.				October, 1884.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Children's Hospital			1		4	1	1	2		1	1				1	1
Colored Orphans' Home							1					2			1	
Columbia Hospital		1														
Emergency Hospital																
Freedmen's Hospital	2	1	8	7	2		7	4	3		6	5	1	2	6	7
Garfield Memorial Hospital	1				1				1	1						
Government Hospital for the Insane	5	1	1	1	2	2	2		8	2		1	3	2	2	
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor	1				1		1		1					1	1	1
Marine Barracks						1										
National Homoeopathic Hospital																
Providence Hospital	9	4			7	5			3	2	1		3	2	1	
Saint Ann's Infant Asylum	3	2			3	5	2	1	4	4	1		1		2	1
Seventh Precinct Police Station									1							
Soldiers' Home (Barnes Hospital)	2				3				1		1		1			
Washington Barracks	1															
Washington Asylum Hospital		1	2	3		1	1		1	1	4	2	2	1	5	3
Washington City Orphan Asylum						1										
In ambulance	1															
Total by sex	25	10	12	11	23	16	15	7	23	11	14	10	12	11	19	13
Total by color	35		23		39		22		34		24		23		32	
Grand total	48				61				58				55			

Place of death.	November, 1884.				December, 1884.				January, 1885.				February, 1885.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Children's Hospital																
Colored Orphans' Home									1			2	1	1		2
Columbia Hospital								2								
Freedmen's Hospital									1							
Garfield Memorial Hospital	1	1	6	5			6	6	2		15	6	1	2	9	10
Government Hospital for the Insane		3			1								1	1		
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor	7		2		5	2	4	1	4	1			7			1
Howard University	2	2				1				1			1	1		1
National Homoeopathic Hospital															1	
Naval Hospital													1			
Providence Hospital											1					
Saint Ann's Infant Asylum	3		1	2	8	2		2	7	4			7	5	1	
Saint Mary's Orphan Asylum	2			1	2		3		1	1	2	2		1		
Soldiers' Home (Barnes Hospital)		1														
Washington Barracks					4				3				2			
Washington Asylum Hospital					1					1						
Wayland Seminary	2	1		3	2		1	6	1	3	1	1	2		2	3
Total by sex	17	8	9	11	23	5	14	17	21	11	19	11	23	11	13	17
Total by color	25		20		28		31		32		30		34		30	
Grand total	45				59				62				64			

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 421

TABLE VII.—Number of deaths occurring in the hospitals, &c.—Continued.

Place of death.	March, 1885.				April, 1885.				May, 1885.				June, 1885.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Children's Hospital				1			1	2				1			3	
Colored Orphans' Home							1	1				1				1
Columbia Hospital		1		1								1			1	
Convent of Visitation							1									
Foster Home						1										
Freedmen's Hospital	2	1	11	12	1	3	8	4	4		8	12	4		11	11
Garfield Memorial Hospital	1				2	1			1				1	1		
Government Hospital for the Insane	8	1	1	2	5		3		7	1	1	1	6	2	2	
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor		2						1					1			
Louise Home														1		
National Home for Destitute Women and Children							1				1					
National Homeopathic Hospital						1										
Naval Hospital			1													
Providence Hospital	8	4			6			1	5	5			4	3	1	1
Saint Ann's Infant Asylum	3		1	1	1	1	6		2	1	2	2	2		3	2
Soldiers' Home (Barnes Hospital)	1				4				4				3			
United States Jail											2					
Washington Barracks													1			
Washington Asylum Hospital	1		4	3	2		3	1	1		3	2		1	9	3
Washington City Orphan Asylum													1	1		
In ambulance		1														
Total by sex	24	10	18	20	23	6	23	10	24	7	17	20	23	10	29	19
Total by color		34		38		29		33		31		37		33		48
Grand total				72				62				68				81

Place of death.	Total white.		Total colored.		Grand total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Children's Hospital	6	3	8	11	28
Colored Orphans' Home	1	3	2	6	8
Columbia Hospital		1	1	4	9
Convent of Visitation					1
Emergency Hospital	1				1
Foster Home	23	10	101	89	223
Freedmen's Hospital	10	7			17
Garfield Memorial Hospital	67	14	18	7	106
Government Hospital for the Insane	7	8	2	3	20
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor			1		1
Howard University		1			1
Louise Home		1			2
Marine Barracks			2		3
National Home for Destitute Women and Children	2	1			3
National Homeopathic Hospital	1		2		3
Naval Hospital	70	36	5	6	117
Providence Hospital	24	15	22	10	71
Saint Ann's Infant Asylum	1	1			1
Saint Mary's Orphan Asylum	1				1
Seventh Precinct Police Station	28		1		29
Soldiers' Home (Barnes Hospital)			2		2
United States Jail	3	1			4
Washington Barracks	14	9	35	29	87
Washington Asylum Hospital	1	4			5
Washington City Orphan Asylum				1	1
Wayland Seminary	1	1			2
In ambulance					
Total by sex	261	116	202	166	
Total by color		377		368	
Grand total				745	

422 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE VIII.—Deaths: Deaths and average ages, year ending June 30, 1885.

WHITE MALES.

Months.	All ages.														5 years and over.						20 years and over.						40 years and over.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	Total deaths.			Average ages.			Total deaths.			Average ages.			Total deaths.			Average ages.			Total deaths.			Average ages.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
				Years.	Months.	Days.				Years.	Months.	Days.				Years.	Months.	Days.				Years.	Months.	Days.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	1884.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
July	107	28	1	19	69	44	5	13	60	49	2	12	41	58	11	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3	10	2	10	3

WHITE FEMALES.

1884.													
July	116	32	7	19	82	45	10	25	72	50	5	9	47
August	121	20	6	8	58	42	0	17	49	47	9	16	31
September	115	23	11	23	67	40	6	15	53	48	2	5	37
October	94	28	2	22	62	42	4	7	49	50	0	25	33
November	100	34	7	12	76	45	1	3	62	52	10	0	44
December	77	37	11	2	57	50	9	19	49	57	2	19	37
1885.													
January	75	34	8	10	53	48	6	9	47	53	3	24	34
February	106	39	1	4	81	50	8	22	71	53	0	0	51
March	122	38	4	5	89	52	0	4	82	55	6	14	59
April	105	28	6	11	79	37	5	21	63	49	0	8	42
May	93	32	0	2	66	44	7	11	56	50	5	16	34
June	111	27	10	17	62	49	4	1	52	56	8	26	40
Total	1,235	31	6	14	832	45	9	13	705	52	0	18	489

COLORED MALES.

1884.													
July	101	19	3	21	43	44	5	3	35	51	9	11	23
August	104	18	10	3	45	42	6	8	37	48	10	2	22
September	92	14	0	17	36	34	8	25	25	44	10	2	12
October	93	21	5	2	53	36	11	29	39	45	11	16	26
November	79	24	4	4	46	41	2	3	37	48	6	26	25
December	82	25	5	28	41	49	11	8	36	47	5	10	22
1885.													
January	93	21	4	0	52	37	4	20	49	45	8	13	21
February	94	21	6	11	43	45	10	17	37	51	5	12	27
March	115	23	6	4	61	43	3	25	53	47	8	18	32
April	127	21	3	11	61	43	3	10	50	50	5	15	31
May	98	23	1	0	53	41	6	13	43	49	5	4	29
June	132	17	3	16	53	43	11	3	44	50	7	29	29
Total	1,210	20	11	15	587	42	1	3	476	48	6	25	299

COLORED FEMALES.

1884.													
July	101	23	10	0	46	51	3	2	38	58	11	3	31
August	95	17	8	7	36	45	6	18	26	58	7	11	17
September	98	19	9	9	51	35	5	2	33	48	6	5	18
October	82	25	9	2	51	40	9	13	43	46	2	1	23
November	69	29	6	3	44	45	11	13	37	51	9	21	20
December	95	28	9	22	63	41	8	27	48	52	7	3	32
1885.													
January	89	25	7	28	50	44	8	27	40	52	7	1	26
February	119	24	7	5	66	43	6	4	59	53	1	6	34
March	99	28	6	15	65	42	10	12	50	52	1	24	33
April	93	23	4	23	55	38	7	29	42	47	8	10	25
May	109	26	8	17	71	40	5	25	52	52	8	29	36
June	129	18	10	29	64	37	1	24	51	43	8	12	24
Total	1,178	24	4	13	662	39	0	3	510	51	6	18	39

TABLE VIII.—Recapitulation.

		All ages.			5 years and over,			20 years and over.			40 years and over.		
		Total deaths.	Average ages in years, months, and days.			Total deaths.	Average ages in years, months, and days.			Total deaths.	Average ages in years, months, and days.		
			Y.	M.	D.		Y.	M.	D.		Y.	M.	D.
White	{ Male	1,375	32	11	24	957	46	7	20	841	50	6	16
	{ Female	1,235	31	6	14	832	45	9	13	705	52	0	18
Total		2,610	32	3	4	1,789	46	2	17	1,546	51	3	17
Colored	{ Male	1,210	20	11	15	587	42	1	3	476	48	6	25
	{ Female	1,178	24	4	13	662	39	0	3	510	51	6	18
Total		2,388	22	7	29	1,249	40	6	18	986	50	0	22
White		2,610	32	3	4	1,789	46	2	17	1,546	51	3	17
Colored		2,388	22	7	29	1,249	40	6	18	986	50	0	22
Grand total		4,998	27	5	17	3,038	43	4	18	2,532	50	8	5

TABLE IX.—Cemeteries and number of deceased buried in each, year ending June 30, 1885.

Cemeteries.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Cemeteries.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Adas Israel	2	.....	2	Mount Zion	.....	133	133
Baptist	.....	9	9	Oak Hill	187	.....	187
Brightwood	.....	5	5	Outside the District of Co-	.....	.....	.....
Christian (Chappell's)	.....	8	8	lumbia	354	92	446
Columbia Harmony	1	387	388	Payne's	.....	166	166
Congressional	454	4	458	Potter's field	54	373	427
Convent of Visitation	1	.....	1	Presbyterian	45	.....	45
Georgetown College	5	.....	5	Private grounds	2	15	17
Glenwood	311	.....	311	Prospect Hill	129	.....	129
Good Hope	.....	3	3	Rock Creek	121	.....	121
Grace land	71	229	300	Saint Mary's	51	.....	51
Hilldale	.....	12	12	Seaggs'	1	1	2
Hollywood	96	30	126	Smith's	.....	16	16
Insane Asylum	51	17	68	Soldiers' Home	36	1	37
Jones's Chapel	.....	10	10	Swart's	.....	2	2
Macedonia	.....	4	4	Tennallytown	10	.....	10
Methodist	28	.....	28	Washington Hebrew	13	.....	13
Moore's	.....	38	38	Total	2,610	2,388	4,998
Mount Olivet	586	232	818				
Mount Pleasant Plain	1	601	602				

TABLE X.
JULY, 1884.

		Mortality.																								
Day of month.	Color.	Total deaths, less than by violence.	Deaths by violence.		Deaths by ages,					Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Dart-focal diseases.	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fever.	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of lungs.	Nervous diseases.	Diseases of circulatory organs.	Rheumatism.	Diseases of digestive organs.	All other diseases.	Total death by color.	Total deaths.
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicide.	60 years and over, less those by violence.	Under 5 years, less those by violence.	Under 8 days, less those by violence.	One day old and under, less those by violence.																		
1.	W. C.	5	2	1	1	2																				10
2.	W. C.	9	1		1	1				1																14
3.	W. C.	5			1	2																				14
4.	W. C.	6			3	3																				15
5.	W. C.	9			2	1																				13
6.	W. C.	7			1	4																				13
7.	W. C.	6			1	3																				13
8.	W. C.	4			1	4																				13
9.	W. C.	8			2	2																				13
10.	W. C.	7			1	1																				13
11.	W. C.	6			1	4																				13
12.	W. C.	9			2	2																				13
13.	W. C.	7			1	1																				13
14.	W. C.	3			1	2																				13
15.	W. C.	8			1	5																				13
16.	W. C.	7			1	3																				13
17.	W. C.	6			3	4																				13
18.	W. C.	5			1	4																				14
19.	W. C.	9			1	1																				14
20.	W. C.	4			1	1																				14
21.	W. C.	13			1	2																				14
22.	W. C.	8			2	4																				17
23.	W. C.	7			1	2																				17
24.	W. C.	9			2	8																				17
25.	W. C.	8			3	3																				17
26.	W. C.	5			1	4																				17
27.	W. C.	6			2	3																				17
28.	W. C.	2			1	2																				17
29.	W. C.	8			3	4																				17
30.	W. C.	5			1	1																				10
31.	W. C.	6			1	2																				10
1.	W. C.	8			3	4																				11
2.	W. C.	5			2	2																				11
3.	W. C.	6			1	1																				11
4.	W. C.	7			1	1																				11
5.	W. C.	12			2	4																				11
6.	W. C.	8			1	4																				21
7.	W. C.	3			2	1																				9
8.	W. C.	6			1	4																				13
9.	W. C.	5			1	2																				13
10.	W. C.	7			1	4																				12
11.	W. C.	4			2	2																				12
12.	W. C.	8			2	2																				12
13.	W. C.	4			1	1																				12
14.	W. C.	7			1	3																				12
15.	W. C.	4			1	1																				12
16.	W. C.	3			1	1																				12
17.	W. C.	6			1	3																				12
18.	W. C.	5			2	4																				12
19.	W. C.	8			1	1																				12
20.	W. C.	3			1	1																				12
21.	W. C.	6			1	1																				12
22.	W. C.	4			1	3																				12
23.	W. C.	7			1	1																				12
24.	W. C.	11			1	4																				12
25.	W. C.	9			1	5																				12
26.	W. C.	4			1	1																				7
27.	W. C.	3			2	2																				11
28.	W. C.	6			1	4																				11
29.	W. C.	5			2	2																				11
30.	W. C.	12			1	4																				21
31.	W. C.	8			4	1																				21
1.	W. C.	3			2	1																				9
2.	W. C.	6			1	4																				13
3.	W. C.	5			1	2																				13
4.	W. C.	7			1	4																				13
5.	W. C.	8			2	4																				13
6.	W. C.	3			1	1																				13
7.	W. C.	6			1	4																				13
8.	W. C.	5			2	2																				13
9.	W. C.	7			1	1																				13
10.	W. C.	4			1	1																				13
11.	W. C.	10			3	6																				13
12.	W. C.	3			1	2																				13
13.	W. C.	6			1	1																				13
14.	W. C.	5			3	3																				13
15.	W. C.	9			3	4																				13
16.	W. C.	4			1	1																				13
17.	W. C.	13			1	4																				13
18.	W. C.	8			2	4																				14
19.	W. C.	7			1	2																				14
20.	W. C.	9			2	8																				14
21.	W. C.	8			3	3																				14
22.	W. C.	5			1	4																				14
23.	W. C.	6			2	3																				14
24.	W. C.	2			1	2																				17
25.	W. C.	8			3	4																				17
26.	W. C.	5			1	1																				17
27.	W. C.	2			2	2																				17
28.	W. C.	8			3	4																				17
29.	W. C.	5			1	1																				17
30.	W. C.	6			2	2																				17
31.	W. C.	4			1	1																				17
1.	W. C.	3			1	1																				

TABLE X—Continued.

JULY, 1884.

Meteorological conditions.

Daily mean barometric.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.			
29.900	86.7	72.0	85.7	70.4	15.3	72.6	71.2	S.	S.	SW.	98	2.05	1
29.900	81.0	73.2	87.0	71.5	15.5	73.1	71.3	S.	S.	S.	112	.....	2
29.907	73.0	72.7	87.7	68.9	18.8	71.4	67.8	NW.	N.	NE.	87	.....	3
29.889	91.0	72.8	83.9	70.6	13.3	74.1	73.2	NE.	S.	S.	113	.01	4
29.820	77.3	71.3	90.0	73.1	16.9	75.5	73.0	SW.	S.	S.	200	.....	5
29.819	56.3	73.1	87.8	70.4	17.4	66.0	59.1	S.	{S. SW.}	{SW. S.}	130	(*)	6
29.901	65.3	68.0	78.9	61.5	17.4	61.4	56.0	N.	NW.	N.	136	.....	7
29.949	63.7	62.6	76.1	58.2	17.9	59.1	53.0	NW.	NW.	N.	170	.....	8
29.851	66.3	61.2	78.0	56.1	21.9	61.1	53.7	NW.	NW.	NW.	130	.....	9
29.866	66.0	69.6	85.8	61.0	21.8	67.8	62.8	S.	S.	S.	105	.....	10
29.800	89.3	71.0	83.9	67.2	16.7	68.4	67.2	S.	SE.	SE.	104	.75	11
29.758	77.0	70.3	86.8	66.4	20.4	71.4	68.4	{N. NE.}	{W.N. SE.}	{SW. NW.}	80	.....	12
29.705	61.0	73.3	87.2	69.6	17.6	63.0	61.8	SW.	SE.	NW.	141	.04	13
29.885	57.7	66.3	80.2	63.4	16.8	69.6	52.8	NW.	NW.	NW.	190	.....	14
29.905	68.7	62.0	81.3	57.8	23.5	63.0	58.3	N.	S.	SE.	106	.16	15
29.869	71.0	65.0	76.9	63.2	13.7	61.9	56.8	NE.	NW.	NW.	171	.30	16
29.983	67.0	61.0	79.0	58.4	20.6	61.8	56.5	NW.	W.	W.	145	.....	17
29.954	71.3	67.8	83.7	64.3	19.4	67.9	64.0	N.	S.	SE.	59	.....	18
29.864	57.7	70.8	91.0	66.4	24.6	63.1	61.0	S.	SW.	NW.	104	.....	19
29.903	54.3	66.4	80.0	61.2	18.8	59.5	50.7	NW.	NW.	NW.	169	.....	20
30.055	56.3	63.5	82.9	60.0	22.9	61.3	53.3	W.	NW.	NW.	154	.....	21
30.044	62.3	64.3	89.8	59.7	30.1	66.2	60.1	W.	SE.	SW.	87	.....	22
29.929	59.3	70.0	94.1	66.4	27.7	70.6	64.5	S.	S.	S.	135	.....	23
29.922	70.7	81.3	96.0	72.1	23.9	74.8	71.3	SW.	NW.	SW.	102	.34	24
29.909	80.7	73.0	87.9	70.8	17.1	72.1	69.8	W.	NW.	NW.	68	.42	25
29.919	83.3	72.0	80.8	70.9	9.9	71.5	69.5	N.	E.	E.	131	(*)	26
29.821	84.0	70.0	85.9	69.1	16.8	71.6	69.6	NE.	E.	N.	132	1.16	27
29.912	89.0	66.2	78.6	66.2	12.4	68.4	66.9	NE.	{E. SE.}	{E. SE.}	113	.74	28
29.727	92.3	69.0	77.5	66.9	10.6	68.3	67.5	SE.	S.	NW.	116	1.17	29
29.920	73.7	67.0	85.9	64.5	21.4	68.8	65.1	NW.	N.	SW.	110	.....	30
29.792	83.7	71.6	87.2	70.1	17.1	72.9	71.1	S.	S.	SW.	162	.25	31
226.850	2239.9	2141.3	2617.5	2039.3	578.2	2099.2	1969.3	.....	.....	.....	3,869	7.39	
29.898	72.3	69.1	84.4	65.8	18.7	67.7	63.5	S.	S.	NW.	124.8	.238	

* In rainfall column indicates precipitation inappreciable.
 The surface of the mercury in the cistern of barometer is 105.6 feet above mean level of the sea.
 Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation above sea, and instrumental error.

TABLE X—Continued.

AUGUST, 1884.

Day of month.	Color.	Total deaths, less those by violence.	Deaths by violence.		Deaths by ages.							Mortality.														Total deaths by color.	Totals.	
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicide.	10 years and over, less those by violence	Under 5 years, less those by violence.	Under 8 days, less those by violence.	One day old and under, less those by violence.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Dysentery and cholera.	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fever.	Paratuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Tracheitis.	Congestion of lungs.	Pleurisy.	Nervous diseases.	Diseases of circulatory organs.	Rheumatism.	Diseases of digestive organs.	All other diseases.				
1.	W. C.	7					3					1																
2.	C. W.	9				1	3																					
3.	C. W.	12		1		6	6																					
4.	C. W.	7		2		3	2																					
5.	C. W.	4				1	1		4																			
6.	C. W.	10				1	1		5																			
7.	C. W.	7		1		1	2		4																			
8.	C. W.	5		1		2	3		3																			
9.	C. W.	10				4	4		5																			
10.	C. W.	3		1		2	2		2																			
11.	C. W.	9				1	1		3																			
12.	C. W.	7		1		1	3		2																			
13.	C. W.	6				2	2		2																			
14.	C. W.	5		1		2	2		2																			
15.	C. W.	10				6	6		6																			
16.	C. W.	11		1		1	1		8																			
17.	C. W.	4				1	1		2																			
18.	C. W.	3		1		3	3		3																			
19.	C. W.	6				3	3		2																			
20.	C. W.	11				1	4		5																			
21.	C. W.	8				1	6		6																			
22.	C. W.	4				2	5		1																			
23.	C. W.	10		1		1	1		2																			
24.	C. W.	5				1	3		5																			
25.	C. W.	6				2	2		2																			
26.	C. W.	4		1		2	3		3																			
27.	C. W.	8				1	4		3																			
28.	C. W.	10				2	4		3																			
29.	C. W.	3				1	7		3																			
30.	C. W.	12				1	7		6																			
31.	C. W.	6		1		1	5		1																			
		8		1		1	1		2																			
Total	W. C.	239				29	111		11			7	6	3	48	12		2										
	C.	189				25	114		11			4	1	3	37	1		2										
Means			6			2																						
			8																									

TABLE X—Continued.
AUGUST, 1884.

Meteorological conditions.

Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.			
30.141	71.7	76.0	86.1	66.6	19.5	69.4	65.4	NW.	NW.	0	71	.....	1
30.164	80.7	73.8	80.9	69.1	11.8	69.6	67.3	NE.	NE.	SE.	71	(*)	2
30.132	75.7	78.1	87.0	67.2	19.8	72.3	69.1	NE.	S.	S.	86	.....	3
30.101	76.0	79.9	88.9	73.4	15.5	74.2	71.3	S.	S.	S.	174	(*)	4
30.103	81.3	71.3	77.2	69.0	8.2	68.2	66.4	SW.	SE.	NW.	80	.10	5
30.144	66.0	72.4	83.0	63.1	19.9	64.8	59.5	N.	SW.	W.	90	.....	6
30.198	74.7	73.6	80.5	67.2	13.3	68.0	64.7	N.	NE.	NE.	90	.....	7
30.129	74.0	76.6	87.7	67.9	19.8	70.5	67.1	E.	S.	N.	77	.....	8
30.105	78.3	70.7	76.5	66.0	10.5	66.3	63.5	N.	NE.	N.	156	.....	9
30.088	87.0	67.7	73.2	64.7	8.5	65.1	63.6	NW.	NE.	NW.	103	(*)	10
30.078	73.7	71.5	81.1	63.2	17.9	65.6	61.6	0	NW.	E.	67	.....	11
30.163	77.3	69.1	77.0	63.2	13.8	64.2	61.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	115	.....	12
30.184	72.7	69.8	80.6	58.5	22.1	63.6	59.4	N.	W.	E.	115	.....	13
30.147	74.0	73.0	86.9	60.3	26.6	66.4	62.4	0	N.	N.	58	.....	14
30.123	71.0	75.3	87.8	63.7	24.1	68.2	63.9	N.	N.	NE.	72	.....	15
30.162	73.7	76.4	87.1	66.2	20.9	70.2	66.8	0	E.	SE.	96	.....	16
30.168	78.7	73.3	82.8	64.2	18.6	68.5	63.7	NE.	SE.	0	72	.....	17
30.133	77.3	76.7	88.0	67.7	20.3	71.5	68.6	N.	SW.	W.	56	.....	18
30.129	69.7	79.8	93.7	65.5	28.2	72.1	68.1	W.	S.	SW.	61	.....	19
30.095	71.0	81.6	95.0	66.8	28.2	74.1	70.6	0	S.	S.	73	.....	20
30.051	83.3	74.3	92.2	71.8	20.4	70.7	68.8	0	W.	0	75	.05	21
30.069	79.7	75.7	84.3	69.5	14.8	71.1	68.5	W.	NW.	N.	67	.14	22
29.986	76.3	74.8	87.5	67.9	19.6	69.5	66.3	0	W.	SW.	71	.....	23
30.140	62.3	70.4	80.6	63.3	17.3	62.1	55.9	NW.	N.	NE.	128	.....	24
30.243	60.7	68.4	77.9	57.0	20.9	60.4	53.6	NE.	S.	S.	149	.....	25
30.087	79.3	75.3	86.5	65.0	21.5	70.5	68.1	SW.	S.	0	129	.23	26
30.144	63.3	74.0	87.0	63.8	23.2	65.6	59.9	N.	N.	E.	89	.....	27
30.044	81.0	76.0	85.0	66.1	18.9	71.4	68.8	E.	S.	S.	124	.18	28
29.799	83.7	76.7	83.0	73.3	9.7	73.1	71.3	S.	S.	S.	264	.16	29
29.765	83.3	76.7	87.8	70.0	17.8	72.5	70.6	SW.	S.	S.	95	.03	30
29.888	66.7	71.9	82.0	66.7	15.3	64.6	59.4	NW.	NW.	N.	133	.12	31
302.096	2327.1	2300.8	2614.8	2047.9	566.9	2124.3	2017.2	.....	.....	.....	3,107	1.01	
30.068	75.1	74.2	84.3	66.1	18.3	68.5	65.1	N.	S.	S.	100.2	0.33	

* In rainfall column indicates precipitation inappreciable.
The surface of the mercury in the cistern of barometer is 105.6 feet above mean level of the sea.
Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation above sea, and instrumental error.

TABLE X—Continued.

SEPTEMBER, 1884.

Day of month.	Color.	Total deaths, less those by violence.	Deaths by violence.		Deaths by ages.														Total deaths.
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicide.	Subsile.	60 years and over, less those by violence.	Under 5 years, less those by violence.	Underdays, less those by violence.	One day old and under, less those by violence.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Diarrhoeal diseases.	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fever.	Pneumonia.	Pneumonia.	
1	W. C.	3					2												
2	W. C.	6	1			1	3	2											11
3	W. C.	6	1				5						2						14
4	W. C.	6					4	1					1						10
5	W. C.	6				2	3						3						15
6	W. C.	6		1			4						1						13
7	W. C.	9				1	3						1						10
8	W. C.	13	1			1	7						1						22
9	W. C.	7	1			2	1						2						13
10	W. C.	8	1				6						1						26
11	W. C.	4					4						2						17
12	W. C.	11		1									2						4
13	W. C.	13	1		2		7	1					2						9
14	W. C.	3	1				3						2						9
15	W. C.	2					3						1						16
16	W. C.	1		1									2						17
17	W. C.	4				1	1						1						14
18	W. C.	6					3						1						27
19	W. C.	3					3						1						14
20	W. C.	2					3						1						12
21	W. C.	10					7						2						13
22	W. C.	7					4						1						7
23	W. C.	6					3						1						17
24	W. C.	10					8						3						17
25	W. C.	7					4						1						16
26	W. C.	11					3						2						16
27	W. C.	5					3						1						11
28	W. C.	5					4						1						16
29	W. C.	8		1			3						2						13
30	W. C.	7					1						1						14
Total	W. C.	226	6	3	1	32	93						1	1					426
Means	W. C.	181	8	1	1	16	103						1	1					

TABLE X—Continued.
SEPTEMBER, 1884.

Meteorological conditions.

Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew-point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.			
30.069	75.3	68.0	80.9	57.6	23.3	62.7	59.4	NW.	NW.	0	73	.....	1
30.158	71.7	71.0	82.6	57.1	25.5	64.7	60.5	0	S.	S.	104	.....	2
30.184	72.0	75.2	87.1	63.7	23.4	68.8	65.1	SW.	S.	S.	110	.....	3
30.223	70.3	77.3	90.3	66.6	23.7	70.0	66.0	S.	SE.	S.	96	.....	4
30.201	71.0	77.0	92.7	63.5	29.2	69.7	65.8	0	S.	S.	62	.....	5
30.080	70.0	77.7	91.0	66.0	25.0	70.2	66.0	SW.	S.	0	70	.....	6
30.023	69.7	79.8	94.3	65.2	29.1	71.5	67.1	0	SW.	SE.	58	.....	7
30.019	72.7	82.3	92.3	72.1	20.2	75.4	72.1	S.	S.	S.	81	.....	8
30.054	68.3	84.7	97.0	74.8	22.2	76.1	72.1	SW.	S.	S.	93	.....	9
30.071	64.0	81.7	94.3	73.3	21.0	72.5	67.6	SW.	S.	S.	120	.....	10
30.037	77.7	78.2	87.5	70.4	17.1	73.0	70.2	SW.	S.	S.	145	.....	11
30.149	84.0	67.2	75.9	61.5	14.4	64.3	62.1	NW.	E.	N.	103	.10	12
30.329	55.7	63.4	74.4	54.4	20.0	54.7	46.2	N.	N.	NE.	189	.....	13
30.443	61.0	56.4	68.7	48.1	20.6	49.5	41.8	N.	N.	E.	145	.....	14
30.297	70.7	60.3	74.0	44.6	29.4	54.7	49.7	0	S.	S.	96	.....	15
30.007	64.3	70.7	82.9	56.4	26.5	62.5	56.5	S.	SW.	S.	189	.....	16
29.826	67.3	73.2	84.0	63.5	20.5	66.0	61.4	SW.	S.	NW.	96	(*)	17
30.070	52.0	66.2	74.0	60.8	13.2	56.5	47.1	NW.	NW.	N.	246	.....	18
30.262	65.7	61.6	73.8	51.4	22.4	55.2	49.4	NW.	W.	SE.	86	.....	19
30.154	65.3	66.8	82.0	54.9	27.1	59.2	53.2	SW.	NW.	N.	76	.....	20
30.242	63.7	61.7	74.6	51.1	23.5	55.0	48.6	N.	S.	S.	101	.....	21
30.046	79.3	68.3	79.0	54.3	24.7	64.2	61.5	0	SE.	S.	89	.....	22
30.029	71.3	74.4	86.8	61.2	25.6	67.3	63.1	S.	S.	S.	93	.....	23
30.084	68.7	75.3	84.5	67.2	17.3	68.0	63.6	S.	S.	S.	228	.....	24
30.171	77.0	71.2	83.5	66.4	17.1	66.4	63.2	S.	NW.	NE.	160	.....	25
30.363	71.3	65.3	76.0	56.8	19.2	59.6	55.2	N.	SE.	SE.	143	.....	26
30.188	77.7	67.4	75.9	58.1	17.8	62.9	59.8	0	S.	S.	115	.....	27
29.919	70.3	77.3	89.1	66.2	22.9	70.3	66.5	S.	S.	S.	129	(*)	28
30.038	61.3	78.0	89.1	69.9	19.2	68.3	62.2	SW.	NW.	N.	118	.....	29
30.133	83.0	72.9	79.4	69.1	10.3	69.5	67.4	NE.	NE.	N.	72	.04	30
303.869	2092.3	2150.5	2497.6	1846.2	651.4	1948.7	1810.4	.....	.....	.....	3,486	.14	
30.129	69.7	71.7	83.3	61.5	21.7	65.0	60.3	SW.	S.	S.	116.2	.005	

* In rainfall column indicates precipitation inappreciable.
The surface of the mercury in the cistern of barometer is 105.6 feet above mean level of the sea.
Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation above sea, and instrumental error.

TABLE X—Continued.
OCTOBER, 1884.

Day of month.	Color.	Mortality.																										
		Total deaths, less those by violence.	Deaths by violence.		Deaths by ages.																							
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicide.	Suicide.	60 years and over, less those by violence.	Under 5 years, less those by violence.	Under 5 days less those by violence.	One day old and under, less those by violence.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Diarrhoeal diseases.	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fever.	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of lungs.	Pleurisy.	Nervous diseases.	Diseases of circulatory organs.	Rheumatism.	Diseases of digestive organs.	All other diseases.	Total deaths, by color.	
1	W.	5				1	3																					
2	W.	8				1	4						1	1														
3	W.	6				3	4						1	1														
4	W.	8				2	2						1	1														
5	W.	6				1	2						1	1														
6	W.	7	1			1	1							2														
7	W.	4				1	4	1					1	1														
8	W.	8				2	3						1	1														
9	W.	6		1		1	4	1						1														
10	W.	5				1	1						1	1														
11	W.	7				2	4	1					1	1	1													
12	W.	3				1	2						1	1														
13	W.	7				1	4						1	1														
14	W.	5				1	3						1	1														
15	W.	6	1			2	2						1	1														
16	W.	4	1	1		2	1						1	1														
17	W.	4				2	1						1	1														
18	W.	6				2	1						1	1														
19	W.	2				1	1						1	1														
20	W.	7				1	5	1					1	1	2													
21	W.	1				3	2						1	1	1													
22	W.	6				2	3						1	1	2													
23	W.	6				1	3	1					1	1														
24	W.	4	1	1		2	2						1	1														
25	W.	7				2	3						1	1														
26	W.	9				2	2						1	1														
27	W.	3				1	1						1	1														
28	W.	7				2	2						1	1														
29	W.	6				1	2						1	1														
30	W.	9				2	1						1	1														
31	W.	5				1	3	1					1	1														
Total	W.	187	3	1	2	46	52	10	5	3	5	2	8	18	3	12	23	3	2	2	1	31	8	2	14	51	193	368
Means..	W.	167	4	4	17	67	12	4	4	3	1	12	8	3	10	29	7	4	3	1	16	11	2	10	47	175		

TABLE X—Continued.
OCTOBER, 1884.

Meteorological conditions.

Meteorological conditions.													
Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.			
30.207	72.7	76.6	89.3	66.4	22.9	69.6	65.6	0	NE.	E.	73	.....	1
30.267	79.0	66.5	76.7	60.9	15.8	62.4	59.6	NE.	NE.	NE.	149	.....	2
30.250	95.3	61.7	63.5	56.1	7.4	61.0	60.4	NE.	E.	N.	97	.04	3
30.041	80.3	74.0	90.2	63.2	27.0	69.6	67.2	SW.	S.	W.	91	.....	4
29.997	63.3	76.7	87.2	68.4	18.8	68.1	62.8	S.	N.	E.	117	.....	5
29.931	63.3	74.8	88.5	62.8	25.7	66.3	60.9	0	S.	NW.	80	.....	6
29.978	58.7	69.1	82.8	59.3	23.5	59.5	51.4	NW.	NW.	N.	105	.....	7
29.867	66.3	72.3	86.2	57.4	28.8	64.2	58.6	0	S.	N.	125	.07	8
30.137	60.0	56.5	71.0	48.1	22.9	49.7	41.4	N.	N.	N.	191	.....	9
30.305	63.3	53.8	69.8	41.2	28.6	47.1	39.3	N.	S.	N.	64	.....	10
30.186	73.3	65.1	78.7	47.0	31.7	59.6	55.6	0	SW.	S.	110	.....	11
30.091	75.3	71.9	82.3	61.6	20.7	66.2	62.8	S.	SE.	SW.	98	*—	12
30.087	51.7	68.2	81.2	61.0	20.2	59.0	50.6	SW.	W.	N.	138	.....	13
30.345	50.0	53.4	62.2	47.5	14.7	45.4	34.6	N.	N.	N.	186	.....	14
30.395	59.0	46.5	57.1	37.7	19.4	40.6	31.0	N.	N.	W.	138	.....	15
30.086	62.0	57.1	68.1	43.0	25.1	50.7	44.0	SW.	S.	NW.	123	.....	16
29.890	57.3	60.1	72.3	50.8	21.5	51.7	42.6	0	W.	W.	135	.....	17
30.049	49.0	56.9	67.2	45.3	21.9	47.6	34.7	W.	NW.	N.	199	.....	18
30.447	68.3	51.9	64.8	38.2	26.6	46.6	40.7	N.	S.	S.	94	.....	19
30.421	75.3	62.5	75.1	50.7	24.4	57.5	53.8	S.	S.	S.	106	.....	20
30.272	67.0	64.7	78.2	54.0	24.2	57.8	52.2	S.	S.	S.	119	.....	21
29.982	67.3	65.2	78.9	58.0	20.9	58.7	53.4	S.	S.	NW.	253	.70	22
30.093	48.7	46.9	58.3	38.6	19.7	39.7	26.2	W.	W.	NW.	240	.....	23
30.342	58.7	41.3	49.8	33.0	16.8	36.2	27.3	NW.	S.	S.	149	.....	24
30.361	51.0	46.6	58.0	39.2	18.8	39.4	27.7	W.	NW.	N.	166	.....	25
30.559	64.7	44.0	54.5	31.7	22.8	39.2	31.7	N.	S.	S.	95	.....	26
30.332	77.7	57.2	62.7	46.1	16.6	53.3	50.1	S.	S.	S.	76	.....	27
30.235	81.7	58.8	64.6	56.2	8.4	55.9	53.1	S.	NW.	N.	112	.13	28
30.271	89.0	48.0	57.0	45.9	11.1	46.6	44.8	NE.	NE.	NE.	128	.15	29
30.057	93.3	49.3	51.2	47.0	4.2	48.4	47.5	N.	N.	N.	119	.62	30
30.005	88.3	48.4	53.5	44.8	8.7	46.7	45.0	NW.	N.	SE.	114	.02	31
935.506	2, 116.8	1, 846.0	2, 180.9	1, 561.1	619.8	1, 664.3	1, 476.6	.....	.....	.....	3, 990	1.73	
30.178	68.3	59.5	70.4	50.4	20.0	53.7	47.6	{ N. & S. }	{ S. }	N.	128.7	.056	

*— in rainfall column indicates precipitation inappreciable.
 The surface of the mercury in the cistern of barometer is 105.6 feet above mean level of the sea.
 Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation above sea, and instrumental error.

TABLE X—Continued.

NOVEMBER, 1884.

Day of month.	Color.	Mortality.																												
		Total deaths, less those by violence.	Deaths by violence.			Deaths by ages.					Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Dartorial diseases.	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fever.	Pulthritis pulmonalis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of lungs.	Pleurisy.	Nervous diseases.	Diseases of circulatory organs.	Rheumatism.	Diseases of digestive organs.	All other diseases.	Total deaths, by color.	Total deaths.	
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicide.	Suicide.	60 years and over, less those by violence.	Under 5 years, less those by violence.	Under 5 days, less those by violence.	One day old and under, less those by violence.																					
1	W.	5				2	2			1													1					3	5	6
	C.	1				1																								
2	W.	8				3	4	2		1		1											1					3	11	13
	C.	4	1				3															2								
3	W.	4					4	1																						
	C.	9					4																							
4	W.	5					2																							
	C.	6					1																							
5	W.	7					5																							
	C.	2					1																							
6	W.	9	1				3	1	1																					
	C.	11					2																							
7	W.	3					1																							
	C.	11					2																							
8	W.	6					2																							
	C.	6	2				2																							
9	W.	8	1				3	3	2																					
	C.	4					2																							
10	W.	5					3																							
	C.	5	1				1	1	1																					
11	W.	9					2																							
	C.	2					1																							
12	W.	6					2																							
	C.	9					4																							
13	W.	5					2																							
	C.	2					1																							
14	W.	3					1																							
	C.	6					1	1																						
15	W.	10	1				5			2																				
	C.	6					2																							
16	W.	5	1				2																							
	C.	2					1																							
17	W.	6	1				1																							
	C.	8					2																							
18	W.	6					4																							
	C.	8					2																							
19	W.	6					1																							
	C.	4					3																							

TABLE X—Continued.

NOVEMBER, 1884.

Meteorological conditions.

Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.			
30.059	70.7	54.6	66.7	41.3	25.4	49.3	43.8	SW.	S.	S.	85	.....	1
30.189	66.0	56.5	73.6	48.3	25.3	50.1	43.3	S.	NW.	N.	133	.....	2
30.401	70.0	48.4	56.9	40.0	16.9	44.1	38.5	N.	E.	E.	103	.01	3
29.996	89.3	52.7	55.3	47.9	7.4	51.2	49.7	NE.	S.	NW.	106	.60	4
30.004	55.0	45.4	55.8	40.0	15.8	39.4	29.7	W.	W.	W.	302	.....	5
30.340	54.0	37.4	41.4	33.0	8.4	32.3	22.0	W.	NW.	W.	210	—	6
30.266	60.3	40.8	51.7	29.9	21.8	35.7	26.8	SW.	SW.	S.	131	.....	7
30.230	67.3	44.6	57.3	36.1	21.2	39.8	32.6	S.	NW.	N.	116	.....	8
30.360	70.0	42.1	54.8	32.4	22.4	38.2	32.2	N.	S.	E.	56	.....	9
30.252	74.3	46.0	60.2	32.3	27.9	42.2	37.5	0	S.	0	45	.....	10
30.166	69.7	48.4	63.9	35.3	28.6	43.4	37.2	SW.	NW.	NW.	115	.....	11
30.183	71.0	45.9	55.8	38.3	17.5	41.9	36.1	NW.	NW.	N.	97	.....	12
30.103	55.7	48.8	61.9	33.0	28.9	41.8	31.9	NW.	W.	W.	68	.....	13
30.196	63.3	50.3	62.0	41.4	20.6	44.8	37.6	0	S.	S.	66	.....	14
30.178	65.0	50.0	65.2	37.0	28.2	44.2	36.8	W.	N.	NE.	44	.....	15
30.019	73.3	48.5	59.9	37.4	22.5	44.4	39.3	0	N.	0	71	....	16
29.914	64.3	53.7	69.5	38.2	31.3	47.4	40.4	0	NW.	N.	133	.....	17
30.211	78.0	36.9	52.8	33.0	19.8	34.7	30.6	NE.	N.	N.	170	†.16	18
30.126	92.0	35.2	37.3	32.8	4.5	34.5	33.1	N.	N.	NW.	144	.35	19
30.170	75.0	38.6	46.7	33.2	13.5	35.8	30.8	NW.	NW.	NW.	124	.....	20
30.400	85.0	39.5	50.3	30.8	19.5	37.6	34.9	0	S.	SE.	52	.....	21
30.390	79.7	45.0	56.0	32.3	23.7	42.0	38.4	0	S.	NE.	57	.....	22
29.788	78.3	59.6	66.9	44.0	22.9	56.0	52.8	S.	SE.	NW.	215	1.52	23
30.060	43.0	33.6	57.3	26.2	31.1	27.7	12.8	NW.	NW.	NW.	347	.....	24
30.016	61.3	36.7	44.1	24.5	19.6	32.7	25.5	S.	S.	S.	176	.....	25
29.833	61.7	39.2	46.2	32.6	13.6	34.8	26.4	W.	NW.	S.	180	*—	26
29.979	70.7	45.2	56.2	28.0	28.2	41.1	35.7	S.	S.	S.	130	.....	27
29.681	88.7	47.3	49.8	45.9	3.9	45.8	44.0	S.	S.	N.	63	.61	28
29.987	66.7	38.2	47.3	33.4	13.9	34.6	27.9	NW.	NW.	NW.	262	.12	29
30.143	86.7	33.7	38.7	29.4	9.3	32.5	30.2	0	W.	N.	73	†.05	30
303.640	2,109.0	1,342.8	1,661.5	1,067.9	593.6	1,220.0	1,038.5	.....	.....	.....	3,874	3.42	
30.121	70.3	44.8	55.4	35.6	19.8	40.7	34.6	S.	S. & NW.	N. & NW.	129.1	.114	

*— In rainfall column indicates precipitation inappreciable. † Sleet and rain. ‡ Melted snow.
 The surface of the mercury in the cistern of barometer is 105.6 feet above mean level of the sea.
 Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation above sea, and instrumental error.

TABLE X—Continued.
DECEMBER, 1884.

[illegible]

TABLE X—Continued.
DECEMBER, 1884.

Meteorological conditions.

Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.			
30.202	90.0	33.3	35.8	29.6	6.2	32.4	30.7	NW.	NW.	NW.	84	.....	1
30.159	79.7	35.5	43.2	30.8	12.4	33.2	29.4	N.	{NW & N.}	NW.	92	.....	2
30.022	77.3	35.8	45.9	25.9	20.0	33.2	28.6	NW.	NW.	W.	116	.....	3
30.161	77.0	40.5	54.2	29.2	25.0	37.5	33.2	S.	S.	S.	40	.....	4
30.182	87.0	42.1	51.9	31.6	20.3	40.4	38.2	S.	S.	S.	31	.....	5
29.786	86.7	55.2	64.5	41.2	23.3	53.1	51.0	NE.	SE.	SE.	217	1.47	6
29.808	59.7	56.0	65.5	47.7	17.8	48.8	39.9	SW.	SW.	SW.	217	..	7
30.124	55.3	47.9	55.3	41.0	14.3	41.6	31.9	NW.	NW.	W.	232	.....	8
30.160	61.7	39.4	52.9	36.1	16.8	35.0	26.2	N.	W.	W.	214	.....	9
30.271	71.3	39.7	45.8	32.6	13.2	36.5	30.9	W.	{NW & S.}	S.	109	.....	10
30.078	80.3	45.8	49.2	39.5	9.7	43.4	39.9	S.	S.	S.	74	.06	11
29.995	94.3	40.4	46.6	38.0	8.6	39.9	38.9	NE.	N.	N.	164	.39	12
30.332	76.0	37.9	42.7	34.6	8.1	35.4	30.7	N.	NW.	N.	137	.....	13
30.294	86.7	36.0	37.8	33.5	4.3	34.9	32.5	SE.	SE.	{SE. & E.}	122	*1.05	14
29.855	68.3	42.5	51.3	35.6	15.7	38.5	31.8	N.	NW.	NW.	202	.21	15
30.138	77.7	39.2	45.8	33.1	12.7	36.7	32.6	W.	S.	S.	132	.....	16
29.939	80.7	38.0	45.4	32.0	13.4	36.0	32.5	S.	{S. & NE.}	{NW. & S.}	122	.....	17
30.171	78.3	17.6	32.7	11.1	21.6	16.4	12.0	NW.	N.	NW.	307	†.05	18
30.521	74.0	9.5	14.4	6.1	8.3	8.3	2.8	NW.	NW.	NW.	279	.....	19
30.566	80.7	13.2	16.1	8.3	7.8	12.1	8.3	N.	N.	E.	133	†.02	20
30.033	92.3	26.7	33.9	14.2	19.7	26.1	24.7	E.	S.	S.	64	1.16	21
29.791	77.7	38.8	44.0	33.1	10.9	36.1	30.7	S.	S.	NW.	110	.08	22
30.366	62.7	24.9	43.7	23.4	20.3	22.0	14.3	NW.	N.	{NW. & N.}	200	(†)	23
30.227	88.7	26.8	30.6	21.9	8.7	25.9	24.0	N.	N.	NW.	93	†.10	24
30.484	62.7	24.1	31.5	22.2	9.3	21.2	13.4	NW.	N.	N.	237	.....	25
30.593	81.3	21.2	26.5	18.4	8.1	19.9	16.5	N.	N.	N.	198	†.04	26
30.645	89.0	25.2	28.8	19.0	9.8	24.4	22.6	N.	NW.	N.	122	.01	27
30.582	96.3	34.3	37.2	27.2	10.0	34.0	33.4	N.	E.	SE.	40	.04	28
30.521	94.0	40.1	44.5	34.7	9.8	39.0	38.5	SE.	N.	S.	37	.....	29
30.344	88.7	48.2	57.5	35.6	21.9	46.7	45.0	NW.	NW.	S.	59	.....	30
29.963	83.7	60.3	66.6	52.0	14.6	57.6	54.9	S.	S.	.....	208	.02	31
936.316	2,459.8	1,116.1	1,341.8	919.2	422.6	1,046.5	920.0	.....	.....	.....	4,392	4.70	
30.204	79.3	36.0	43.3	29.7	13.6	33.8	29.7	N.	NW.	NW.	141.7	.152	

* Melted hail and rain. † Melted snow. ‡ In rainfall column indicates precipitation inappreciable.
 The surface of the mercury in the cistern of barometer is 105.6 feet above mean level of the sea.
 Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation above sea, and instrumental error.

TABLE X—Continued.
JANUARY, 1885.

[illegible]

* Result of wounds received during war.

TABLE X—Continued.
JANUARY, 1885.

Meteorological conditions.

Meteorological conditions.													
Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.			
30.014	75.7	36.4	60.4	27.0	33.4	33.9	29.2	NW.	NW.	NW.	306	.08	1
30.549	61.7	20.1	27.8	17.3	10.5	17.5	9.2	NW.	NW.	N.	288	...	2
30.753	71.0	20.8	26.0	13.9	12.1	18.7	13.0	NE.	S.	S.	117	.....	3
30.430	94.3	29.5	34.0	22.3	11.7	29.0	28.1	S.	N.	W.	66	.12	4
30.199	95.0	32.1	35.6	27.2	8.4	31.6	30.8	S.	S.	SE	97	.32	5
29.596	91.0	47.3	55.6	34.8	20.8	46.1	44.8	NE.	S.	S.	175	.77	6
29.740	59.7	44.1	54.6	37.9	16.7	39.2	30.7	NW.	NW.	W.	251	.....	7
30.010	65.3	42.5	53.6	33.5	20.1	38.2	31.3	SW.	S.	S.	126	.....	8
29.761	55.0	51.2	64.4	34.3	30.1	43.7	33.7	S.	SW.	NW.	137	.....	9
30.284	58.0	35.3	52.2	31.9	20.3	30.8	20.9	NW.	NW.	....	296	.....	10
30.045	73.7	39.5	44.8	29.7	15.1	36.5	31.3	S.	S.	SE.	118	.08	11
29.830	65.3	49.7	62.6	40.5	22.1	45.0	38.2	S	NW.	NW.	358	.67	12
30.413	61.0	37.0	45.5	32.2	13.3	32.8	24.3	NW.	NW.	N.	132	.....	13
30.674	70.7	31.6	37.5	25.1	12.4	28.9	23.2	N.	S.	S.	107	.....	14
30.230	92.0	36.6	40.8	32.2	8.6	35.9	34.5	NE.	W.	SE.	77	1.18	15
29.777	92.3	52.9	61.2	37.3	23.9	51.7	50.6	....	S.	S.	96	☉.—	16
29.962	50.3	32.3	65.9	20.9	45.0	27.4	15.7	NW.	NW.	W.	546	.12	17
30.479	66.7	22.6	29.0	16.4	12.6	20.1	13.4	NW.	W.	NW.	182	.....	18
30.482	70.7	24.2	28.4	21.1	7.3	22.0	16.5	NW.	NW.	N.	191	.....	19
30.294	70.7	28.0	34.6	20.1	14.5	25.4	19.8	N.	S.	S.	80	.....	20
30.632	63.0	28.2	41.6	19.6	22.0	25.1	16.6	S.	NW.	NW.	206	.....	21
30.611	62.7	14.1	20.6	10.4	10.2	12.0	3.0	NW.	NW.	NW.	259	.....	22
30.414	73.7	22.4	29.0	10.7	18.3	20.5	14.8	NW.	S.	E.	121	.13	23
29.821	93.0	33.3	36.0	25.6	10.4	32.7	31.6	NW.	S.	S.	69	.65	24
29.751	84.3	38.0	44.0	34.2	9.8	36.3	33.5	NW.	.....	NW.	45	.....	25
29.816	53.0	29.6	39.6	24.0	15.6	25.3	14.4	NW.	W.	W.	267	.....	26
30.064	71.0	26.4	30.4	18.9	11.5	24.0	18.3	NE.	E.	NE.	181	.....	27
29.989	66.7	19.7	40.8	12.2	28.6	17.7	9.7	NW.	NW.	W.	362	.34	28
30.485	61.7	20.6	29.9	9.8	20.1	17.9	9.7	NW.	SW.	S.	110	.....	29
30.249	63.0	37.2	49.5	15.4	34.1	32.5	24.4	S.	S.	SW.	73	.....	30
30.140	70.3	38.4	44.7	33.8	10.9	35.2	29.6	NE.	E.	NE.	116	.....	31
934.894	2,202.5	1,021.6	1,320.6	770.2	550.4	933.6	744.8	.....	.....	.....	5,555	4.46	
30.158	71.0	33.0	42.6	24.8	17.8	30.1	24.0	NW.	S. & NW.	S.	179.2	.144	

☉.— Fog deposit.

The surface of the mercury in the cistern of barometer is 105.6 feet above mean level of the sea.
Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation above sea, and instrumental error.

TABLE X—Continued.
FEBRUARY, 1885.

Day of month.	Color.	Mortality.																								
		Total deaths, less those by violence.	Deaths by violence.	Accidents and negligence.	Homicide.	Suicide.	Deaths by ages.					Diphtheria.	Croup.	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of lungs.	Pleurisy.	Nervous diseases.	Diseases of circulatory organs.	Rheumatism.	Diseases of digestive organs.	All other diseases.	Total deaths by color.	Total deaths.
							60 years and over, less those by violence.	Under 5 years, less those by violence.	Under 15 days, less those by violence.	One-day old and under, less those by violence.	Scarlet fever.															
1	W.	4					2	1	1						1	1	1			2					4	
2	C.	7					1	2						1		1									4	
3	W.	6					1	4								1									13	
4	C.	12	1				6	1	1							2	1	1	1	1					13	
5	W.	3					1	1	3							1	1								6	
6	C.	6					3	1	1							1	1								4	
7	W.	5					2	2	2							2	2	2	2	2					5	
8	C.	7					3	1	1							3	2	2	2	2					1	
9	W.	8					1	3	1							1	1	1	1	1					2	
10	C.	11					2	1	1							1	1	1	1	1					7	
11	W.	9					3	2	6	1	1				2	2	1	2	3	3					9	
12	C.	3					2	6	2						1	2	1	1	1	1					11	
13	W.	8					6	2							2	2	1	1	1	1					3	
14	C.	5					2	4	1	1					1	3	1	1	1	1					5	
15	W.	10	1				1	7	1	1					1	1	1	1	1	1					6	
16	C.	1					4	2	2	1					1	1	1	1	1	1					3	
17	W.	8					3	3								1	1	1	1	1					9	
18	C.	3					1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1					3	
19	W.	11					3	1	1	1						2	2	1	1	1					2	
20	C.	11	1				5	3								3	2	2	2	2					4	
21	W.	4					1	1	3							1	1	1	1	1					11	
22	C.	7					1	1	1							2	2	1	1	1					12	
23	W.	15					2	9	1	1						1	1	1	1	1					17	
24	C.	8					1	4	2	2	1					3	5								5	
25	W.	9					4	2	5						1	1	2	2	1	1					2	
26	C.	7	2				4	1	1						1	1	1	2	2	2					9	
27	W.	11					2	5	1						1	1	1	2	1	3					11	
28	C.	10					3	3	3						1	2	1	2	3	1					16	
29	W.	4					1	6	2	1					1	4	1	1	2	1					10	
30	C.	11					3	4	0						3	3	1	1	1	1					11	
31	W.	8					2	2							2	2	2	2	2	2					9	
32	C.	5					3	3	1	1	1				1	1	1	1	1	1					6	
33	W.	11					3	3	1	1	1				4	1	1	2	1	1					11	
34	C.	10					6	2							3	1	1	1	1	1					11	
35	W.	7					4	1	5	1					1	3	3	2	2	2					14	
36	C.	3					1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1					7	
37	W.	16					3	1	1	1					2	1	1	1	1	1					8	
38	C.	7					2	4							1	1	1	1	1	1					7	
39	W.	8					1	1	1	1					3	3	1	1	1	1					16	
40	C.	6					1	3	4	1	1				2	2	1	2	2	2					6	
41	W.	1					1	1	1	1					1	1	1	1	1	1					8	
42	C.	8					2								1	3	1	1	1	1					6	
Total	W.	226	4	2	68	57	10	7	12	1	6	5	1	2	3	19	8	7	1	32	20	1	15	54	232	
Means	C.	209	3	1	31	102	12	5	13	1	3	1	2	2	35	45	14	5	1	23	9	7	61	213		

TABLE X—Continued.

FEBRUARY, 1885.

Meteorological conditions.

Meteorological conditions.													
Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.			
29.959	63.0	33.8	45.0	24.0	21.0	30.1	22.0	E.	NW.	NW.	186	*.03	1
30.148	73.0	26.1	34.2	17.9	16.3	23.9	18.6	SW.	W.	NE.	177	.....	2
29.861	69.0	33.1	42.2	26.3	15.9	29.9	23.6	N.	E.	NE.	125	.....	3
29.514	87.3	36.9	45.9	27.2	18.7	35.4	33.0	NE.	0	NW.	72	.23	4
29.628	74.0	40.1	45.6	35.0	10.6	37.2	32.2	NW.	N.	NE.	128	†.03	5
29.911	66.3	24.3	36.5	19.6	16.9	21.9	14.3	N.	NW.	N.	246	†.17	6
30.088	72.7	27.3	29.9	18.1	11.8	25.0	20.0	S.	SE.	E.	115	.....	7
29.981	77.0	35.3	42.4	27.8	14.6	32.9	28.6	NW.	N.	E.	71	.....	8
29.699	92.0	34.0	37.9	32.5	5.4	33.3	31.8	E.	NE.	W.	121	1.92	9
29.623	57.3	23.7	38.1	10.7	27.4	20.8	10.1	NW.	NW.	NW.	388	†.16	10
30.246	55.7	10.0	18.3	2.4	15.9	7.7	— 4.1	W.	W.	NE.	249	.....	11
30.255	64.7	22.7	29.5	9.7	19.8	19.9	12.2	NE.	S.	S.	119	.....	12
30.114	85.0	25.0	29.7	21.1	8.6	23.8	21.3	S.	NE.	N.	105	†.14	13
30.068	96.0	24.2	27.3	22.1	5.2	23.9	23.2	NE.	N.	NW.	191	†.18	14
30.141	87.7	27.0	34.6	19.3	15.3	26.0	23.8	NW.	SE.	SE.	118	*—	15
29.698	67.7	31.1	38.6	21.4	17.2	28.2	21.0	SE.	W.	NW.	322	†.03	16
30.051	66.7	19.0	24.8	9.6	15.2	16.6	9.6	NW.	SE.	NE.	195	*—	17
29.998	64.7	24.4	31.3	20.4	10.9	21.5	14.0	NW.	NW.	NW.	242	†.01	18
30.066	59.7	21.4	28.9	13.2	15.7	18.3	9.0	NW.	NW.	NE.	146	.....	19
30.144	61.0	11.6	22.3	9.3	13.0	9.6	0.2	N.	NW.	NW.	322	*—	20
30.243	61.7	15.1	21.1	7.4	13.7	12.8	4.0	NW.	NW.	N.	213	.....	21
30.319	65.0	18.3	26.1	12.7	13.6	16.0	8.3	N.	NW.	NW.	236	.....	22
30.487	66.0	21.9	29.8	13.4	16.4	19.3	11.9	NW.	NW.	NW.	199	.....	23
30.397	87.7	24.6	33.0	17.2	15.8	23.7	21.6	W.	S.	SE.	80	†.13	24
30.122	78.0	31.0	37.5	25.2	12.3	28.8	24.6	N.	N.	N.	130	*.52	25
30.105	83.7	31.4	36.7	27.1	9.6	29.9	27.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	76	*.01	26
30.038	74.3	38.6	44.7	30.0	14.7	35.6	30.8	0	NW.	0	92	*.04	27
30.113	66.3	40.6	51.5	29.1	22.4	36.4	29.5	SW.	S.	S.	68	.....	28
840.957	2,023.2	752.5	963.6	549.7	413.9	688.4	522.1	.....	.....	.....	4,732	4.63	
30.034	72.3	26.9	34.4	19.6	14.8	24.6	18.6	NW.	NW.	NW.	1,690	1.65	

* Melted snow and sleet.

† Melted snow and rain.

‡ Melted snow.

*—in rainfall column indicates precipitation inappreciable.
 The surface of the mercury in the cistern of barometer is 105.6 feet above mean level of the sea.
 Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation above sea, and instrumental error.

TABLE X—Continued.

MARCH, 1885.

[illegible]

TABLE X—Continued.

MARCH, 1885.

Meteorological conditions.

Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.			
29.720	72.7	42.3	47.1	37.2	9.9	39.1	33.8	S.	W.	NW.	139	.19	1
29.851	60.3	36.0	40.4	32.8	7.6	31.8	23.4	W.	W.	SW.	289	.....	2
29.928	67.0	38.1	48.2	28.6	19.6	34.1	27.1	S.	S.	S.	111	.....	3
30.001	58.3	44.9	57.7	36.0	21.7	39.0	29.6	S.	N.	NE.	114	.....	4
30.128	55.7	39.1	45.5	34.2	11.3	34.1	24.3	N.	NW.	N.	152	.....	5
30.171	67.3	35.8	45.4	28.4	17.0	32.3	25.6	NW.	S.	E.	100	.....	6
29.985	86.0	37.5	44.3	31.2	13.1	35.8	33.2	NE.	S.	SW.	70	.16	7
30.134	62.7	29.8	37.2	25.2	12.0	26.5	18.6	NW.	N.	NW.	274	.....	8
30.112	55.7	32.2	40.8	20.1	20.7	27.9	17.9	N.	S.	S.	221	.....	9
30.081	50.3	42.4	51.8	33.8	18.0	36.3	25.1	W.	N.	N.	190	.....	10
30.306	61.3	33.1	39.4	24.2	15.2	29.1	20.5	N.	S.	S.	164	.....	11
30.073	81.7	37.0	42.2	31.8	10.4	35.1	31.9	SW.	NE.	NE.	133	.11	12
30.106	86.0	24.3	33.5	21.8	11.7	23.3	20.9	NE.	N.	NW.	173	.11	13
30.000	72.0	35.3	44.8	23.8	21.0	32.3	26.5	NW.	NW.	SE.	.....	—	14
29.709	75.7	39.9	45.9	34.2	11.7	37.2	32.3	S.	N.	NW.	*348	.03	15
29.933	61.7	35.0	47.5	29.5	18.0	30.9	22.7	SW.	S.	NW.	251	.....	16
30.223	58.3	20.5	30.2	17.0	13.2	17.6	8.3	NW	NW.	E.	257	.....	17
29.954	67.3	24.9	34.6	15.8	18.8	22.2	15.7	NE.	S.	NE.	129	.....	18
29.759	62.3	26.3	32.1	19.1	13.0	23.4	14.9	S.	NW.	NW.	241	—	19
30.012	50.7	14.8	20.2	11.9	8.3	12.0	—, 4	NW.	NW.	NW.	350	.....	20
30.223	62.0	21.5	30.7	10.3	20.4	18.6	10.2	NW.	SW.	SE.	136	.....	21
30.124	79.7	21.9	27.3	16.7	10.6	20.4	16.4	NE.	NE.	NW.	159	.07	22
30.292	71.3	22.8	27.7	17.4	10.3	20.6	15.1	N.	NW.	NW.	251	...	23
30.326	65.0	31.4	41.7	16.9	24.8	27.8	20.1	SW.	S.	S.	183	.....	24
30.246	69.0	38.3	45.6	31.8	13.8	34.9	28.9	NW.	NW.	SE.	171	.....	25
30.191	59.0	42.0	55.6	27.3	28.3	30.1	25.7	SE.	S.	S.	101	.....	26
29.920	77.7	48.5	57.7	35.7	22.0	45.5	41.9	S.	S.	N.	88	.05	27
29.896	82.0	45.3	61.5	34.3	27.2	42.5	39.3	W.	SE.	NW.	129	.52	28
30.195	70.7	34.3	40.9	29.2	11.7	31.3	25.7	NW.	NW.	NE.	277	.29	29
30.359	69.3	40.7	50.0	28.5	21.5	36.8	30.2	NE.	S.	S.	189	.....	30
30.145	59.3	54.9	70.1	39.8	30.3	47.6	39.2	S.	S.	S.	199	.....	31
932.103	2078.0	1070.8	1337.6	824.5	513.1	962.1	744.6	.....	.....	.....	5,589	1.53	
30.068	67.0	34.5	43.1	26.6	16.6	31.0	24.0	NW.	S.	NW.	180.3	.049	

* By dial.

The surface of the mercury in the cistern of barometer is 105.6 feet above mean level of the sea.

Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation above sea, and instrumental error.

TABLE X—Continued.

MARCH, 1885.

Meteorological conditions.

Meteorological conditions.														
Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.	
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.				
29.720	72.7	42.3	47.1	37.2	9.9	39.1	33.8	S.	W.	NW.	139	.19	1	
29.851	60.3	36.0	40.4	32.8	7.6	31.8	23.4	W.	W.	SW.	289	.....	2	
29.928	67.0	38.1	48.2	28.6	19.6	34.1	27.1	S.	S.	S.	111	.....	3	
30.001	58.3	44.9	57.7	36.0	21.7	39.0	29.6	S.	N.	NE.	114	.....	4	
30.128	55.7	39.1	45.5	34.2	11.3	34.1	24.3	N.	NW.	N.	152	.....	5	
30.171	67.3	35.8	45.4	28.4	17.0	32.3	25.6	NW.	S.	E.	100	.....	6	
29.985	86.0	37.5	44.3	31.2	13.1	35.8	33.2	NE.	S.	SW.	70	.16	7	
30.134	62.7	29.8	37.2	25.2	12.0	26.5	18.6	NW.	N.	NW.	274	.....	8	
30.112	55.7	32.2	40.8	20.1	20.7	27.9	17.9	N.	S.	S.	221	.....	9	
30.081	50.3	42.4	51.8	33.8	18.0	36.3	25.1	W.	N.	N.	190	.....	10	
30.306	61.3	33.1	39.4	24.2	15.2	29.1	20.5	N.	S.	S.	164	.....	11	
30.073	81.7	37.0	42.2	31.8	10.4	35.1	31.9	SW.	NE.	NE.	133	.11	12	
30.106	86.0	24.3	33.5	21.8	11.7	23.3	20.9	NE.	N.	NW.	173	.11	13	
30.000	72.0	35.3	44.8	23.8	21.0	32.3	26.5	NW.	NW.	SE.	.....	—	14	
29.709	75.7	39.9	45.9	34.2	11.7	37.2	32.3	S.	N.	NW.	*348	.03	15	
29.933	61.7	35.0	47.5	29.5	18.0	30.9	22.7	SW.	S.	NW.	251	.....	16	
30.223	58.3	20.5	30.2	17.0	13.2	17.6	8.3	NW	NW.	E.	257	.....	17	
29.954	67.3	24.9	34.6	15.8	18.8	22.2	15.7	NE.	S.	NE.	129	.....	18	
29.759	62.3	26.3	32.1	19.1	13.0	23.4	14.9	S.	NW.	NW.	241	—	19	
30.012	50.7	14.8	20.2	11.9	8.3	12.0	— .4	NW.	NW.	NW.	350	.....	20	
30.223	62.0	21.5	30.7	10.3	20.4	18.6	10.2	NW.	SW.	SE.	136	.....	21	
30.124	79.7	21.9	27.3	16.7	10.6	20.4	16.4	NE.	NE.	NW.	159	.07	22	
30.292	71.3	22.8	27.7	17.4	10.3	20.6	15.1	N.	NW.	NW.	251	.....	23	
30.326	65.0	31.4	41.7	16.9	24.8	27.8	20.1	SW.	S.	S.	183	.....	24	
30.246	69.0	38.3	45.6	31.8	13.8	34.9	28.9	NW.	NW.	SE.	171	.....	25	
30.191	59.0	42.0	55.6	27.3	28.3	36.1	25.7	SE.	S.	S.	101	.....	26	
29.920	77.7	48.5	57.7	35.7	22.0	45.5	41.9	S.	S.	N.	88	.05	27	
29.896	82.0	45.3	61.5	34.3	27.2	42.5	39.3	W.	SE.	NW.	129	.52	28	
30.195	70.7	34.3	40.9	29.2	11.7	31.3	25.7	NW.	NW.	NE.	277	.29	29	
30.359	69.3	40.7	50.0	28.5	21.5	36.8	30.2	NE.	S.	S.	189	.....	30	
30.145	59.3	54.9	70.1	39.8	30.3	47.6	39.2	S.	S.	S.	199	.....	31	
932.103	2078.0	1070.8	1337.6	824.5	513.1	962.1	744.6	.....	.....	.....	5,589	1.53		
30.068	67.0	34.5	43.1	26.6	16.6	31.0	24.0	NW.	S.	NW.	180.3	.049		

* By dial.

The surface of the mercury in the cistern of barometer is 105.6 feet above mean level of the sea. •

Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation above sea, and instrumental error.

TABLE X—Continued.

APRIL, 1885.

Day of month.	Color.	Mortality.																											
		Total deaths, less those by violence.	Deaths by violence.	Accidents and negligence.	Homicide.	Deaths by ages.					Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Diarrheal diseases.	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fever.	Phtisis pulmonalis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of lungs.	Nervous diseases.	Diseases of circulatory organs.	Rheumatism.	Diseases of digestive organs.	All other diseases.	Total deaths, by color.	Total deaths.	
						60 years and over, less those by violence.	Under 5 years, less those by violence.	Under 8 days, less those by violence.	One-day old and under, less those by violence.	60 years and over, less those by violence.																			
1.....	W.	7				1	1											3	1							3	7	17	
2.....	W.	10				2	2	1										3	1	1	1					4	10	17	
3.....	W.	8				3	3	1										3	1		1					4	8	13	
4.....	W.	9				3	2	1									1	3	1		1					4	9	14	
5.....	W.	5	1			2	2	4	4	4								1	1	1	2	3				3	5	18	
6.....	W.	1	1			1	1											1	1							3	2	7	
7.....	W.	6				1	3				1	1					1	1	1	1	2	1				3	7	13	
8.....	W.	4				3	3				1	1	1				1		3		1					4	11	15	
9.....	W.	6				3	1											2	1							4	6	10	
10.....	W.	8				2	2	4	1	1								1	1	1	1					2	8	13	
11.....	W.	5				1	1											2	2	2	2					4	5	10	
12.....	W.	6				2	2	5										1	1	1	1					4	5	16	
13.....	W.	15		1		2	2	2										1	1	1	1					4	10	23	
14.....	W.	8				2	2	6										3	2		2					5	8	15	
15.....	W.	5				2	4	1	1	1								3	1		1					6	10	22	
16.....	W.	10	1			3	3											4	1	2	2					6	15	22	
17.....	W.	7				1	2											2	2		3					3	11	20	
18.....	W.	9				1	4	1	1	2								2	1		1					3	9	9	
19.....	W.	3				1	1											1	1		1					1	3	15	
20.....	W.	10				1	1	5										2	2		1					1	10	5	
21.....	W.	2					3											1	1		1					1	1	16	
22.....	W.	3				1	1											1	1		1					2	3	17	
23.....	W.	7				3	1											3	3		2					1	9	16	
24.....	W.	9				2	2	3										2	1		1					2	7	17	
25.....	W.	6				1	3	3										3	1							1	6	15	
26.....	W.	12				2	2	1										1	1		1					2	5	13	
27.....	W.	6				3	3	3										2	2		1					1	9	22	
28.....	W.	8				2	2	5										1	1		1					4	9	15	
29.....	W.	14				2	2	3	2	1								4	4	5						1	3	14	
30.....	W.	7				2	2											1	1		1					3	7	10	
31.....	W.	3				3	2	2	1									1	1		1					4	8	15	
32.....	W.	8				4	3											1	1							1	5	14	
33.....	W.	7				2	2	3										1	1		1					4	9	20	
34.....	W.	7				3	2	2	1									1	1		1					3	7	15	
35.....	W.	8				2	2	3										1	1		3					4	8	14	
36.....	W.	1				1	2											1	1		2					1	5	10	
37.....	W.	8				2	2											1	1		1					4	6	14	
38.....	W.	4					2											1	1		1					1	6	8	11
39.....	W.	6					5	1	1									1	1		1					2	4	11	
40.....	W.	5	1				6	1										1	2		2					1	8	14	
41.....	W.	3				1	1											2	1		2					1	3	8	11
42.....	W.	8				1	3											2	2		1					3	3	11	
Total.	W.	208	2			48	49	9	5	14	5	2	4	1	2	5	42	21	3	3	28	9	3	13	61	210		430	
Means.	C.	215	3		2	31	101	10	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	42	39	13	5	19	10	3	13	63	220			

TABLE X—Continued.

APRIL, 1885.

Meteorological observations.

Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.			
30.227	64.7	57.8	73.6	44.8	28.8	51.0	44.1	N.	S.	NE.	97	*—	1
30.135	63.0	57.5	71.0	45.7	25.3	51.3	44.4	NE.	S.	S.	150	*—	2
29.732	77.3	60.3	70.3	51.7	18.6	55.9	51.8	S.	S.	SE.	192	.24	3
29.766	54.0	40.0	57.9	35.8	22.1	34.8	24.5	NW.	NW.	NW.	387	.28	4
29.858	47.3	51.0	60.2	34.0	26.2	42.9	30.8	SW.	SW.	SW.	224	.....	5
30.063	37.3	54.6	65.2	46.8	18.4	43.9	26.0	SW.	NW.	NE.	235	.....	6
30.184	69.3	48.0	55.0	39.5	15.5	43.8	38.3	NE.	E.	E.	121	.02	7
29.890	73.3	51.8	67.3	40.9	26.4	48.1	43.4	E.	SW.	NW.	*205	.52	8
30.121	50.0	39.2	46.3	30.8	15.5	33.4	22.0	NW.	N.	N.	198	.....	9
30.002	58.7	38.4	45.1	36.0	9.1	33.9	25.2	NE.	N.	NW.	131	.....	10
29.779	85.7	38.8	47.1	32.5	14.6	37.3	34.7	SE.	SW.	W.	135	.2	11
29.865	56.7	43.5	51.7	35.7	16.0	37.8	28.0	W.	NW.	W.	208	.....	12
30.000	52.3	40.3	49.4	34.4	15.0	34.4	23.2	S.	NW.	NW.	270	.....	13
30.259	50.7	40.0	48.3	30.2	18.1	33.9	21.6	NW.	NW.	S.	284	....	14
30.026	68.3	46.2	53.5	40.4	13.1	41.8	35.1	S.	SE.	N.	92	.09	15
30.038	71.3	48.7	58.4	41.6	16.8	44.5	39.0	N.	N.	N.	124	.02	16
30.222	46.3	46.9	53.4	38.0	15.4	39.5	26.5	N.	E.	SE.	121	.....	17
30.369	51.3	50.4	60.1	44.2	15.9	43.1	32.0	SE.	E.	NE.	110	.....	18
30.566	60.0	50.3	62.6	36.2	26.4	43.8	34.3	N.	S.	S.	113	.....	19
30.494	64.3	54.6	69.5	37.0	32.5	48.3	41.5	W.	S.	S.	126	.....	20
30.262	55.7	65.8	82.6	48.2	34.4	56.0	46.6	S.	NW.	0	87	.....	21
30.175	57.0	69.8	86.3	51.4	34.9	59.8	51.7	E.	S.	S.	63	...	22
30.152	58.7	69.8	84.2	56.0	28.2	60.2	52.9	S.	S.	S.	96	.....	23
29.996	74.0	68.2	81.6	55.3	26.3	62.5	58.5	SE.	S.	0	66	*—	24
30.028	61.7	66.3	74.9	60.5	14.4	58.7	52.3	N.	E.	SE.	131	.....	25
29.920	68.7	64.4	74.7	56.7	18.0	58.3	52.9	SE.	N.	NW.	187	.31	26
30.072	55.0	63.6	76.7	50.2	26.4	54.2	44.3	NW.	W.	0	109	.....	27
29.784	62.7	55.8	72.0	48.2	23.8	49.9	42.5	NE.	W.	NW.	158	.01	28
29.863	38.7	51.9	62.7	40.0	22.7	42.1	24.7	NW.	NW.	W.	445	.....	29
29.825	49.0	60.3	74.2	41.3	32.9	50.1	37.9	0	S.	NE.	82	.....	30
901.673	1783.0	1594.2	1935.7	1284.0	651.7	1395.2	1130.7	.....	.....	.....	4,947	1.71	
30.056	59.4	53.1	59.4	42.8	21.7	46.5	37.7	{ N.S. & NW. }	S.	{ S. & NW. }	1,649	0.057	

* By dial.

*—Inappreciable.

The surface of the mercury in the cistern of barometer is 105.6 feet above mean level of the sea.
Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation above sea, and instrumental error.

TABLE X—Continued.

MAY, 1885.

Day of month.	Color.	Mortality.																								
		Total deaths, less those by violence.	Deaths by violence.			Deaths by ages.					Diphtheria.	Croup.	Diarrhœal diseases.	Typhoid fever.	Malarial fever.	Phtisis pulmonalis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of lungs.	Nervous diseases.	Diseases of circulatory organs.	Rheumatism.	Diseases of digestive organs.	All other diseases.	Total deaths by color.	Total deaths.
			Accidents and negligence.	Judicial execution.	Homicide.	Suicide.	60 years and over, less those by violence.	Under 5 years, less those by violence.	Under 8 days, less those by violence.	One day old and under, less those by violence.																	Scarlet fever.
1.....	W. C.	10				2	4			1																13
2.....	W. C.	9					1				1															15
3.....	W. C.	3																								9
4.....	W. C.	7				2	1																			17
5.....	W. C.	6	1			2	3																			14
6.....	W. C.	1				2	2	1																		7
7.....	W. C.	8				2																				15
8.....	W. C.	6	1			3				1	1	1										1	2	1	7	13
9.....	W. C.	5		1			2	4					1													6
10.....	W. C.	7	1			1	4	1	1																	14
11.....	W. C.	5				1																				11
12.....	W. C.	4	1			1	4				1															10
13.....	W. C.	10				2	3																			16
14.....	W. C.	5	1			2	2	2																		16
15.....	W. C.	7				1	1	1																		14
16.....	W. C.	8	1			2	3	1			1															14
17.....	W. C.	6				1	1				1															19
18.....	W. C.	7				1	6	1				1														12
19.....	W. C.	11		1		2	5	1				1														15
20.....	W. C.	9				2	1																			14
21.....	W. C.	6	1			1	2				1															15
22.....	W. C.	7				2	1																			14
23.....	W. C.	8				2	2																			15
24.....	W. C.	5	1			2	2																			11
25.....	W. C.	8				3	1																			8
26.....	W. C.	3				2	2																			12
27.....	W. C.	1				1	3																			9
28.....	W. C.	7				1	1																			12
29.....	W. C.	6				2	2																			9
30.....	W. C.	4				3	1																			12
31.....	W. C.	3				1	1																			14
Total	W. C.	178	2		1		34	42	5	1	6	5	3	3	1	13	2	1	32	12	5	9	53	181	388	
Means	W. C.	197	6	1	3		32	78	10	5	1	3	2	2	4	29	7	1	25	9	9	9	63	207	388	

TABLE X—Continued.
MAY, 1885.

Meteorological conditions.

Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew-point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.			
29.618	79.0	57.1	65.9	47.9	18.0	53.7	50.7	NE.	S.	N.	144	.06	1
29.851	53.0	52.2	60.6	46.8	13.8	44.7	33.2	NW.	NW.	NW.	268	.....	2
29.991	54.0	52.5	59.6	42.0	17.6	45.5	35.8	NW.	W.	0	131	.....	3
29.957	55.0	55.1	66.4	46.0	20.4	47.1	36.0	SW.	NW.	0	119	.. .	4
29.894	58.7	63.5	76.0	42.8	33.2	55.0	47.1	NE.	S.	S.	119	.....	5
29.765	90.0	63.8	74.7	59.4	15.3	60.1	57.2	S.	S.	E.	191	.01	6
29.742	84.3	62.3	68.8	58.0	10.8	59.5	57.2	E.	N.	N.	197	.15	7
29.834	66.7	56.9	66.4	49.0	17.4	51.2	44.8	N.	W.	NW.	137	.....	8
29.734	43.7	57.1	69.7	42.5	27.2	47.0	32.3	0	W.	N.	164	.....	9
29.911	43.7	52.7	60.5	44.5	16.0	43.8	30.4	NW.	NW.	NW.	168	.....	10
30.107	44.3	54.9	64.4	44.8	19.6	45.7	32.6	NW.	NW.	NE.	144	.....	11
30.138	58.0	57.3	67.9	40.5	27.4	49.7	41.3	SW.	S.	SE.	136	.....	12
30.102	75.0	52.3	57.4	49.7	7.7	48.6	44.2	E.	E.	N.	205	.06	13
30.061	60.3	59.4	70.5	48.0	22.5	51.6	43.3	NW.	N.	NW.	181	.03	14
30.111	48.7	65.6	80.3	53.6	26.7	54.5	42.7	NW.	NE	0	128	.....	15
30.158	49.7	67.6	81.1	51.0	30.1	56.8	46.6	N.	E.	E.	107	.....	16
30.063	62.3	62.5	71.9	52.7	19.2	55.1	47.9	NE.	E.	NE.	128	....	17
29.894	51.7	65.4	78.4	55.0	23.4	55.2	44.5	NE.	SW.	S.	74	(*)—	18
29.911	60.7	72.5	86.4	56.0	30.4	62.8	55.5	S.	S.	S.	64	.....	19
30.037	66.7	72.9	81.9	65.7	16.2	65.3	60.2	S.	S.	SE.	94	(*)—	20
30.169	83.0	67.7	73.5	64.2	9.3	64.3	62.3	NE	E.	E.	152	(*)—	21
30.101	94.3	64.2	66.1	60.5	5.6	63.4	62.6	E.	NE.	E.	106	.33	22
30.027	85.0	71.0	78.5	64.7	13.8	67.8	65.8	E.	E.	E.	62	.18	23
30.088	87.0	64.8	69.3	60.7	8.6	62.4	60.8	E.	E.	E.	159	(*)—	24
29.973	83.3	67.6	76.5	58.8	17.7	64.4	62.2	E.	S.	S.	100	(*)—	25
30.007	70.7	74.7	82.5	64.4	18.1	67.8	63.9	NW.	S.	0	76	.....	26
30.016	87.0	63.2	73.8	58.7	15.1	60.9	59.1	NE.	N.	N.	96	1.50	27
30.052	69.3	65.5	75.0	60.3	14.7	59.5	54.6	N.	E.	E.	137	.02	28
29.972	90.0	57.7	60.9	53.7	7.2	56.2	54.6	E.	NE.	NE.	141	.41	29
29.812	88.7	61.0	66.6	53.5	13.1	59.1	57.5	NE.	SW.	NE.	78	.05	30
29.691	78.3	69.3	77.1	62.2	14.9	65.0	62.1	SW.	S.	NW.	76	.05	31
928.787	2,112.1	1,936.3	2,208.6	1,657.6	551.0	1,743.7	1,549.0	.....	.....	.....	408.2	2.85	
29.961	68.1	62.3	71.2	53.5	17.8	56.2	50.0	NE. E. NW.	S.	E.	131.7	0.92	

* Inappreciable.

The surface of the mercury in the cistern of barometer is 105.6 feet above mean level of the sea.
Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation above sea, and instrumental error.

TABLE X—Continued.

JUNE, 1885.

Meteorological conditions.

Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew-point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.			
29.839	63.0	69.5	81.4	59.0	22.4	60.8	53.6	NW.	NW.	NW.	136	.....	1
29.991	58.7	71.0	82.4	62.7	19.7	61.7	54.9	NW.	NW.	N.	127	.....	2
30.105	63.7	66.3	75.4	57.7	17.7	59.1	53.1	E.	E.	SE.	131	.....	3
29.863	76.3	73.0	86.2	61.2	25.0	67.5	64.2	SW.	S.	W.	104	(*)—	4
29.603	80.3	69.1	89.9	64.3	25.6	65.1	62.2	S.	SW.	N.	199	.61	5
30.067	62.0	65.2	73.5	55.6	17.9	57.5	50.5	N.	N.	S.	148	.....	6
29.918	68.3	72.9	82.8	58.4	24.4	66.2	61.6	S.	S.	S.	202	(*)—	7
29.732	76.3	72.8	81.3	70.6	10.7	67.9	64.4	S.	SW.	NW.	116	.03	8
30.118	47.0	61.7	72.7	54.8	17.9	51.3	38.3	NW.	NW.	NW.	223	.....	9
30.276	53.7	65.4	75.5	51.8	23.7	56.0	47.2	NE.	S.	S.	100	.....	10
30.249	58.7	68.4	77.9	54.3	23.6	59.5	51.7	S.	S.	S.	75	.....	11
30.192	68.3	70.5	80.4	57.6	22.8	63.4	58.4	S.	S.	SE.	117	.....	12
30.062	72.3	72.9	82.4	60.2	22.2	66.5	62.6	S.	S.	S.	174	(*)—	13
29.973	59.3	80.2	93.5	67.9	25.6	69.5	62.6	S.	.....	NW.	127	.....	14
30.037	67.3	81.6	92.4	73.1	19.3	73.2	68.9	NW.	SE.	SW.	72	(*)—	15
29.960	71.7	80.4	95.1	68.4	26.7	72.9	68.8	S.	W.	NW.	113	.63	16
30.061	72.3	68.8	76.3	63.1	13.2	62.8	58.3	N.	N.	N.	127	.10	17
30.248	56.7	69.2	78.5	58.1	20.4	59.7	51.4	N.	NW.	NW.	64	.....	18
30.231	60.0	72.3	83.2	60.2	23.0	62.9	55.9	S.	SW.	S.	61	.....	19
30.150	57.3	75.2	85.5	64.5	21.0	65.1	58.2	S.	SE.	S.	138	.....	20
29.938	63.3	76.8	82.2	67.7	14.5	68.1	63.1	SW.	S.	S.	214	(*)—	21
29.936	54.3	73.8	83.5	67.7	15.8	63.6	56.1	SW.	NW.	NW.	246	(*)—	22
30.155	50.7	65.1	74.7	58.0	16.7	55.4	45.9	.....	N.	NW.	130	.....	23
30.263	52.7	69.7	79.4	55.2	24.2	59.4	50.5	NE.	SW.	SW.	81	.....	24
30.206	90.7	66.0	67.5	61.0	6.5	64.3	63.3	SW.	S.	S.	96	.12	25
30.108	79.7	73.5	81.4	66.0	15.4	69.1	66.5	E.	S.	SE.	54	.....	26
30.029	94.3	72.2	76.3	69.9	6.4	70.8	70.4	0	NE.	SE.	42	.86	27
29.883	87.3	75.1	80.9	68.3	12.6	72.1	70.6	SE.	SE.	NE.	67	.95	28
29.901	61.7	70.5	80.3	60.2	20.1	62.5	56.2	NW.	NW.	.....	248	.....	29
29.930	51.3	63.3	72.5	55.2	17.3	53.6	43.2	NW.	NW.	NW.	262	.....	30
901.114	2,104.3	2,132.4	2,425.0	1,852.7	572.3	1,907.5	1,888.3	.....	.....	.....	3,904	3.30	
30.037	70.1	71.4	80.8	61.8	19.1	63.6	62.9	S.	S.	{ S. & } NW. }	133.1	.110	

* Inappreciable.

The surface of the mercury in the cistern of barometer is 105.6 feet above mean level of the sea.

Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation above sea, and instrumental error.

448 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE XI.—Still-births, legitimacy, period of utero-gestation, by whom reported and cause of, year ending June 30, 1885.

	Total number of still-births.	White.		Colored.		Unknown sex colored.		Total number of still-births.	White.		Colored.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Legitimacy:												
Legitimate.....	281	77	77	67	59	1						
Illegitimate.....	110	9	16	45	40							
Total.....	391	86	93	112	99	1						
Period of utero-gestation:												
Under four months.....	5	2	..	..	2	1						
Fourth month.....	5	..	..	5	..	..						
Fifth month.....	27	5	7	8	7	..						
Sixth month.....	53	12	12	17	12	..						
Seventh month.....	62	8	23	17	14	..						
Eighth month.....	51	13	9	12	17	..						
Ninth month.....	161	40	35	45	41	..						
Unknown and not given.....	27	6	7	8	6	..						
By whom reported:												
Physicians.....	215	50	67	46	42	..						
Midwives.....	80	15	12	31	22	..						
Coroner.....	55	7	10	20	18	..						
Medical sanitary inspector.....	41	4	4	15	17	1						
Causes:												
Unknown and not given.....	178	35	49	56	38	..						
Maternal disease, injury or overwork.....	68	10	5	23	29	1						
Protracted and difficult labor.....	18	6	3	6	3	..						
Causes—Continued.												
Placenta previa.....	7	4	2	1	..	..						
Premature birth.....	46	7	10	13	16	..						
Mal-presentation.....	6	..	..	..	4	..						
Breech presentation.....	2	..	..	..	..	..						
Prolapsus funis.....	8	2	..	1	2	..						
Hæmorrhage.....	2	..	1	1	..	..						
Compression of cord.....	10	6	2	2	..	..						
Malformation of fœtus.....	2	..	..	..	..	..						
Asphyxia.....	1	..	..	1	..	..						
Diseased placenta.....	8	3	2	2	1	..						
Pressure in womb.....	1	..	..	..	1	..						
Neglect.....	1	..	..	..	1	..						
Deficient vitality.....	3	2	..	1	..	..						
Syphilis.....	4	1	..	2	1	..						
Instrumental delivery.....	4	3	1	..	..	..						
Drowned by water.....	1	1	..	..	..	..						
Prolonged gestation.....	2	2	..	..	..	..						
Contracted pelvis.....	3	2	1	..	..	..						
Spasms.....	1	1	..	..	..	..						
Twin birth.....	3	1	..	..	2	..						
Ante partum convulsions.....	2	..	2	..	..	..						
Died in utero.....	1	..	1	..	..	..						
Pneumoperic convulsions.....	6	..	4	1	1	..						
Fall of mother on roller.....	1	..	1	..	..	..						
Uremia.....	3	..	3	..	..	..						
Inanition.....	1	..	..	1	..	..						
Wound of bladder.....	1	..	..	1	..	..						

TABLE XII.—BIRTHS.—Statement by months and quarters for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Months and quarters.	Total.	White.		Colored.		Twins.		Bastards.		Attended by physicians.		Attended by midwives.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
1884.													
July.....	282	57	88	78	59	14	4	5	28	77	31	68	106
August.....	288	90	65	65	68	..	4	2	25	80	14	75	119
September.....	300	81	95	56	68	4	3	3	36	100	27	76	97
Total.....	870	228	248	199	195	18	11	10	89	257	72	219	322
1884.													
October.....	259	65	77	60	57	..	..	6	30	76	25	66	92
November.....	280	84	77	49	70	6	8	6	15	81	18	80	101
December.....	278	64	98	67	49	6	2	9	25	85	21	77	95
Total.....	817	213	252	176	176	12	10	21	70	242	64	223	288
1885.													
January.....	304	85	79	82	58	..	11	4	29	78	111	86	29
February.....	303	89	92	64	58	5	7	9	21	102	27	79	95
March.....	229	67	52	60	50	2	4	4	26	70	24	49	86
Total.....	836	241	223	206	166	7	22	17	76	250	162	214	210
1885.													
April.....	299	81	95	66	57	5	8	1	30	88	27	88	96
May.....	244	78	69	40	57	6	3	4	30	93	31	54	66
June.....	268	70	63	69	66	5	6	3	42	57	37	76	98
Total.....	813	229	227	175	180	16	17	8	102	238	95	218	260
Total by sex and color.....	911	950	756	717	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total by color.....	..	1,861	..	1,473	..	53	60	56	337	987	393	874	1,080
Grand total for the year.....	3,334	..	..	..	..	113	..	393	..	1,380	..	1,954	..

TABLE XIII.—*Nativities of parents of legitimate white children (reported) during the year ending June 30, 1885.*

Birthplace of fathers.	Birthplace of mothers.										Total.	
	United States.	England.	Ireland.	Germany.	France.	Scotland.	Italy.	Canada.	Russia.	Switzerland.		Other countries and unknown.
United States	1,318	14	37	9	2	3	1	3			3	1,390
England	19	9	2	2	1	1						34
Ireland	52	3	74					1			1	131
Germany	57	2	1	106					1			167
France	5			1	5							11
Scotland	14	1				1						16
Italy	5						6					11
Canada	6							1				7
Russia				4					8			12
Switzerland	2			1						1		4
Holland				1								1
Austria	2	1	1	1								5
Other countries and unknown	9		2								5	16
Total	1,489	30	117	125	8	5	7	5	9	1	9	1,805

TABLE XIV.—*Nationality of mothers of illegitimate children (reported), year ending June 30, 1885.*

Nationality of mothers.	Number of children.										Total number of bas- tards.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.		Not given.
United States.....	204	86	36	22	11	9	2	3	3	2	3	381
Ireland.....					1							1
England.....		1										1
Germany.....	1				1							2
Canada.....	1											1
Not given.....	5		2									7
Total.....	211	87	38	22	13	9	2	3	3	2	3	393

450 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE XV.—Number of births (reported) in different hospitals during the year ending June 30, 1885.

Months.	Color.	Sex.	Columbia Hospi- tal.	Freedmen's Hos- pital.	Washington Asy- lum.	Saint Ann's.	Women's Chris- tian Home.	Total.
1884.								
July	White	Male	1	1				1
		Female	3	6	1	1		2
	Colored	Male	4	3				7
		Female	1		1			2
August	White	Male			1			1
		Female	2	1				4
	Colored	Male	2	1				3
		Female	6					6
September	White	Male	3	3	2			8
		Female	3	2				7
	Colored	Male	4					4
		Female	3	4	1			9
October	White	Male	1	4				5
		Female	2	1				3
November	Colored	Male	5		1	1		7
		Female	1	2				3
	White	Male	5	2	1			8
		Female	2					2
December	Colored	Male	3	5	1			9
		Female		3	1			4
1885.								
January	White	Male	1	1		1		3
		Female	2	1		1		4
	Colored	Male	4	3				7
		Female	1	5	1			7
February	White	Male	5			1		6
		Female	2	1				3
	Colored	Male	1	4	2			7
		Female	3	3				6
March	White	Male	3					3
		Female						
	Colored	Male	5	4				9
		Female	4	2	1			7
April	White	Male	1					1
		Female	1					1
	Colored	Male		1				1
		Female	2	4	1			7
May	White	Male	1					1
		Female	1					1
	Colored	Male	4	3	1			8
		Female	8	3	1			12
June	White	Male			1	1		2
		Female		7			1	7
	Colored	Female	1	6	3			10

RECAPITULATION.

Hospitals.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Male.	Female.
Columbia					
Freedmen's	108	43	65	53	53
Washington Asylum	87	6	81	46	41
Saint Ann's	24	5	19	10	14
Women's Christian Home	6	6		3	3
	1	1			1
Total	226	61	165	112	114

452 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE XVIII.—MARRIAGES (REPORTED).—*Ages of brides and grooms—white—during the year ending June 30, 1885.*

Ages of grooms.	Ages of brides.								Total.
	Under 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	Over 70 years.	
Under 20 years	3								3
20 to 25 years	74	97	16	12					189
25 to 30 years	38	82	58	7					185
30 to 40 years	11	54	35	35	5				141
40 to 50 years	5	16	10	19	5				56
50 to 60 years	1	3	12	6	12	2	1		17
60 to 70 years			1	1	6	1			9
Over 70 years							1		1
Age not given								8	8
Total	132	252	122	70	18	3	2	14	613

TABLE XIX.—MARRIAGES (REPORTED).—*Ages of brides and grooms—colored—during the year ending June 30, 1885.*

Ages of grooms.	Ages of brides.								Total.
	Under 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	Over 70 years.	
Under 20 years	2	1							3
20 to 25 years	37	46	4	1					88
25 to 30 years	5	34	22	7					72
30 to 40 years	8	23	20	14					65
40 to 50 years		3	3	4	6				17
50 to 60 years		1	1	1	1				4
60 to 70 years					3	1			4
Over 70 years									
Age not given				1				2	3
Total	52	112	50	28	10	1		3	258

TABLE XX.—DEATHS.—*Total deaths from eighteen principal diseases and suicides during two years ending June 30, 1885.*

Diseases.	Total.	White. Colored.				Diseases.	Total.	White. Colored.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.
Consumption	1,607	390	370	375	472	Rheumatism	70	26	19	13	12
Typhoid fever	200	80	56	27	37	Aneurisms	24	7	5	10	2
Apoplexy	215	87	60	40	28	Angina pectoris	16	7	7	2	
Insanity	149	88	19	29	13	Gastritis	61	24	18	12	7
Softening of the brain	30	15	1	2	3	Cirrhosis of liver	21	11	7	1	2
Paralysis	137	44	53	12	28	Dropsies	47	5	14	13	15
Cancer	209	47	103	14	43	Diabetes	14	9	4	1	
Epilepsy	13	5	1	4	3	Hernia	13	4	3	6	
Diseases of the heart	444	135	127	71	111	Suicides	25	21	3	1	
Bright's disease	102	47	20	20	15						

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 453

TABLE XXI.—*Showing deaths, arranged according to age, sex, and color, with percentages, for the nine years ending June 30, 1885.*

	White males, year ending June 30—									Total deaths, and mean percent-ages to total deaths.
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	
Total deaths	1, 148	1, 125	1, 130	1, 097	1, 179	1, 254	1, 196	1, 322	1, 375	10, 826
5 years and over:										
Number of deaths	725	682	689	711	791	854	820	885	958	7, 116
Percentage to total deaths	63.15	60.71	60.97	64.81	67.10	68.10	68.53	66.94	69.67	65.73
20 years and over:										
Number of deaths	633	568	562	641	709	751	709	764	841	6, 178
Percentage to total deaths	55.14	50.49	49.73	58.43	60.14	59.88	59.28	57.79	61.16	57.07
40 years and over:										
Number of deaths	432	380	284	459	509	541	533	572	601	4, 411
Percentage to total deaths	37.63	33.78	33.98	41.84	43.17	43.14	44.57	43.27	43.71	40.74

	White females, year ending June 30—									Total deaths, and mean percent-ages to total deaths.	Total white.
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.		
Total deaths	1, 039	1, 041	1, 066	988	1, 026	1, 099	1, 074	1, 254	1, 235	9, 822	20, 648
5 years and over:											
Number of deaths	621	653	647	592	716	731	728	801	832	6, 321	13, 437
Percentage to total deaths	59.77	62.73	60.69	59.92	69.78	66.52	67.78	63.88	67.37	64.35	65.07
20 years and over:											
Number of deaths	522	541	535	529	611	631	632	687	705	5, 393	11, 571
Percentage to total deaths	50.24	51.97	50.19	53.54	59.55	57.42	58.85	54.78	57.08	54.91	56.04
40 years and over:											
Number of deaths	339	354	334	351	404	410	439	465	489	3, 585	7, 996
Percentage to total deaths	32.63	34.01	31.33	35.53	39.38	37.31	40.88	37.08	39.59	36.50	38.72

	Colored males, year ending June 30—									Total deaths, and mean percent-ages to total deaths.
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	
Total deaths	988	1, 007	1, 051	1, 025	921	1, 062	1, 004	1, 081	1, 210	9, 349
5 years and over:										
Number of deaths	417	394	430	407	424	500	504	481	587	4, 144
Percentage to total deaths	42.20	39.13	40.91	39.71	46.04	47.08	50.20	44.50	48.51	44.82
20 years and over:										
Number of deaths	337	311	348	325	347	402	397	381	476	33.24
Percentage to total deaths	34.11	30.88	33.11	31.71	37.68	37.85	39.54	35.24	39.34	35.55
40 years and over:										
Number of deaths	206	197	209	186	210	245	273	242	300	2, 048
Percentage to total deaths	20.85	19.56	19.89	18.15	22.80	23.07	25.20	22.39	24.79	21.91

454 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE XXI.—*Showing deaths, arranged according to age, sex, and color, with percentages, for the nine years ending June 30, 1885--Continued.*

	Colored females, year ending June 30—									Total deaths, and mean percentages to total deaths.	Total colored.
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.		
Total deaths	1,033	1,058	1,062	1,036	1,010	1,156	1,012	1,157	1,178	9,762	19,111
5 years and over:											
Number of deaths	518	504	523	537	525	613	540	607	664	5,051	9,155
Percentage to total deaths	50.15	47.64	49.25	49.00	51.98	53.03	53.36	52.46	56.37	51.54	48.01
20 years and over:											
Number of deaths	396	374	424	434	448	490	422	466	510	3,964	7,583
Percentage to total deaths	38.33	35.35	39.92	41.60	44.36	42.39	41.70	40.28	43.26	40.61	38.13
40 years and over:											
Number of deaths	221	208	239	247	231	282	243	261	319	2,377	4,390
Percentage to total deaths	21.39	19.66	21.66	21.62	22.87	24.49	24.01	22.56	27.80	21.86	22.59

TABLE XXII.—*Deaths from cancers, by color, sex, and nativities, from September 1, 1874, to June 30, 1885.*

Cancer of—	Color.	Sex	Nativities.								Total.
			District of Columbia.	Other parts of United States.	Ireland.	England.	Germany.	France.	Italy.	Other countries, and unknown.	
Breast	White	Female	14	45	14	4	2			2	81
	Colored	Male	1	5							6
Uterus	White	Female	2	29							31
	Colored	Female	27	168	17	5	7	1	1	3	161
Ovary	White	Female	18	64							82
	Colored	Female	5	6	2		1				14
Stomach	White	Female	1	4			1				6
	Colored	Male	8	28	13	4	14		1	1	69
	Colored	Female	11	19	8	5	6			2	51
Liver	White	Male	2	17							19
	Colored	Female	7	26							33
	Colored	Male	1	7	1		7			3	19
	Colored	Female	3	7		3	4			1	18
	Colored	Male		5							5
	Colored	Female		4							4
Face, head, neck and mouth	White	Male	11	24	10	3	1	1			50
	Colored	Female	7	14	4		3				30
	Colored	Male	1	8							9
All other organs	White	Female	5	25	3	4	7	1		1	46
	Colored	Female	17	36	5	2	6			2	68
	Colored	Male	2	13							15
	Colored	Female	3	27							30
Total	White	Male	25	84	27	11	39	2	1	7	186
	Colored	Female	84	227	50	19	29	1	1	12	423
	Colored	Male	6	45							51
	Colored	Female	29	162							191
Total by sex	Male	Male	31	129	27	11	29	2	1	7	237
	Female	Female	113	389	50	19	29	1	1	12	614
Total by color	White	White	109	311	77	30	58	3	2	19	609
	Colored	Colored	35	207							242
Grand total			144	518	77	30	58	3	2	19	851

TABLE XXIII.—Deaths from cancers, by color, sex, age, &c., from September 1, 1874, to June 30, 1885.

Age.	Color.	Sex.	Cancer of breast.	Cancer of uterus.	Cancer of ovary.	Cancer of stomach.	Cancer of liver.	Cancer of face, head, neck, and mouth.	All others.	Total.
Under 20 years	White	Male						2	4	6
		Female		1				4	6	11
	Colored	Male	1					1	1	3
		Female				1		1	1	3
20 to 30 years	White	Male				1		1	2	4
		Female		4	2	3		1	5	15
	Colored	Male				2	1	1	3	7
		Female	2	4	1	2		1	1	11
30 to 40 years	White	Male				2	2	1	3	8
		Female	6	28	2	1	2	1	7	47
	Colored	Male	1			2			1	4
		Female	3	21	2	3			5	34
40 to 50 years	White	Male				12	4	11	10	37
		Female	20	54	3	9	8	3	11	108
	Colored	Male				8		4	1	13
		Female	4	16		3	1		10	34
50 to 60 years	White	Male				26	7	12	9	54
		Female	26	39	3	10	1	6	17	102
	Colored	Male				3	3	2	4	12
		Female	10	17	2	5		3	3	40
60 to 70 years	White	Male				15	4	9	14	42
		Female	18	27	4	16	3	4	15	87
	Colored	Male				4		1	1	6
		Female	9	7		9	1	1	5	32
70 to 80 years	White	Male				12	2	10	4	28
		Female	11	7		12	4	4	7	45
	Colored	Male					1		3	4
		Female	4	10		7	1	1	4	27
80 years and over	White	Male				1		6		7
		Female	1	1				7		8
	Colored	Male	1					1	1	2
		Female	2	2		3	1	1		10
Total	White	Male				69	19	52	46	186
		Female	81	161	14	51	18	30	68	423
	Colored	Male	3			19	5	9	25	51
		Female	34	77	5	33	4	8	30	191
Total			118	238	19	172	46	99	159	851
Per cent. to total deaths from cancer.			13.87	27.97	2.23	20.21	5.40	11.66	18.68	100.00

454 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE XXI.—*Showing deaths, arranged according to age, sex, and color, with percentages, for the nine years ending June 30, 1885—Continued.*

	Colored females, year ending June 30—									Total deaths, and mean percent-ages to total deaths.	Total colored.
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.		
Total deaths	1,033	1,078	1,062	1,096	1,010	1,156	1,012	1,157	1,178	9,762	19,111
5 years and over:											
Number of deaths	518	504	523	537	525	613	540	607	664	5,031	9,175
Percentage to total deaths	50.15	47.64	49.25	49.00	51.98	53.03	53.36	52.46	56.37	51.54	48.61
20 years and over:											
Number of deaths	396	374	424	434	448	490	422	466	510	3,964	7,268
Percentage to total deaths	38.33	35.35	39.92	39.60	44.36	42.39	41.70	40.28	43.26	40.61	38.13
40 years and over:											
Number of deaths	221	268	240	237	231	282	243	261	319	2,232	4,280
Percentage to total deaths	21.39	19.66	21.66	21.62	22.87	24.39	24.01	22.56	27.80	22.86	22.29

TABLE XXII.—*Deaths from cancers, by color, sex, and nativities, from September 1, 1874, to June 30, 1885.*

Cancer of—	Color.	Sex	Nativities.								Total.
			District of Columbia.	Other parts of United States.	Ireland.	England.	Germany.	France.	Italy.	Other countries, and unknown.	
Breast	White ..	Female ..	14	45	14	4	2	..	..	2	81
	Colored ..	Male ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Uterus	White ..	Female ..	5	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
	Colored ..	Female ..	27	100	17	5	7	1	1	3	161
Ovary	White ..	Female ..	13	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
	Colored ..	Female ..	5	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	14
Stomach	White ..	Female ..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Colored ..	Female ..	8	28	13	4	14	..	1	1	69
Liver	White ..	Male ..	11	19	8	5	6	..	..	2	51
	Colored ..	Male ..	2	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Face, head, neck and mouth ..	White ..	Female ..	7	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
	Colored ..	Female ..	1	7	1	..	7	..	..	..	19
All other organs	White ..	Male ..	3	7	..	3	4	..	..	3	18
	Colored ..	Male ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total	White ..	Female ..	11	24	10	3	1	1	..	2	53
	Colored ..	Female ..	7	14	4	..	3	..	..	2	30
Total by sex	White ..	Male ..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Colored ..	Male ..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Grand total	White ..	Female ..	5	25	3	4	7	1	..	1	46
	Colored ..	Female ..	17	36	5	2	6	..	..	2	68
Total	White ..	Male ..	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
	Colored ..	Male ..	3	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Total	White ..	Male ..	25	84	27	11	39	2	1	7	186
	Colored ..	Female ..	84	227	50	19	29	1	1	12	423
Total by sex	White ..	Male ..	6	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
	Colored ..	Female ..	29	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	191
Total by sex	White ..	Male ..	31	129	27	11	29	2	1	7	237
	Colored ..	Female ..	113	389	50	19	29	1	1	12	614
Total by color	White ..	Male ..	169	311	77	30	58	3	2	19	609
	Colored ..	Female ..	35	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	242
Grand total	White ..	Male ..	144	518	77	30	58	3	2	19	851

TABLE XXIII.—Deaths from cancers, by color, sex, age, &c., from September 1, 1874, to June 30, 1875.

Age.	Color.	Sex.	Cancer of breast.	Cancer of uterus.	Cancer of ovary.	Cancer of stomach.	Cancer of liver.	Cancer of face, head, neck, and mouth.	All others.	Total.
Under 20 years	White	Male						2	4	6
		Female		1				4	6	11
	Colored	Male	1					1	1	3
		Female				1		1	1	3
20 to 30 years	White	Male				1		1	2	4
		Female		4	2	3		1	5	15
	Colored	Male				2	1	1	3	7
		Female	2	4	1	2		1	1	11
30 to 40 years	White	Male				2	2	1	3	8
		Female	6	23	2	1	2	1	7	47
	Colored	Male	1			2			1	4
		Female	3	21	2	3			5	34
40 to 50 years	White	Male				12	4	11	10	37
		Female	20	54	3	9	8	3	11	108
	Colored	Male				8		4	1	13
		Female	4	16		3	1		10	34
50 to 60 years	White	Male				26	7	12	9	54
		Female	26	39	3	10	1	6	17	102
	Colored	Male				3	3	2	4	12
		Female	10	17	2	5		3	3	40
60 to 70 years	White	Male				15	4	9	14	42
		Female	18	27	4	16	3	4	15	87
	Colored	Male				4		1	1	6
		Female	9	7		9	1	1	5	32
70 to 80 years	White	Male				12	2	10	4	28
		Female	11	7		12	4	4	7	45
	Colored	Male					1		3	4
		Female	4	10		7	1	1	4	27
80 years and over	White	Male				1		6		7
		Female		1				7		8
	Colored	Male	1						1	2
		Female	2	2		3	1	1		10
Total	White	Male				69	19	52	46	186
		Female	81	161	14	51	18	30	68	423
	Colored	Male	3			19	5	9	25	51
		Female	34	77	5	33	4	8	30	191
Total			118	238	19	172	46	99	159	851
Per cent. to total deaths from cancer.			13.87	27.97	2.23	20.21	5.40	11.66	18.68	100.00

456 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE XXIV.—*Number of deaths from cancers, by color, sex, age; total number of deaths from all causes; number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancers, and number of deaths from cancers to each 1,000 deaths from all causes, from September 1, 1874, to June 30, 1885.*

Cause of death.	White.			Colored.			Grand total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Under 20 years:							
Deaths from cancers	6	11	17	3	2	5	22
Deaths from all causes	5,569	5,333	10,902	7,243	7,020	14,263	
Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancers ..	928	485	1,413	2,414	3,510	5,924	
20 to 30 years:							
Deaths from cancers	4	15	19	7	11	18	37
Deaths from all causes	946	1,071	2,017	812	1,130	1,942	
Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancers ..	236	71	307	116	103	219	
30 to 40 years:							
Deaths from cancers	8	47	55	4	34	38	93
Deaths from all causes	1,204	1,082	2,286	739	893	1,632	
Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancers ..	150	23	173	184	26	210	
40 to 50 years:							
Deaths from cancers	37	108	145	13	34	47	192
Deaths from all causes	1,434	932	2,366	668	597	1,265	
Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancers ..	39	8	47	51	17	68	
50 to 60 years:							
Deaths from cancers	54	102	156	12	40	52	208
Deaths from all causes	1,254	855	2,109	569	474	1,043	
Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancers ..	23	8	31	47	12	59	
60 to 70 years:							
Deaths from cancers	42	87	129	6	32	38	167
Deaths from all causes	1,184	909	2,093	454	484	938	
Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancers ..	28	10	38	76	15	91	
70 to 80 years:							
Deaths from cancers	28	45	73	4	27	31	104
Deaths from all causes	985	907	1,892	404	513	917	
Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancers ..	35	20	55	101	19	120	
80 years and over:							
Deaths from cancers	7	8	15	2	10	12	27
Deaths from all causes	343	550	893	300	552	852	
Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancers ..	49	69	118	150	55	205	

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 457

TABLE XXV.—Number of deaths from cancers, by color, sex, age; total number of deaths from all causes; number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancers, and number of deaths from cancers to each 1,000 deaths from all causes, from September 1, 1874, to June 30, 1885.

Age.	Causes.	White.			Colored.			Grand total.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Under 20 years	Deaths from cancers	6	11	17	3	2	5	22
	Deaths from all causes	5,569	5,333	10,902	7,243	7,020	14,263	
	Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancers	928	485	1,413	2,414	3,510	5,924	
20 to 30 years	Deaths from cancers	4	15	19	7	11	18	37
	Deaths from all causes	946	1,071	2,017	812	1,130	1,942	
	Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancers	236	71	307	116	103	219	
30 to 40 years	Deaths from cancers	8	47	55	4	34	38	93
	Deaths from all causes	1,204	1,082	2,286	736	893	1,629	
	Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancers	150	23	173	184	26	210	
40 to 50 years	Deaths from cancers	37	108	145	13	34	47	192
	Deaths from all causes	1,434	932	2,366	668	597	1,265	
	Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancers	39	8	47	51	17	68	
50 to 60 years	Deaths from cancers	54	102	156	12	40	52	208
	Deaths from all causes	1,254	855	2,109	560	474	1,034	
	Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancers	23	8	31	47	12	59	
60 to 70 years	Deaths from cancers	42	87	129	6	32	38	167
	Deaths from all causes	1,184	909	2,093	454	484	938	
	Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancers	28	10	38	76	15	91	
70 to 80 years	Deaths from cancers	28	45	73	4	27	31	104
	Deaths from all causes	985	907	1,892	404	513	917	
	Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancers	35	20	55	101	19	120	
80 years and over	Deaths from cancers	7	8	15	2	10	12	27
	Deaths from all causes	343	550	893	300	552	852	
	Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancers	49	69	118	150	55	205	

TABLE XXVI.—Deaths from cancers of white females from September 1, 1874, to June 30, 1885.

Cancer of—	Married.		Widows.		Single.		Total deaths from cancers.
	Deaths from cancers.	Percentage to total deaths from cancers of married.	Deaths from cancers.	Percentage to total deaths from cancers of widows.	Deaths from cancers.	Percentage to total deaths from cancers of single.	
Breast	33	14.80	31	22.96	17	26.56	81
Uterus	106	47.53	43	31.85	11	17.19	*161
Ovary	10	4.48	3	2.22	1	1.56	14
Stomach	20	8.97	21	15.56	10	15.63	51
Liver	8	3.59	7	5.19	3	4.69	18
Face, head, neck, and mouth	12	5.38	12	8.89	6	9.37	30
All others	34	15.25	18	13.33	16	25.00	68
Total	223	100.00	135	100.00	64	100.00	423

* One cancer of uterus, conjugal relation unknown.

458 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE XXVII.—Deaths from cancers of colored females, from September 1, 1874, to June 30, 1885.

Cancer of—	Married.		Widows.		Single.		Total deaths from cancers.
	Deaths from cancers.	Percentage to total deaths from cancers of married.	Deaths from cancers.	Percentage to total deaths from cancers of widows.	Deaths from cancers.	Percentage to total deaths from cancers of single.	
Breast	16	20.51	17	18.89	1	4.35	34
Uterus	34	41.59	36	40.00	7	30.43	77
Ovary	4	5.11	1	1.11			5
Stomach	8	10.26	20	2.22	5	21.74	33
Liver	1	1.28	1	1.11	1	4.35	3
Face, head, neck, and mouth	2	2.56	3	3.33	2	8.69	7
All others	13	16.67	12	13.33	7	30.43	32
Total	78	100.00	90	100.00	23	100.00	191

LIST OF REGISTERED PHYSICIANS.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Adams, E. A.	422 8th st., SE.	Beatty, L. K.	128 11th st., SE.
Adams, A. C.	808 11th st., NW.	Baker, Frank	326 C st., NW.
Adams, J. L.	1335 E st., SE.	Bennett, H. M.	617 F st., NW.
Adams, B. B.	927 N. Y. av., NW.	Brewer, J. S.	112 4th st., NW.
Adams, S. S.	831 14th st., NW.	Braithwaite, Sarah	112 4th st., SE.
Adams, M. P.	901 M st., NW.	Buck, R. H.	908 F st., NW.
Appleby, J. F. R.	1439 3rd st., NW.	Bond, William W.	1403 F st., NW.
Atwood, O. W.	1928 12th st., NW.	Bates, N. L.	1744 G st., NW.
Allen, Charles	415 7th st., NW.	Barstow, K. D.	622 B st., SE.
Angusta, A. T.	1319 L st., NW.	Ball, William S.	1502 Q st., NW.
Albert, Charles	515 10th st., NW.	Bishop, E. B.	2210 Pa. av., NW.
Acker, G. N.	1403 N. Y. av., NW.	Bland, M. C.	1209 G st., NW.
Antisell, Thomas	1311 Q st., NW.	Beakley, J. S.	1007 13th st., NW.
Antisell, Thomas, jr.	1629 Conn. av., NW.	Bovee, J. W.	Children's Hospital.
Armstrong, William J.	1407 F st., NW.	Baker, W. W.	1412 9th st., NW.
Alleger, W. W.	1321 F st., NW.	Byrne, C. C.	Soldiers' Home.
Bliss, D. W.	421 G st., NW.	Baggett, J. B.	Mount Pleasant.
Bogan, S. W.	219 A st., SE.	Beld-n, O. S.	114 C st., NW.
Brackett, J. E.	813 1st st., NW.	Brumbaugh, G. M.	1022 8th st., NW.
Bond, S. S.	921 E st., NW.	Bryan, Joseph H.	1534 I st., N. W.
Borrows, Joseph	709 H st., NW.	Callan, C. V. N.	1422 F st., NW.
Behrend, A.	1740 14th st., NW.	Crew, S. B.	146 6th st., NW.
Beall, B. M.	748 6th st., NW.	Cragin, C. H.	3123 Dumbarton st., Georgetown.
Bruckheimer, M.	1212 10th st., NW.	Clark, D. B.	1008 13th st., NW.
Bushnell, J. H.	1114 Md. av., SW.	Clemons, P. H.	2022 F st., NW.
Boorman, C. V.	908 6th st., NW.	Cuthbert, M. F.	Columbia Hospital.
Bowen, C. H.	1504 H st., NW.	Cruiser, C. B.	2712 Beall st., NW.
Baxter, J. H.	1915 Pa. av., NW.	Choate, Rufus	310 Ind. av., NW.
Baldwin, W. O.	1222 C st., SE.	Cronse, J. L.	1213 M st., NW.
Bray, John	1616 H st., NW.	Combe, J. T.	1304 9th st., NW.
Barker, H. H.	615 11th st., NW.	Corbin, E. L.	603 La. av., NW.
Bulkley, J. W.	317 C st., NW.	Connell, B. F.	3139 Dumbarton st., Georgetown.
Briscoe, W. C.	711 12th st., NW.	Cottrell, J. F.	725 18th st., NW.
Bell, Ralph	1107 11th st., NW.	Carpenter, J. E.	104 C st., NE.
Bowler, W. K.	1118 H st., NW.	Custis, J. B. G.	604 East Capitol st.
Butnell, J. R.	1525 I st., NW.	Caldwell, C. T.	1749 11th st., NW.
Busey, S. C.	227 E st., NW.	Chan, A. H. W.	Cor. 12th & Q sts., NW.
Baxter, J. B. G.	511 13th st., NW.	Cook, G. Wythe	3 Thomas Circle, NW.
Bird, J. C.	Bureau of Education.	Crook, Harrison	420 7th st., NW.
Bogus, A. P.	604 Mass. av., NW.	Corey, W. F.	906 French st., NW.
Bogan, M. V. B.	931 G st., NW.	Cook, S. L. C.	1537 K st., NW.
Bigelow, J. R.	822 8th st., NW.	Chew, T. I.	206 Pa. av., SE.
Boldemann, Theo.	233 G st., NW.	Cones, Elliot	1726 N. st., NW.
Ball, C. A.	1310 I st., NW.	Candee, H. O.	922 F st., NW.
Burghardt, C. A.	35 B st., SE.	Cardoza, J. L.	411 L st., NW.
Byrnes, William F.	116 2d st., SE.	Cleary, F. P.	237 10th st., NE.
Bayne, J. W.	7th st. road, county.	Clift, J. W.	1117 Mass. av., NW.
Balloch, E. A.	923 H st., NW.	Cutts, J. M.	1226 14th st., NW.
Binns, Douglas	1215 I st., NW.		
Burnett, S. M.			

LIST OF REGISTERED PHYSICIANS—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Collins, C. R.	1218 G st., NW.	Hammett, C. M.	644 F st., SW.
Charlbers, J. P.	912 1st. st., NW.	Hartigan, J. F.	608 14th st., NW.
Cave, S. M.	916 15th st., NW.	Huntton, A. J.	Third Auditor's Office.
Chamberlin, F. T.	National Hotel.	Henderson, George	817 T st., NW.
Carpenter, J. A. S.	439 1st., NW.	Howard, J. F.	1126 9th st., NW.
Canall, J. J.	908 15th st., NW.	Howard, F.	1019 F st., NW.
Cook, G. T.	1222 S st., NW.	Howard, H. N.	918 Mass. av., NW.
Dorsey, T. G.	400 B st., SE.	Hagner, C. E.	1400 H st., NW.
Dorsey, Lloyd	913 Mass. av., NW.	Hyatt, Frank	900 K st., NW.
Dexter, J. E.	1233 F st., NW.	Hansmann, Theo.	724 13th st., NW.
Darling, Henry	Brightwood, D. C.	Hood, T. B.	1009 O st., NW.
De Moza, M. M.	927 9th st., NW.	Herndon, D.	1441 Corcoran st., NW.
Dovillers, L. V.	1221 13th st., NW.	Hartwell, J. B.	1458 T st., NW.
Dohson, H. A.	420 3d st., SE.	Heron, G. H.	1328 6th st., NW.
Donohoe, Florence	1134 8th st., NW.	Harrison, J. S.	827 9th st., NW.
Dydenburgh, R. G.	67 F st., NW.	Harrison, G. B.	1345 F st., NW.
Duval, W. T. S.	1009 L st., NW.	Harrison, J. Stewart	Anacostia, D. C.
Dowley, E. X.	301 Pa. av., SE.	Hart, Mary E.	1003 H st., NW.
Dvor, J. I.	1021 15th st., NW.	Hamilton, J. B.	U. S. Marine Hospital.
Dufour, J. E. R.	1814 14th st., NW.	Hoffman, W. J.	222 E st., NW.
Dunel, Z. T.	1501 Q st., NW.	Holden, R. I.	802 6th st., SW.
Durby, J. J.	451 O st., NW.	Hawkes, W. H.	1339 N. Y. av., NW.
Dunn, J. W.	125 Pa. av., SE.	Hammond, T. V.	1016 I st., NW.
Deane, J. W.	Benning's, D. C.	Harvey, L. A.	933 K st., NW.
Davidson, J. H.	Bethesda, Md.	Huntington, D. L.	2117 G st., NW.
Dray, G. A.	216 11th st., NW.	Hussey, D. J.	813 12th st., NW.
Davis, C. A.	1324 1st. st., NW.	Howard, J. H.	Cor. 4 1/2 and Pomeroy sts.
Dalncy, T. S.	716 13th st., N. W.	Henry, William S. B.	807 7th st., SW.
Eaton, P. H.	1318 F st., NW.	Honston, Sam	1417 Columbiast., NW.
Ebot, J. L.	510 E st., NW.	Hughes, W. D.	329 11th st., SW.
Evans, Warwick	1027 9th st., NW.	Hickling, D. P., jr.	Providence Hospital.
Edson, Susan A.	1408 I st., NW.	Harvey, G. E.	1013 Md. av., SW.
Elbey, M. G.	1012 I st., NW.	Hall, C. H. H.	1744 G st., NW.
Ellett, D. A.	1727 7th st., NW.	Herndon, C. G.	1744 G st., NW.
Ewing, LaFayette C.	831 14th st., N. W.	Hishop, Margaret	313 M st., NW.
Fanzoni, C. W.	808 H st., NW.	Hammond, W. B.	619 Pa. av., NW.
Fenwick, G. P.	502 6th st., SW.	Harvey, H. M.	610 B st., NE.
Fisher, G. W.	Untontown, D. C.	Hines, J. M.	1439 S st., NW.
French, R. D. De L.	1336 T st., NW.	Hartwell, Mary E.	618 12th st., NW.
Foster, R. A.	2029 Q st., NW.	Handy, W. E.	Columbia Hospital.
Fry, H. D.	819 14th st., NW.	Henning, R. E.	Washington Asylum Hospital.
Francis, J. R.	2112 Pa. av., NW.	Howell, A. G.	243 3d st., SW.
Freeman, J. R.	1207 G st., NW.	Harvey, P. F.	Cor. 14th st. and N. Y. av.
Fay, Henry B.	Cor. 21st & H sts., NW.	Hoover, F. P.	1615 13th st., NW.
Friedrich, Leon L.	323 East Capitol st.	Irwin, Fairfax	2131 K st., NW.
Fernald, F. Clinton	1013 14th st., NW.	Johnson, A. E.	101 B st., SE.
Falls, M. S.	1200 18th st., NW.	Johnson, J. Taber.	926 17th st., NW.
French, William B.	320 B st., SE.	Johnson, W. W.	1603 K st., NW.
Gleeson, J. K. P.	1227 N st., NW.	Johnson, J. B.	922 N. Y. av., NW.
Gibbs, T. F.	945 R. I. av., NW.	Johnston, G. F.	420 6th st., NW.
Groot, S. I.	924 N. Y. av., NW.	Julihn, M. L.	936 C st., SW.
Glennan, P.	Cor. N. J. av. and Boundary, NW.	Joyce, J. W.	500 6th st., NW.
Garnett, A. Y. P.	1317 N. Y. av., NW.	Jolley, B. B.	1210 9th st., NW.
Garnett, A. Y. P., jr.	637 9th st., NE.	Johnson, H. L. E.	Columbia Hospital.
Grinstead, William	311 East Capitol st.	Junney, Edgar	12 Iowa Circle.
Griggs, George	1405 5th st., NW.	Jameson, A. B.	Park st., Mt. Pleasant.
Griffith, M. J.	Naval Dispensary.	Johnson, R. E. L.	2033 H st., NW.
Griffith, S. H.	Tennallytown, D. C.	Johnston, Geo. W.	1406 H st., N. W.
Gilpin, G. E.	Govt. Hospital for In- same.	Keech, Thomas A. R.	424 East Capitol st.
Goddard, W. W.	216 124 st., SW.	King, A. F. A.	726 13th st., NW.
Goodman, W. R.	1222 N. Y. av., NW.	Kleinschmidt, C. H. A.	3113 N st., NW.
Gilbert, C. B.	Naval Hospital.	Kidder, J. O.	Smithsonian Institute.
Gilbon, A. L.	718 12th st., NW.	Ketcham, O. C.	37 C st., NE.
Goodrick, P.	1331 K st., NW.	Kellogg, George	1416 Q st., NW.
Goldshorough, E. K.	904 14th st., NW.	King, George S.	708 N st., NW.
Gardner, F. A.	Naval Dispensary.	King, William R.	513 12th st., NW.
Green, E. H.	Soldiers' Home.	Kolipin-ki, Louis	Children's Hospital.
Gurley, R. R.	920 B st., SW.	Kehrer, Augustus B.	7134 East Capitol st.
Goodell, C. F.	472 O st., NW.	King, E. F.	943 M st., NW.
Geddes, William	1011 G st., NW.	Kenan, J. F.	923 Va. av., NW.
Gobrecht, W. H.	1013 10th st., NW.	Lamb, D. S.	1324 V st., NW.
Goodwin, E.	201 44 st., SW.	Landers, Thomas	926 I st., NW.
Grinder, G. W., jr.	1102 9th st., NW.	Leach, H. E.	400 7th st., NW.
Gibbs, B. Frank	420 1st st., N. W.	Lee, George	1319 Vt. av., NW.
Garvin, H. D.	1814 H st., NW.	Lincoln, N. S.	1514 H st., NW.
Hagner, D. R.	205 H st., NW.	Little, J. W.	1335 N st., NW.
Herbert, J. W.	407 6th st., SW.	Lee, William	2111 Pa. av., NW.
Hazen, D. H.	511 East Capitol st.	Lovejoy, J. W. H.	900 12th st., NW.
Hazen, W. P. C.			

460 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

LIST OF REGISTERED PHYSICIANS—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Lawver, W. P.	1912 1st, NW.	Palmer, G. S.	1113 Mass. av., NW.
Lindsay, Harvey	824 Conn. av., NW.	Purvis, C. B.	1118 13th st., NW.
Little, J. J.	1511 R st., NW.	Parsons, Mary A.	1216 H st., NW.
Loomis, L. C.	Montello, D. C.	Pope, G. W.	1109 14th st., NW.
Latimer, George	1326 N. Y. av., NW.	Parsons, John	81 I st., NE.
Lyon, S. B.	Government Hospital for the Insane.	Prentiss, D. W.	1224 9th st., NW.
Lewis, C. O.	Bladensburg, Md.	Peter, Armistead	3059 O st., NW.
Leech, G. A.	1926 9th st., NW.	Poulton, W. E.	426 4 1/2 st., SW.
Lockett, William F.	Mount Pleasant.	Parkinson, C.	1003 O st., NW.
La Fetra, G. H.	604 9th st., NW.	Pittis, William	1808 14th st., NW.
Livingston, L.	1922 12th st., NW.	Parker, J. M.	Oxen Hill, Md.
Loomis, C. L.	500 13th st., NW.	Pool, Ben. G. (Medical Sanitary Inspector).	1422 11th st., NW.
Lorini, R.	814 17th st., NW.	Putman, J. J.	1435 Chapin st., NW.
Luscomb, Arthur	916 McPherson Square.	Pyles, R. A.	Anacostia, D. C.
Le Fevre, Edwin	1504 13th st., NW.	Peterson, R. C.	Receiving ship Wyan- dotte, navy yard.
Luze, Charles R.	Providence Hospital.	Perry, G. N.	1524 10th st., NW.
Mallan, C. E.	920 9th st., NW.	Petteys, Charles V.	Cor. 4th & D st., NW.
Mead, Theodore	902 22d st., NW.	Putman, L. C.	1608 Marion st., NW.
Moore, J. B.	1924 Pa. av., NW.	Page, W. R.	815 12 st., NW.
McKin, S. A. H.	25 5th st., SE.	Patterson, A. C.	Gov't Hosp. for Insane
Morgan, J. E.	905 E st., NW.	Raines, C. H.	1112 B st., NE.
Morgan, E. C.	916 E st., NW.	Raines, W. M.	1407 G st., NW.
Magruder, G. L.	310 E st., NW.	Ranterburg, C. E.	215 3d st., NW.
Mindell, J. H.	1022 18th st., NW.	Ranterburg, L. E.	215 3d st., NW.
Melvin, M. B.	721 43 st., SW.	Reynolds, R.	2129 F st., NW.
Maus, R. G.	1701 6th st., NW.	Rely, J. R.	221 44 st., SW.
Meriam, E. C.	632 N. J. av., NW.	Ritchie, L. W.	3259 S st., NW.
Merrison, William V.	1106 F st., NW.	Roberts, W. E.	715 G st., SE.
Muncester, O. M.	1405 N. Y. av., NW.	Radeliffe, S. J.	1211 F st., NW.
McWilliams, A.	607 43 st., SW.	Reynolds, W. B.	10 5th st., NE.
Murphy, P. J.	Columbia Hospital.	Ravenberg, R.	1448 Pierce st., NW.
Mackall, Louis, jr.	3040 Dunbarton st., NW.	Rosse, I. C.	1730 H st., NW.
Mackall, J. McV.	3021 N st., NW.	Rogers, A. P.	330 Va. av., SE.
McBlair, J. H.	2029 I st., NW.	Roberts, Grace	420 5th st., SE.
Maxwell, C. D.	1716 I st., NW.	Rixey, P. M.	1518 K st., NW.
Marr, S. S.	1415 10th st., NW.	Reynolds, Robert, Jr.	2129 F st., NW.
McLeod, Wilfred	Corner Frederick and Prospect sts.	Riggs, D. H.	1539 5th st., NW.
Marsteller, A. A.	304 C st., NW.	Robbins, H. A.	813 4th st., NW.
McArdle, T. E.	707 12th st., NW.	Reed, L. T.	608 12th st., NW.
Mimich, William H.	1837 6th st., NW.	Rankin, E. B.	509 4th st., NW.
Mitchell, G. H.	1802 16th st., NW.	Ryon, N. A.	1090 D st., SE.
Mallan, T. F.	216 2d st., SE.	Roy, J. P.	416 10th st., NW.
Mayfield, Clifton	1511 30th st., NW.	Rothermel, A. W. S.	106 3d st., NW.
Muhleman, S. A.	723 6th st., NW.	Roberts, Robert R.	1109 F st., NW.
May, J. F.	2022 G st., NW.	Spackman, M. D.	1634 16th st., NW.
Markriter, J. I.	705 6th st., NW.	Stanton, J. O.	1344 G st., NW.
Mason, J. E.	2100 H st., NW.	Stone, C. G.	Brightwood, D. C.
Miller, W. L.	410 K st., NW.	Sumby, S. A.	513 3d st., SW.
McGarvey, A. W.	807 H st., NE.	Suddarth, J. L.	21 st., NE.
Mann, H. L.	334 Ind. av., NW.	Stearns, S. S.	924 P st., NW.
Marshall, Collins	1010 11th st., NW.	Sothoron, J. T.	1919 I st., NW.
Martin, Thomas	310 N. Y. av., NW.	Samson, G. C.	2419 Pa. av., NW.
McLain, J. S.	1924 N st., NW.	Sonnenschildt, C. W.	626 E st., NW.
Miller, Thomas	1616 7th st., NW.	Street, D. B.	
Madison, B. F.	417 B st., SE.	Sowers, Z. T.	1320 N. Y. av., NW.
Manning, William P.	1900 16th st., NW.	Shekell, A. B.	1529 32d st., NW.
Maddox, William J.	48 Myrtle st., NE.	Smith, T. C.	1133 12th st., NW.
Marx, George	924 Mass. av., NW.	Scholl, Joseph	615 D st., NW.
Mitchell, R. T.	503 E st., NW.	Sweetman, J. T.	1919 G st., NW.
Moore, Andrew M.	1626 15th st., NW.	St. Clair, F. O.	1428 R. I. av., NW.
Norton, C. W.	815 H st., NE.	Schaeffer, E. M.	17 St. Cloud Building.
Newton, L. E.	413 L st., NW.	Sollhansen, E. A.	636 G st., NW.
Naylor, W. L.	456 M st., NW.	Stratton, J. T.	517 7th st., SE.
Newman, H. M.	2403 Pa. av., NW.	Suter, H.	1207 31st st., NW.
Nicholson, William	1322 I st., NW.	Stack, M. J.	Gov't Hospital for the Insane.
Ncale, R. A.	612 18th st., NW.	Shirley, A. B.	1336 Q st., NW.
Nourse, C. H.	Darnestown, Md.	Shadd, P. J.	Freedmen's Hospital.
Niederman, William F. de	1718 10th st., NW.	Swornstedt, L. B.	1455 14th st., NW.
Norwood, John	1819 13th st., NW.	Shoulters, G. H.	510 5th st., NW.
Norom, H. S.	1749 Pa. av., NW.	Sneaker, J. G.	1216 H st., NW.
Okie, W. T.	1210 G st., NW.	Shute, D. M.	916 12th st., NW.
Owens, Thomas	1531 P st., NW.	Summer, Jeanette J.	937 N. Y. av., NW.
Ober, G. C.	233 Pa. av., SE.	Stanford, Flora H.	411 H st., NE.
Osmun, C. J.	807 9th st., NW.	Snyder, A. A.	3051 N st., NW.
O'Reilly, R. M.	1909 I st., NW.	Stone, T. R.	1630 R. I. av., NW.
Offutt, Barnet	1023 East Capitol st.	Smith, D. A.	Curtis Build'g Geo'n.
Olundst, William A.	1916 15th st., NW.	Sprigg, William	Garfield Memorial Hospital.
Patterson, D. C. (Coroner)	919 I st., NW.	Stafford, John J.	901 4 1/2 st., SW.
Porter, H. T.	3014 O st., NW.		
Palmer, W. G.	929 H st., NW.		

LIST OF REGISTERED PHYSICIANS—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Stockstill, D. C.	725 8th st., NW.	Winter, J. T.	1528 9th st., NW.
Sessford, J. S. F.	2109 K st., NW.	Watts, S. R.	1008 19th st., NW.
Schwalbe, Samuel.	723 6th st., N. W.	Winslow, Caroline B.	1 Grant Place, NW.
Townsend, Smith (H'ltb Officer).	221 4 th st., NW.	Walsh, Ralph.	1328 N. Y. av., NW.
Thompson, J. F.	1401 H st., NW.	Wolhaupter, D. P.	801 H st., NW.
Turner, T. J.	1304 R. I. av., NW.	Waggaman, Samuel.	1608 14th st., NW.
Tarkington, J. A.	217 D st., NW.	Wells, C. A.	Bladensburg, Md.
Terry, Turner.	Anacostia, D. C.	West, G. W.	1102 14th st., NW.
Taylor, W. H.	619 M st., NW.	Witmer, A. H.	Govt. Hospital for the Insane.
Toner, J. M.	615 La. av., NW.	Wallace, M. F.	104 Ind. av., NW.
Tyler, W. B.	3269 M st., NW.	White, J. M.	Brightwood, D. C.
Tyler, A. C.	22 2d st., NE.	Wannan, W. H. H.	939 T st., NW.
Taylor, L. M.	701 M st., NW.	Werner, P. P.	608 Mass. av., NE.
Trott, T. H.	232 N. J. av., SE.	Wise, T. M.	606 M st., NW.
Townsend, W. W.	1209 R. I. av., NW.	Winter, E. C. C.	601 H st., SW.
Taylor, Thomas.	238 Mass. av., NE.	Wright, G. H.	Central Dispensary.
Tyler, Luchlan.	1206 G st., NW.	Wales, P. S.	813 Vt. av., NW.
Turpin, H. W.	427 11th st., NW.	Wagner, G. H.	605 N. J. av., NW.
Thompson, M. F.	1113 Pa. av., NW.	White, C. H.	Museum of Hygiene.
Taylor, T. Archibald.	416 10th st., NW.	Woodman, F. J.	641 East Capitol st.
Veidi, T. S.	815 14th st., NW.	Wooster, Mary S.	2250 11th st., NW.
Van Dyck, J.	22 Grant Place, NW.	Young, P. G.	1317 8th st., NW.
Walsh, J. K.	1111 13th st., NW.	Young, J. T.	1336 N. Y. av., NW.
Ward, William W.	1735 Pa. av., NW.	Yarrow, H. C.	814 17th st., NW.
Walter, J.	1010 F st., NW.	Yarnall, J. H.	1303 31st st., NW.

LIST OF REGISTERED UNDERTAKERS.

Barker, R. W.	612 11th st., NW.	Herbert, J. F.	Harmony Cemetery.
Birch, Jos. F.	3043 M st., NW.	Johnson, Isaac.	812 3d st., SW.
Botcher, E. M.	735 8th st., SE.	Jordan, H.	1010 8th st., NW.
Burgdorf, August.	312 Pa. av., NW.	Lee, John W.	332 Pa. av., NW.
Bellows, James.	633 N. J. av., NW.	Lee, Joseph C.	325 Pa. av., NW.
Bettors, G. C. H.	1408 S. C. av., SE.	Lewis, William.	2247 Boundary st., NW
Berry, D. A.	416 4 th st., NW.	Mitchell, J. M.	914 11th st., SE.
Bond, Thomas.	Uniontown, D. C.	McHenry, J. P.	Mt. Olivet Cemetery.
Brown, W. P., & Son.	Cor. 9th and E sts., SE.	McKerichar, Alexander.	Glenwood Cemetery.
Burdett, William F.	Presbyterian Cemetery.	Mundy, M. L.	Rock Creek Cemetery.
Cain, R. S.	1011 7th st., NW.	Nelson, Edward.	447 L st., NW.
Campbell, George.	500 K st., SW.	Parker, A.	1734 L st., NW.
Clements, J. T.	1235 32d st., NW.	Rooney, A.	940 F st., NW.
Cross, J. B.	Cong. Cemetery.	Speare, W. R.	1233 7th st., NW.
Cohen, Moses.	8th st., bet. H and I sts. NW.	Spindler, Fred.	1029 7th st., NW.
Day, Addison.	301 4 th st., SW.	Spindler, William F.	2824 Pa. av., NW.
Davis, J. H.	1626 11th st., NW.	Sigourney, W. S.	Methodist Cemetery.
Dahmey, J. H.	441 L st., NW.	Shelton, J. H.	1723 Cedar st., NW.
Duvall, L. E.	493 I st., SW.	Smith, N.	M st., Georgetown.
Fries, Mrs. D.	1008 6th st., NW.	Sims, John.	Payne's Cemetery.
Finn, Cornelius.	912 Pa. av., NW.	Speaks, Henry.	1317 32d st., NW.
Geier, Frank, Sons.	1113 7th st., NW.	Wetzol, J. A.	1137 10th st., NW.
Gasch, Francis.	Bladensburg, Md.	Wright, J. R.	2900 M st., NW.
Gaffard, W. H.	Graceland Cemetery.	Wise, G. W.	1705 Pa. av., NW.
Gawler, Joseph.	1726 Pa. av., NW.	Williams, Lemuel.	1113 Q st., NW.
Harvey, R. F.	922 Pa. av., NW.	West, John.	320 Pa. av., SE.
		Zurhorst, G. P.	

LIST OF REGISTERED PLUMBERS.

Atchison, J. T.	1316 14th st., NW.	Berry, William O.	503 9th st., NW.
Anadale, J. A.	1319 9th st., NW.	Campbell, W. P.	1226 C st., SW.
Artz, Samuel.	1213 32d st., NW.	Cole, Marcellus.	
Anderson, J. F.	736 7th st., SE.	Cruit & Scott.	810 9th st., NW.
Atchinson, C. B., & Co.	1306 14th st., NW.	Carpenter, B. W.	612 Pa. av., SE.
Bond, Robert.	133 Pa. av., NW.	Cantwell, John.	136 D st., SW.
Bried, C. T.	306 Pa. av., SE.	Campbell, R. G.	517 10th st., NW.
Brien, J. F.	419 9th st., NW.	Caverly, Edward.	1425 N. Y. av., NW.
Brooks, R. C.	622 D st., NW.	Conner, J. A.	702 O st., NW.
Brooks, E. F.	551 15th st., NW.	Curtin, A. G.	313 D st., NE.
Barnard, Edward.	926 19th st., NW.	Daley, John.	703 9th st., NW.
Beuter, Max A.	606 D st., NW.	Dougherty, W. W.	La. av. and 6th st.
Barker, J. W.	401 7th st., SW.	Driscoll, Humphrey.	822 6th st., NW.
Bagby, William W.	807 4th st., NW.	Dent, A. S.	814 19th st., NW.
Butler, John A.	933 5th st., NW.	Donaldson, T. S.	312 13th st., NW.
Bussey, Walter.		Daly, Peter.	1220 Pa. av., NW.
Bryce & Smit.	1233 10th st., NW.	Daniels, J. W., & Bro.	1122 F st., NE.
Bounds, Oliver.	B. and O. R. R. depot.	Eckloff, C. F.	812 North Capitol st.

462 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

LIST OF REGISTERED PLUMBERS—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Erich, C. A.	7th and F sts., SW.	Matthews, C.	344 Maine av., SW.
Edwards, T. J.	1322 12th st., NW.	Murphy, M.	115 I st., NW.
Edwards, George T.	808 L st., NW.	Murray, F. W.	466 C st., NW.
Fitzhugh, J. B.	306 East Capitol st.	Noonan, T. V.	11th and K sts., NW.
Fritz, Theodore.	917 7th st., NW.	Noonan, John.	2413 H st., NW.
Fitzgerald, Robert.	22 G st., NW.	Nolan, James.	721 14th st., NW.
Gorman, Edward.	827 14th st., NW.	Nolan, Joseph.	400 E st., NE.
Goodall, G. W.	425 12th st., NW.	O'Brien, M. J.	35 P st., NW.
Horan, J. F.	100 M st., SE.	O'Hagan, James.	1917 Pa. av., NW.
Hay, B. C.	24 E st., NW.	O'Hare, Joseph A.	2132 Pa. av., NW.
Hannan, Daniel.	517 F st., NW.	O'Hare, Edward.	2118 Pa. av., NW.
Harrison, J. F.	603 Pa. av., SE.	O'Donoghue, Joseph.	3055 M st., NW.
Hayward & Hutchinson.	424 9th st., NW.	Power, John A.	424 9th st., NW.
Hilleary, T. W.	1222 E st., NW.	Pettit & Dripps.	14th and B sts., NW.
Hutchins, G. E.	632 H st., NW.	Paul, George W.	1339 32d st., NW.
Hannan, Ed. J.	517 11th st., NW.	Pierce & Barry.	936 Pa. av., NW.
Hannan & Co.	717 M st., NW.	Quinter, Joseph R.	1323 Vt. av., NW.
Harrover, J. R.	1406 14th st., NW.	Rapley, W. H.	
Hill, R. A., & Son.	1741 11th st., NW.	Ridgeway, E. A.	
Hoffman, F. F.	1209 4th st., NW.	Rothwell, William.	113 B st., SE.
Humphrey, Thomas.	1742 14th st., NW.	Ragan, James.	420 11th st., NW.
Hurley, J. W.	908 E st., NW.	Ragan, Cornelius.	813 5th st., NE.
Hutchinson, W. T.	510 7th st., SE.	Reach, Robert.	1742 14th st., NW.
Haislip, John W.	908 9th st., NW.	Shedd, S. S.	400 9th st., NW.
Jenks, W. S., & Co.	717 7th st., NW.	Shea, Daniel E.	5th and I sts., NW.
Kranse, John.	1310 K st., NW.	Schaffler, G. F.	625 La. av., NW.
Kuppel, John.	32 H st., NE.	Spearing, S. J.	450 Pa. av.
Kerr, T. W.	917 F st., NW.	Smithson, C. F.	1237 6th st., NW.
King, F. A.	1329 7th st., NW.	Suman, J. L.	713 D st., NW.
Keese, W. F.	B. and P. R. R. Depot.	Sherwood, S. H.	821 Q st., NW.
Lockhead, James.	1414 Pa. av., NW.	Sebastian, J. W.	821 M st., NW.
Lansdale, E. G.	2134 Pa. av., NW.	Shepherd, Aaron.	2017 14th st., NW.
Lyon, John.	1308 Pa. av., NW.	Sullivan, D. J.	402 13th st., NW.
Lee, William.	4 3d st., SE.	Sanderson, J. W.	303 E st., NW.
Moss, J. W.		Talty, James.	1017 1st st., NW.
McAvoy, J. W.	1829 H st., NW.	Thorn, C. G.	1223 F st., NW.
McBee, R.	1127 7th st., NW.	Thorn, H. C.	725 13th st., NW.
Moran, John.	2126 Pa. av., NW.	Thomas, William A.	9th near O st., NW.
McMahon, J. J.	809 26th st., NW.	Tennant, Alexander.	3414 N. st., NW.
McAvoy, G. F.	1409 G st., NW.	Tolson, William.	
Mitchell, John.	820 14th st., NW.	Unihan, C. F.	528 8th st., NE.
Miller, Thomas W.	438 9th st., NW.	Waters, S. M.	1213 32d st., NW.
McCarthy, J. J.	1251 32d st., NW.	Wilkinson, J. H.	220 7th st., SE.
Martin, J. S.	88 Myrtle st., NE.	Ward, W. N.	736 13th st., NW.
Moore, Charles.	826 10th st., NE.	Williamson, D. S.	923 Mass. av., NW.
Marsden, F. L.	Cor. 7th and I sts., SW.	Winter, H. E.	832 Del. av., NE.
McCarthy, M. A.	119 H st., NE.	Ward & Cunningham.	414 11th st., NW.
McGahn, F. P.	416 10th st., NW.	Wall, William.	916 26th st., NW.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

The following-named works, reports, and papers have been added to our library during the year:

- Forty-second Registration Report of Massachusetts, 1883.
- Seventh Annual Announcement of the Washington Training School for Nurses, 1884-1885.
- Practical Recommendations for the Exclusion and Prevention of Asiatic Cholera in North America.
- Transactions of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, 1884.
- Volumes 7, 8, and 9 of Reports and Papers of the American Public Health Association.
- Commissioner's Report, United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, 1882.
- The Panama Inter-Oceanic Canal.
- One Aspect of the Subject of Medical Examination as set Forth in the Work of the North Carolina Board of Medical Examiners.
- Fourth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of New York, 1884.
- Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Augusta, Ga., 1884.
- By-Laws, Rules, and Regulations of the Board of Health of Augusta, Ga., 1884.
- Annual Report of the Health Officer of City and County of San Francisco, Cal., 1884.
- Proposed Plan for a Sewerage System and for the Disposal of the Sewage of the City of Providence, 1884.

- Beretning om Folkeimengder og Sundhedstilstander i Christiania a Aaret 1883.
 Transactions of the New Hampshire Medical Society at the 94th Annual Session, June 17 and 18, 1884.
 Annual Report of the Surgeon-General, United States Army, 1884.
 Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the State of South Carolina, 1884.
 Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department, for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1884.
 House Drainage in New Haven, Conn.
 Report on the Prevention of Cholera; by J. H. Raymond, M. D., to Conference of Health Boards, at Washington, D. C., December 10, 1884.
 Thirteenth Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1883-'84.
 Sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Illinois, 1884.
 Bulletin of the United States Fish Commission, vol. 4, 1884.
 Annual Report of the Operations of the Engineer Department of the District of Columbia, 1884.
 Annual Report of the Department of Health, Pittsburg, Pa., 1884.
 Annual Report of the Health Officer of the City of Burlington, Vt., January 1, 1885.
 Deterioration of Vision in School Children.
 Annual Report of the Board of Health of Salem, Mass., December, 1884.
 Eleventh Annual Report of the Board of Health of Knoxville, Tenn., 1884.
 Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Health of Memphis, Tenn., 1884.
 Annual Report of the Health Department, City of Baltimore, Md., 1884.
 Typhoid Fever and Low Water in Wells, by Henry B. Baker, M. D., of Lansing, Mich.
 Annual Report of the Supervising Surgeon-General of Marine Hospital Service, 1884.
 Provision for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Children, by Isaac N. Kerlin, M. D., and the Obligation of Civilized Society to the Same, by Hon. H. M. Greene.
 Mental Overwork and Premature Disease among Public and Professional Men, by C. K. Mills, M. D.
 Annual Report of Providence Hospital, 1884.
 Eighteenth Annual Report of the Columbia Hospital for Women, 1884.
 Report of the Board of Health of the City of Reading, Pa., 1884.
 Report of the Joint Committee of the Commercial Bodies of New Orleans to the United States, Mexican, Central and South American Commission, December 30, 1884.
 Die öffentlichen Volksschulen der Hauptstadt Budapest, 1873 to 1881.
 Fifteenth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Reform School of the District of Columbia.
 Proceedings of the State Board of Health of Kentucky, March 16 and 17, 1885.
 Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Health of Fall River, Mass., 1884.
 Sanitary and Statistical Report of the Surgeon-General of the Navy for the year 1879.
 Report of the Secretary of the Navy, vols. 1 and 2, 1883.
 Report of the Surgeon-General of the Navy, vol. 7, 1881.
 Report of the Surgeon-General of the Navy, vol. 6, 1880.
 Twelfth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of New Haven, Conn., 1884.
 Registration Report, New Hampshire, 1883.
 Report of Proceedings of the Illinois State Board of Health Quarterly Meeting, Chicago, April 16 and 17, 1885.
 Second Annual Report of the Superintendent of Health of the City of Providence, for the year ending December 31, 1884.
 Some Facts about the New Jersey Milk Adulteration Act, and the Results of its Enforcement.
 Sanitary Control of the Food Supply, by William K. Newton, M. D.
 Preventable Disease Circulars. Facts for the People concerning Cholera, issued by California State Board of Health, 1885.
 Report of State Board of Health, California, 1882-'83.
 Report of the Secretary of the Navy, vol. 2, 1884.
 Report of the Health Officer of Newburgh, N. Y., 1884.
 Report of the State Board of Health of Connecticut, 1884.
 Eighteenth Annual Report of the Health Department of Cincinnati, Ohio, 1884.
 Reports of National Board of Health for years 1880, 1881, and 1882.
 Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Richmond, Va., 1884.
 Twelfth Annual Report of the Health Department of the City of Cleveland, Ohio, 1884.
 Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Health of Detroit, 1885.
 Annual Report of the National Board of Health, 1883.
 Report of the Board of Health of the City of Richmond, Ind., April 30, 1884 and 1885.
 The Sanitary Survey of a House, by William K. Newton, M. D.

464 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- Report of the Board of Health of Wilmington, Del., 1885.
Second Report of the Board of Health of Paterson, N. J., 1884 and 1885.
Report of Proceedings of the Illinois State Board of Health, Quarterly Meeting, Chicago, July 2 and 3, 1885.
Restriction and Prevention of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Cholera, and other Contagious or Infectious Diseases.
Annual Report of the Department of Health of the City of Brooklyn, 1884.
Circular of Information Regarding Coloring of Pickles, issued by Brooklyn Department of Health, July 16, 1885.
First Annual Report of the Board of Health of Syracuse, N. Y., 1884.
Seventh Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Rhode Island, 1884.
History of the Late Vaccination Controversy in the City Council of Rock Island, Ill., 1885.
Report of the State Board of Health of Tennessee, 1880-1884.
Third Annual Report of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, 1884.
The Water Supply of the City of Chattanooga. A Report by the Board of Health, 1885.
Thirtieth Annual Report upon the Births, Marriages, and Deaths in the City of Providence, 1884.
Thirteenth Annual Report of the Board of Health of Boston, Mass., 1884 and 1885.
Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Dayton, Ohio, December 31, 1884.
Cholera in Europe in 1884. Reports from Consuls of the United States.
Proceedings and Addresses at a Sanitary Convention Held at East Saginaw, Mich., December 2 and 3, 1884.
Co-operation of Citizens in Preventing the Spread of Disease, by Rev. W. A. Masker, of East Saginaw, Mich.
The Public Health Service, of Michigan, by John Avery, M. D.
Proceedings and Addresses at a Sanitary Convention Held at Lansing, Mich., March 19 and 20, 1885.
Message of William Lamb, Mayor of Norfolk, Va., to City Councils, together with Municipal Reports for year ending June 30, 1884.
Report of the Department of Health, City of Chicago, for the years 1883 and 1884.
Eighth Annual Report of the Health Commissioner, City of Saint Louis, for the fiscal year ending April 13, 1885.
Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Atlanta, for the year 1884.
Transactions, Medical Association State of Alabama, 1885.
Fourteenth Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1884-1885.
Transactions of the New Hampshire Medical Society at the 95th Annual Session, held at Concord, June 16 and 17, 1885.
Bulletin of the Tennessee State Board of Health, August, 1885.
Annual Report of the Health Officer of the City and County of San Francisco for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.
Third Biennial Report of the State Board of Health of the State of Iowa for fiscal period ending June 30, 1885.
Smithsonian Reports for 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1873, 1875, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883.
Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Somerville, Mass., 1884.

Respectfully submitted.

SMITH TOWNSHEND, M. D.,
Health Officer District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

INDEX.

	Page.
Aged Woman's Home, report of the	155
Alleys, streets, and avenues, current repairs of	269
Arrests, &c., table of	68
Assessed value of taxable property	50
Assessors, &c., report of the	49
Attorney of the District of Columbia:	
Annual report of	61
Special assistant, report of	63
Auditor:	
Report of the	31
Statement of receipts	34
Statement of expenditures	35, 40
Boilers, inspector of	218
Buildings, inspector of, report of	189
Cement and asphalt, report of inspector of	204
Census, police	74
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, report of	134
Children's hospital, report of the	102
Charitable institutions, report of police surgeons on condition of	161
Church Orphanage	139
Collector of taxes, report of the	42
Colored Women and Children, report of National Association for the Relief of	146
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, report of	94
Commissioners of the District of Columbia, report of the	3
Contracts:	
Sewer and miscellaneous	247, 249
For improvement and repairs of streets	258
Coroner:	
Report of the	51
Tabular statements of deaths, &c.	51
Debt, District of Columbia, statement of	30
Emergency hospital, report of	134
Engineer department:	
Report of the operations of	164
Capt. F. V. Greene	164
Lieut. C. McD. Townsend	180
Chief clerk	185
Surveyor	188
Parking commission	188
Inspector of buildings	189
Superintendent of lamps	195
Superintendent of streets	269
Inspector of gas and meters	197
Inspector of cement and asphalt	204
Inspector of boilers	218
Chief of special assessment division	211
Property clerk	218
Water department	180, 282
Standard pavements, specifications for	231
Sewer work, specifications for	238
Schedules of street and sewer work	244, 247
Schedule of proposed street improvement, 1886-'87	268
List of inspectors	266
Permit work, statement of	275
Expenditures on county roads	281
Pavements, street, character and extent of	289

	Page.
Fire department:	54
Report of chief engineer	59
fire marshal.....	57, 58
Record of fires.....	
Flour:	144
Inspector of, for Georgetown, report of.....	144
Inspector of, for Washington, report of.....	197
Gas and meters, report of inspector of.....	228
Harbor-master, report of the.....	309
Health officer, report of the.....	150
Homeopathic Dispensary, report of.....	
Industrial Home School:	103, 112
Report of the.....	110
Statement of receipts and expenditures	
Inspector of flour:	144
For Georgetown, report of.....	144
For Washington, report of.....	
Inspector of lumber:	143
For Washington, report of.....	144
For Georgetown, report of.....	
Inspector and measurer of wood:	142
For Potomac district, report of.....	142
For Anacostia district, report of.....	143
For Rock Creek district, report of.....	195
Lamps, report of superintendent of	
Lumber:	143
Report of inspector of, for Washington.....	144
Report of inspector of, for Georgetown.....	
National Association for the Relief of Colored Women and Children, report of the.....	146
Night Lodging House, report of secretary of board of directors	147
Orders of Commissioners	13
Parking commission, report of the	188
Plumbing, inspector of, report of.....	319
Police department:	
Census made by.....	74
Report of major of police.....	65
Report of board of police surgeons.....	161
Report of sanitary officer.....	80
Report of property clerk.....	84
Table of arrests, &c.....	68
Property clerk, report of the.....	218
Public schools. (<i>See</i> Schools.)	
Reform School, report of board of trustees of.....	116
Saint Ann's Infant Asylum, report of.....	140
Schools, public, report of board of trustees of.....	145
Secretary, report of the.....	12
Sealer of weights and measures, report of the.....	114
Sinking fund, report of Treasurer of United States, and ex-officio commissioner of.....	30
Special assessment division, report of chief of	211
Streets, avenues, alleys, expenditures for current repairs of.....	269
Surveyor, report of the	188
Treasurer of United States and ex-officio commissioner of sinking fund, report of.....	30
Telegraph and telephone service, report of general superintendent of.....	135
Washington Asylum:	
Report of commissioner and intendant of.....	87
Report of physician.....	93
Washington Benevolent Society, report of the.....	155
Water office	180, 282
Woman's Christian Association, report of the.....	141
Woman's Dispensary, report of.....	148
Wood:	
Report of inspector and measurer for Potomac district.....	142
Report of inspector and measurer for Anacostia district	142
Report of inspector and measurer for Rock Creek district	143



3 1172 01956 9912

**PUBLIC LIBRARY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**